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November 15 1975

pence

THE TIMES

Changing tactics in the TV licence war: Bernard Levin, page 12

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ily Express" last night withdrew notices against 96 engineering union and Fleet Street returned to normal ispute which on Thursday night halted don newspaper except the "Morning nion leaders gave an assurance that inery parts which were missing would Both sides will meet again, under rocedure.

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Times'

to our readers for lication of *The* day. This was strike of all the engineers of the Union of Engin- rs. Today's paper Thursday's and ews.

parties agree that there should be an immediate resumption of work under normal working arrangements. Beaverbrook [the company owning the *Daily Express* and *Evening Standard*] agreed that the employment should not be deemed to have been terminated. The dispute will be resolved through the urgent operation of the disputes procedure."

The dispute, which began at the *Daily Express* 26 days ago, is over a house agreement reached with the engineering union's maintenance chapel (office branch) in July for an 8 per cent rise from September 1, giving increases of up to £9 a week. Average earnings are £114 on nights and £102 on days, it is understood.

The Department of Employment later indicated that the award would fall outside the £6 pay policy. On October 1 the men were due to receive a £6 rise under a national agreement with the main unions of the printing industry, but the AUEW, which officially does not support the pay policy, has not so far ratified it.

Union "satisfied": Mr McLoughlin said last night: "We are quite satisfied with the settlement in the sense of dealing with the immediate question of dismissals" (the Press Association reports).

Lord Goodman said: "We are very pleased with the settlement."

Mr Jocelyn Stevens, deputy chairman and managing director of Beaverbrook Newspapers, said: "We have had very strong assurances from Mr McLoughlin that the engineers will work normally. The money lost by Beaverbrook through the dispute has been sad and terrible and a hell of a waste." The stoppage had been "serious but not crippling. If it had gone on it could have been terminal."

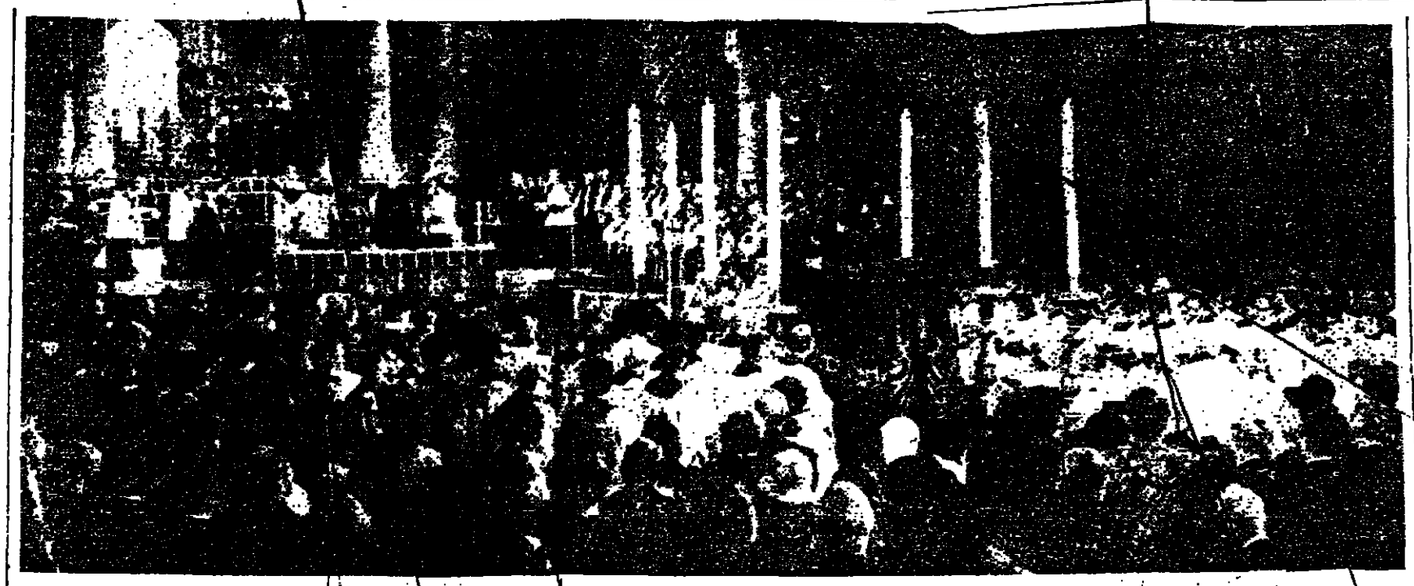
Asked why the settlement was reached yesterday and not on Thursday, he said he thought the union's attitude had changed in that they had given the employers assurances they wanted.

Mr Stevens said the *Daily Express* took a "tough stand" because it had no choice. "We went through procedures and we had nothing else to do. We had been soft for four weeks and it had lost hundreds of thousands of pounds."

The NPA said in a statement last night: "Despite rumours to the contrary, the NPA wishes to state that following the withdrawal of labour by members of the AUEW, earnest attempts were made last night by all Fleet Street offices to produce national newspapers.

"However, difficulties of a varying nature arose in each house which prevented this happening."

Leading article, page 13



Crowds of mourners, including many church leaders, attending yesterday's requiem Mass at Westminster Cathedral for Cardinal Heenan, who died last week. The Prime Minister and Mrs Wilson and Lord Ramsey of Canterbury were among those present.

Mourners queue in cold for Cardinal Heenan's funeral

By Clifford Longley
Religious Affairs Correspondent

Cardinal Heenan's body was buried beneath the floor of the nave of Westminster Cathedral yesterday after a requiem Mass attended by leaders of church and state and many hundreds of the cardinal's devoted flock. A long queue had waited in the cold outside to pay their last respects and at the end of the service a large crowd milled round the open grave in a spontaneous tribute.

The ceremonies were marked with sadness rather than tragedy, for Cardinal Heenan had achieved his biblical span of threescore years and ten, and as the Archbishop of Birmingham, the Most Rev George Dwyer, recalled in his panegyric address, he had decided before he died that his life's work was done.

Mgr Dwyer praised the warmth and humanity of the man as well as the ecclesiastical leadership of the cardinal, but repeated the cardinal's own words: "What a man needs when he is dead is not praise but prayers."

The Mass was said and sung in the presence of almost the entire hierarchy of English Roman Catholicism, and many distinguished mourners drawn there as much by personal friendship for the cardinal as by duty. The Prime Minister and Mrs Wilson were chief among representatives of the secular world, and the former Archbishop of Canterbury, Lord Ramsey, was conspicuous among many from other churches.

The present archbishop was represented by the Bishop of Winchester, Dr Taylor, and the Pope by the Apostolic Delegate, the Most Rev Bruno Heim.

The two-hour service, which was televised by the BBC, was an essay in contrast between the formal chanting and singing of the cathedral choir and the solemnities in the sanctuary, and the informality of the crowd which packed the cathedral to the doors and strained every muscle to glimpse the proceedings.

The Mass paused for several long minutes at the Communion as a dozen priests moved among the mass of humanity at the back, distributing the Sacrament as best they could in the throng. It was a moment of reverent untidiness the cardinal would have liked.

The Mass was presided over by the Roman Catholic Bishop of Brentwood, Mgr Casey, senior bishop of the metropolitan province of Westminster, who was himself once an auxiliary bishop in the archdiocese under Cardinal Heenan.

The burial was conducted by the cardinal's nephew, Father Michael Reynolds, one of about 40 members of the cardinal's family who were present.

Cardinals from Scotland and Ireland were present in the sanctuary, but their brethren from France and Brussels were at the last minute prevented from attending by thick fog at Heathrow airport. Among diplomatic missions in London represented was that of Israel, a mark of the high esteem in which Cardinal Heenan was held in the Jewish world.

Mgr Dwyer declared that: "We must hope that he would indulge us now", as the cardinal had left instructions that there was to be no personal panegyric. "Just a few short words about my work". It was impossible Mgr Dwyer said, to refer to his work without speaking of the man. He added: "To speak of the man under cover of speaking of his work may seem a subterfuge; well, he would have relished that, too."

He was a man whose heart was wide open to everyone, Mgr Dwyer recalled. "He was my friend for 50 years and I was often in his company. I could not count the number of times I have seen people's faces light up as he recognized them, asked by name about the children, and received their confidences.

"There were principles which he never compromised, at times apparently rigidly and intransigently. But no one could miss the warm and authentic friendship that he felt for all. From the heart came that laughter and happiness which he radiated."

The cardinal was buried by one of the great pillars of the cathedral, by the twelfth Station of the Cross, a few feet from the pulpit.

Requiem Mass, page 14

Tory Scots' double-veto scheme for devolution

By Geoffrey Smith

A proposal is being discussed in Conservative circles in Scotland for a form of devolution that would be less far-reaching than the Government's intentions. Under this scheme the assembly would be woven into the proceedings of the Westminster Parliament but would have no separate executive of its own. Scottish legislation would receive its formal first reading at Westminster, then go to the assembly for second reading and further stages before returning to Westminster.

The effect would be to give both the assembly and the United Kingdom Parliament a veto over Scottish legislation. It would give full scope to the assembly to amend the details of legislation, subject to the Westminster veto. But it would leave the Secretary of State and the Scottish Office as the unchallenged executive for Scotland.

The scheme comes at a time when the Conservatives are in considerable disarray over devolution. Among their Scottish MPs there is still a clear majority in favour, 11 out of 16 on the latest evidence. Not all of these are enthusiastic in principle, but those who are not believe that it would be political suicide to perform another U-turn. Within the parliamentary party as a whole the trend is against creating new assemblies for Scotland and Wales; but there are cross currents, with some members favouring devolution on its own merits and still more being aware of the political consequences of all-out opposition.

That is also true of the Shadow Cabinet, where the struggle to determine the Conservative response is now at a sensitive stage. The discussion there seems to have concentrated up to now on the intrinsic merits or otherwise of such assemblies. Mr Alick Buchanan-Smith, the party's spokesman on Scotland, is on record as supporting a directly elected assembly there; Mr Ian Gilmour is known to favour devolution on the grounds of the decentralization of power; and some others are understood to be sympathetic. But there are a number who look askance at it for reasons of finance or constitutional principle, or both.

The other opposition parties can be expected to play it hard for their own interest. The Liberals are in favour of more radical devolution than the Government will offer, but they are also determined that election to the assemblies should be by proportional representation because they believe this would increase the pressure for a similar system of election to Westminster.

The United Ulster Unionists are somewhat divided. Mr Enoch Powell has put his opposition to devolution beyond question, but the majority of the UUUs take a more tactical view. How, they ask, could the Government establish assemblies for Scotland and Wales but deny one for Northern Ireland?

Meanwhile, the nationalists watch with some satisfaction. They want an assembly to begin what they believe would be an inexorable process towards full independence.

Mr Ford thinks again on aid for New York

From Frank Vogl
US Economics Correspondent
Washington, Nov 14

The United States Treasury indicated today that constructive talks are taking place with leading New York State politicians on the state's new $6,600m plan to avert the bankruptcy of New York City.

But while leaders of the state were negotiating in Washington, New York public institutions tottered on the brink of defaulting today on millions of dollars of outstanding debt and it became clear that their rescue could only increase the risk of the state itself going bankrupt.

At long last, however, there is real evidence that the Government may move away from its position of blanket opposition to financial assistance.

President Ford remains determined to resist the mounting pressures for large government guarantees of loans to New York, but in a clear sign that the President is softening in his opposition, his chief spokesman stated that Mr Ford might agree to short-term financial aid.

The President's final decision will depend on what his economic advisers think of the new plan presented to them today by Mr Hugh Carey, New York's governor. The plan is tantamount to a default by New York City, involving the forced conversion of some short-term city loans into 10-year or even 15-year bonds. It is a desperate move, but it could avert grave financial disorder if it is backed by some loans from the Government.

The plan involves wage freezes, tax increases and budget spending cuts in New York State, but requires government loans to provide the time for the higher tax revenues and other fiscal measures to take effect.

Before flying back to New York to meet the state legislature, Mr Carey said he needed an answer from the Government on his plan before Congress goes into recess on November 21. He said his talks with the Administration officials had been "encouraging".

Mr Stephen Gardner, Deputy Secretary of the Treasury, noted that Mr Carey and his colleagues were given no assurances today that federal assistance would be granted. He indicated that the Treasury wanted more detailed information.

Continued on page 4, col 5

How an 1812 loan mounts

From Our Own Correspondent
New York, Nov 14

A diligent archivist in New York has discovered that there was a time when New York lent money to Washington.

A loan of $1m (about £500,000) was made for building fortifications during the war of 1812 against Britain and it was apparently never repaid.

Mr Paul O'Dwyer, president of the City Council, estimates that with compound interest, that means the federal Government now owes New York $11,200m (about £5,600m).

Western leaders seek end to recession

Leaders of Britain, France, Germany, Italy, Japan and the United States begin a three-day meeting at Rambouillet, near Paris, today, aimed at guiding the world out of its recession without rekindling inflation. The talks will also cover trade and monetary policy, developments in energy and other materials and relations with other developed and developing nations

Page 17

Retail prices up 1.3 pc in October

Retail prices rose by 1.3 per cent in October compared with 1 per cent or less in the three previous months, but there are signs that the overall pace of inflation is slowing. Increases in the price of telephones and postal services, domestic coal, coke and gas, local authority rents and fares, contributed to the monthly increase

Page 17

Oil pollution fight 'nearly won'

Nearly 40 miles of Kent coastline has been polluted by crude oil spilt after the Channel collision between a tanker and a Royal Navy frigate, but the Department of Trade said the main battle against the pollution had been won

Page 15

Profits praised by Mr Short

Praise for industrialists yesterday from Mr Short, Lord President of the Council, was welcomed by Conservatives as a change in government thinking. Mr Short said: that the Government recognized that investment, jobs and security could come only from adequate profits

Page 2

Leftist victory in Lisbon siege

The Portuguese Government apparently capitulated yesterday to the left-wing militants besieging the parliament buildings in Lisbon. By accepting their demands for higher pay for building workers, the Prime Minister is considered to have demonstrated the weakness of his Government

Page 3

Sahara progress

A joint communiqué issued in Madrid yesterday said that the three-party negotiations on decolonization of Spanish Sahara ended "satisfactorily". There had been two days of meetings between delegations from Morocco, Mauritania and Spain, but terms of an agreement were not announced

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EEC cash battle

The constitutional battle over the size of the EEC's 1976 budget has entered its final phase after the European Parliament voted to restore most of the Council of Ministers' cuts

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Tory pledge: Shadow Chancellor says Conservatives' first task in office must be to curb the capital transfer tax 2

Drowned soldiers: An inquest on 10 soldiers drowned during an exercise was told the coroner had doubts that proper briefings had been given 2

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r talking to nurses at the military wing of Musgrave Park Hospital yesterday.

Thatcher meets Belfast 'loyalists'

: Tendler

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rity included a ed detectives, but tedly broke her neet people in the l, one of Belfast's t" areas.

pped by Downing y different place esake in London, and she spoke to shoppers for 15 minutes.

Mrs Thatcher met Army and Royal Ulster Constabulary officers, led by Sir David House, General Officer Commanding for Northern Ireland, and Sir James Flanagan, the Chief Constable. She visited Girdwood Barracks and the military wing of Musgrave Park Hospital before taking lunch with Mr Rees, Secretary of State for Northern Ireland, and other dignitaries at Stormont Castle.

She met leaders of all the main Ulster parties except Mr Gerard Fitt, leader of the Social Democratic and Labour Party, who was in London.

Mrs Thatcher said in the course of her tour: "I am going round seeing as much as I can. When you come and see things for yourself you get a totally different impression from what you read."

Yesterday secret talks were held in the Catholic area of west Belfast between the two main wings of the IRA to consolidate the ceasefire between them, announced on Thursday.

During the day Mr Rees announced the release of a further 10 internees from Long Kesh, making a total of 30 men freed this week. Only 113 remain.

Gen Franco has new operation

Madrid, Nov 14.—General Franco underwent his third emergency surgery in 11 days today to repair ruptured stitches from the previous stomach operation.

A statement immediately afterwards said: "The prognosis is the gravest." But two hours later a further statement said the Head of State, who is 82, was resting. "His vital functions at this moment are satisfactory."

General Franco fell into the seventh crisis of his 28-day struggle during the afternoon when his stomach stitches broke, pouring stomach fluid into the abdominal cavity, and internal bleeding began again.

Dr Manuel Hidalgo Huerta, the surgeon who saved his life in previous operations on November 3 and last Friday, rushed to La Paz hospital from lunch and, assisted by eight other doctors, operated immediately.

Dr Hidalgo Huerta had removed most of General Franco's ulcerated stomach exactly a week ago.

General Franco's daughter, the Marquesa de Villaverde, begged doctors today to "take pity on him" and let him die, sources at La Paz hospital reported. She and General Franco's wife were not informed in advance of the latest operation.—UPI and Agence France-Presse.

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Leading articles: Fleet Street; Portugal; Mr Prentice.
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David Robinson on two films about Liszt; William Mann on *The Makropulos Case* at the Coliseum; John Higgins on *Ariadne on Naxos* in Glasgow; John Percival on the Paul Taylor Dance Company in Manchester; Irving Wardle on *Le Pavillon au Bord de la Rivière* at the Roundhouse; Philip Norman on Frank Sinatra at the Palladium.
Sport, pages 7 and 8
Tennis: Rex Bellamy at the Davar Cup matches; Football: Geoffrey Green previews league programme; Racing: Full weekend prospects.
Business News, pages 16-21
Stock markets: Shares spent a quiet session and there was a muted reaction to the trade figures, retail price index and the MLR cut. The *FT* Index closed 0.3 down to 355.6, but more than 14 points up over the two-week account.
Personal investment and finance: Vera Di Palma on easing the capital transfer tax burden; Christopher Wilkins on a flurry of credit card activity; Adrienne Gleeson on the capital attractions of gilt edged and income benefits of loan stocks; John Drummond on household insurance and the inevitability of increased premiums.

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Mr Short's praise for profits seen as welcome change in the Government's thinking

By George Clark
Political Correspondent

Industrialists "who knew their business", who were prepared to invest, who took chances, and who promoted the sales of British goods around the world, were praised yesterday by Mr Short, Lord President of the Council and Leader of the House of Commons, when he addressed the Chamber of Commerce at Coventry.

He further declared that the Government recognized "that investment, jobs and security can only come out of adequate profits in a mixed economy which ours".

That line of argument, with the contrasts struck by Mr criticisms often heard from Secretary of Wedgwood Benn, and other members of the Labour Party about the failings of private enterprise, was seen by the Conservatives as a welcome change in the Government's thinking. They thought the new interest in the promotion of profit might be due to the conditions which the IMF might place on the latest borrowings.

Mr Short also reflected on the situation in which the Government now finds itself, of having to consider giving state aid to a multinational corporation, Chrysler.

Before he spoke he discussed the level of unemployment with trade union officials. "I understand only too well the deep concern in a city with 16,000 people unemployed and thousands more on short time", he said.

"I come from the North East. I know what it is like. . . . The message I have heard in Coventry today will be conveyed to those of my Cabinet colleagues more directly involved than I am.

"Obviously the Chrysler trouble, which confronts the Government with perhaps the most difficult single industrial decision to date, is uppermost in the minds of many people, including the Secretary of State for Industry (Mr Varley).

"I cannot tell you today what the outcome will be, but I can say that the Government will give the most careful consideration to every option, every possibility, every proposal put to us, from whatever source. But do not underestimate the appalling problem which was thrown into our lap last week.

"Just as we shall listen to all representations made to us about Chrysler, the same goes for Coventry and the wider area I know only too well that you have more than your share of declining industries, and unemployment rising as fast as anywhere in Britain.

"We have no intention of seeing the greatest industrial and engineering complex in Europe go to the wall", Mr Short said.

"I acknowledge that much of the prosperity of Britain in recent years has been generated in the west Midlands; much of our foreign earnings have been produced here; you have provided jobs and homes for hundreds of people; you have a fine record of inventiveness, of technological change, and of engineering development."

Mr Short said that talk of an alleged desire of a Labour government to destroy industry and commerce was mythology. "The people who elect a Labour government can only be prosperous when industry is prosperous. No one got any satisfaction out of Rolls-Royce, British Leyland, Chrysler, least of all in the Labour movement. We recognize, and the Prime Minister has spelt it out often enough, that investment, jobs and security can only come out of adequate profits in a mixed economy like ours."

He said that although there was disagreement about profits there was, he hoped, a united wish to see industry survive the next few difficult months and proceed to prolonged prosperity. That was why the Government had published the White Paper on industrial strategy.

"Action is required from government, industry and unions, action set in a widely accepted strategy based on careful analysis and full discussion. The objective of this strategy must be to transform our declining economy into a high output, high earnings economy based on full employment. And the first step must be to make and keep our industrial base internationally competitive."



A car driven by Keith Bowen, a stunt driver, leaping yesterday over 13 cars at Thruxton racecourse, near Andover, Hampshire. He claimed a world record.

Inventor seeks £1.5m for 'filched' air device

By John Chartres

A public inquiry is likely to open within the next two or three months into the claim by a former author and artist, aged 81, that nearly 40 years ago he invented the "moving map" navigational device which has been developed for use in the Concorde and other high-speed aircraft.

The Civil Service Department said this week that a tribunal conducted by Mr Thomas Bingham, QC, will probably open early next year, or perhaps sooner. The statement marks the biggest positive step forward in an eight-year campaign for recognition by John Hargrave, of Hampstead, London.

He believes that his original patented design was filched from him by an official of the Royal Aircraft Establishment at Farnborough in the 1940s.

He says that he first thought of the idea of a moving map automatic navigator in 1937 after he had been appalled by the navigating methods that had to be used by an RAF pilot friend preparing for a cross-country flight in an open cockpit aircraft.

Just before, and during the early days of the Second World War, Mr Hargrave made two working models in collaboration with Mr Cedric Williams, a film cameraman, who became his joint patentee and fellow director of a company he founded.

Mr Hargrave has a large dossier which includes favourable comments by RAF pilots and navigators who tested his device in the air. But it was never adopted by the RAF.

His financial backer died in 1944. Mr Hargrave allowed his patents to lapse because he could not afford the renewal fees. He lost interest until he saw a detailed photograph of the Concorde flight deck in which he recognized an instrument which he says is only an updated development of his original invention.

He is now claiming an ex-gratia payment and thinks that £1.5m is a fair figure at present prices. He is still sprightly and highly articulate and intends to fight his own case at the tribunal.

He says the Ministry of Defence has disclosed in correspondence with him that the Ferranti-made instrument installed in the Concorde and the Harrier and due to be used in the new multi-role combat aircraft is, in the department's opinion, the outcome of an independent invention developed by a member of the Royal Aircraft Establishment in the 1950s.

After an eight-year exchange of letters between himself and government departments a party of officials from the Treasury Solicitor's department, the patents directorate of the Ministry of Defence and the Royal Aircraft Establishment visited Mr Hargrave and his wife at their home last week for an "exchange viewing" of models.

Mr Hargrave still has his 1939 "model 2", complete with a moving map of Northern Scotland, Orkney and Shetland,

Tory pledge to curb the capital transfer tax

By Our Political Correspondent

The first task of an incoming Conservative Government must be to remove or diminish the destructive effects of the capital transfer tax, Sir Geoffrey Howe, shadow Chancellor of the Exchequer, told the Croydon branch of the Building Societies Institute last night.

The fillip that would give to enterprise and investment could soon result in no overall loss of revenue, he said. At this stage it would be premature to draw up precise blueprints for the repeal of the tax, but it was an undertaking to which a Conservative government would adhere.

Longer-term plans for the replacement of the tax would require widespread consultation. Conservative studies were paying particular attention to the rates and incidence of the tax, to its impact on farms and other businesses and to its relationship with the remaining panoply of capital taxes. The present structure of CTT made insufficient allowance for the special importance of the family in the social structure.

Sir Geoffrey referred several times to the cumulative and destructive effect of piling one tax on another. "Britain's tax system is far too complex", he said. "Businessmen are bewildered by our fiscal labyrinth. . . . Confusion has been greatly compounded by continuous change.

"Ten new taxes in 10 years have reduced many taxpayers to gibbering resentment: CGT, CTT, SET, VAT, betterment levy, development gains tax, development land tax, two different forms of corporate taxation, and the petroleum revenue tax. The case for a period of reasonable stability is very strong."

A wealth tax, on that analysis, would be a wholly unnecessary addition to the system.

"What seems virtually impossible is to expect the citizens of a country to create new wealth while at the same time destroying it with an effective tax burden of more than 100 per cent. Yet that is the prospect which Mr Healey, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, offers us, unless the facts compel him to relent.

"It would be absurd and dangerous, for the sake of a tiny amount of revenue, to embroil many of our wealth creators and their advisers in still more grotesque and byzantine complications. One of the most likely consequences would be a total collapse of Britain's already precarious tax morality."

Coroner questions briefing given before army boat sank

From Arthur Osman
Newark

Mr Claud Mack, the Nottinghamshire coroner, said yesterday when recording open verdicts on 10 part-time Scottish soldiers who were drowned during a night exercise on the river Trent, that he was not happy that proper briefings had been carried out before the exercise.

Lance Corporal Patrick Harkin, aged 30, who was the sole survivor, and in charge of assault boat 12-Alpha, which tipped over Cromwell Weir early on September 28, told the inquest at Newark that he had not seen the lock and weir marked on his issued map.

He continued: "I can only say that I never saw it. It may have been there or not."

The coroner said: "I appreciate your honesty."

The 10 dead men were from the Forth Valley and were members of 135 Independent Parachute Squadron, Royal Engineers, from Grangemouth. They were on a 60-mile river exercise in watermanship, section command and navigation, code named Trent Chase.

The coroner said it was no part of his function to name people responsible or allocate blame. He added: "I have no wish to do so. I extend every sympathy to Corporal Harkin, for what happened that night is a memory that will live with you for a long time.

"I am not happy in my own mind that proper briefings were carried out. The man in charge of the boat did his best but I feel to some extent he was lacking in experience, as he honestly admits to me that he did not see what is clearly marked on the map, Cromwell Lock, and had he done so he would have realized there was a hazard he had got to avoid."

Mr Harkin, a building worker from Denny, Stirlingshire, said he had been a Territorial soldier with the Grangemouth troop for eight years. On the exercise which started in Staffordshire he was in charge of a lightweight Army assault boat.

He was warned with the others before the exercise began about safety precautions and was given map references. His boat developed engine trouble and eventually went ashore at a checkpoint shortly before Cromwell.

He looked at his map but did not see the lock or weir on it. The time was 3 am. "I was given instructions to go to checkpoint seven and was given a task to do en route", he continued. "I told the people in the boat we were in the last stage of the exercise, and everyone was quite cheerful. I examined the map with Sapper Bennett and said there were bends in the river but it was more or less straight going between checkpoints six and seven." The weir lay between those points.

The coroner asked: "In your examination of the map you did not see the lock as it is marked?" Mr Harkin replied: "No."

The coroner: Suddenly and without warning and completely unexpectedly you were on top of the weir?—Yes.

No one realized the predicament you were in until it was going over the weir and capsizing?—No.

Mr Harkin said the boat nosed down and everyone was thrown out under the craft. Four or five were hanging on at one stage and calling for help. He tried to swim for help and said the next he remembered was someone calling from the bank that help was coming and flashing a torch.

Major Thomas Gillott, of 135 Squadron, said that at a pre-exercise briefing by himself and the quartermaster sergeant instructor warnings were given about hazards. Mr Harkin was regarded as an experienced nco and the crew wore safety jackets.

Questioned by Mr Douglas Forbes, a Glasgow lawyer appearing for the relatives of the dead men, Major Gillott denied that the exercise was in any sense a race. The coroner intervened and said he would not allow any further questions along that line.

Slip of tongue 'could have led to rail crash'

A slip of the tongue may have led to a train crash which killed a woman passenger and injured 37 other people, an inquiry in Edinburgh was told yesterday.

Mr George Brown, the guard on a London-bound express which broke down with brake failure and was struck in the back by a relief engine, explained that he had meant to give the location of his train in a telephone call to a signalman as Luman Bay, near Montrose, but could have said Letham Grange, farther down the line.

Mr Brown, who joined the railways in 1928, told Mr Charles Rose, who is conducting the inquiry, that he might have made a mistake.

Mr Rose said: "An honest railwayman surely made a mistake that all of us have made at one time. He somehow confused the place where he was. He said something to a signalman when he clearly meant somewhere else."

The inquiry was told that Mr Brown, who is based in Dundee, placed warning detonators at the rear of the train after the breakdown on October 26 and then telephoned the signalman.

Later he saw the relief engine approaching at about 60 mph. He flagged it when it was apparent it was not going to stop to pick him up before going on to the train. It ran over the detonators, then braked.

After the crash Mr Brown challenged the driver on why he had passed him. The driver said: "Before you go any further, I was informed it was Letham Grange." Mr Brown said: "God, I have made a mistake."

Mr James Smith, the driver of the relief engine, said the signalman had given him a precise location. As he passed the telephone at Lunan Bay his fireman noticed the guard there, and then heard the detonators.

"I said, 'Jesus Christ, this is not Letham Grange', and immediately applied the brakes.

He said his speed had earlier been 60 mph and was then about 50 mph. The inquiry was told that the limit on the line was 55 mph.

Mr Rose, who closed the public part of the inquiry, said that two questions had to be considered as a matter of urgency. The first concerned the rules governing trains sent into a section of line already occupied by another train, and the rule about the placing of warning detonators.

The second concerned the identification of telephones, he said. "There are in many parts of the railway, lineside telephones which in days gone by have been associated with the names of signal boxes, with no identification on them at all.

"I think we must have some sort of identification

Flixborough inquiry shown photographs of injured

A mother yesterday showed the chairman of the planning inquiry into an application to rebuild the Nypro chemical plant at Flixborough, Humberside, colour photographs of the injuries suffered by her two young daughters in the explosion at Flixborough last year.

Mrs Susan Dye told the inquiry at Scunthorpe that she would never forget holding her children down with the help of three nurses and a doctor while their faces were stitched. Twenty-eight people were killed in the explosion.

Mrs Dye said Nichola, who was three at the time, and Lisa, who was five, were still scarred. Giving evidence on the fourth day of the inquiry, Mrs Dye said: "Since June 1 last year all has been quiet because Nypro has been out of commission. If this application is approved there will be dread once more.

"I can understand Nypro's reluctance to dwell on the past. However, events of that time cannot be forgotten by those fortunate enough to survive."

Mrs Dye, who lived in Amcotts, close to the plant, at the time of the disaster, but now lives in the village of Garthorpe, said that after the explosion Amcotts was like a bombed village. Property was wrecked and inhabitants, deeply shocked and distraught, were trying to piece together their homes and restore their sanity.

Her mother, Mrs Margaret Goulding, of Church Street, Amcotts, said: "Please, please, give us peace of mind. We have suffered enough.

"Many of us are worn out with battling for the past months with insurance assessors and Nypro for a fair settlement for damages and injuries and have little energy left to fight for the right to live in peace.

"For those of us living only 500 yards from the plant the memory is only too vivid and we dread the possibility of the plant going into production again."

The inquiry was adjourned until next Tuesday for final summing up and site inspection.



'Ginger man' search: A Scotland Yard artist's impression of a ginger-haired man, thought to be 18-19 years old, seen running away from Scott's restaurant in Mount Street, Mayfair, just before an explosion on Wednesday night. He is of slim build with large, protruding ears. He was wearing a white polo-neck pullover and grey flannel trousers.

Wrens may soon go to Dartmouth

By Our Defence Correspondent

The Royal Naval College, Dartmouth, is likely to go co-educational next year. Up to 18 officer cadets from the Women's Royal Naval Service are expected to start there in April or September, provided the scheme gets final approval.

The initiative has come from Dartmouth and is not wholly to the liking of the WRNS, whose cadets attend their own course at Greenwich. An officer said yesterday: "Greenwich offers the advantages of being near London while Dartmouth is rather remote. Also, our cadets will tend to be a year or two older than the men, and at that age, might find them rather immature."

The RAF College at Cranwell opened its doors to Women's Royal Air Force cadets for a few years, but later dropped the scheme because the small number of women eligible led to administrative difficulties. The Royal Military Academy Sandhurst remains strictly men only.

Hospital will take life sentence man

Mr John Brazil, who was in danger of serving a life sentence after being turned away from three hospitals has been found a place prepared to treat him. The Cornwall area health authority announced yesterday that he would be accepted for "assessment and initial treatment" at St Lawrence Hospital, Bodmin.

Mr Alan Hodder, the authority's administrator, made the announcement after talks between union and staff representatives and the authority.

Mr Brazil, a market worker, of Sebert Street, Gloucester, had been ordered to be admitted to the Glenside mental hospital at Bristol for treatment after he admitted the manslaughter of his wife.

But last month Mr Justice Mais at Bristol Crown Court revoked that order and substituted a "wholly inappropriate" sentence of life imprisonment when he learnt that workers at the hospital refused to accept Mr Brazil, whom they considered to be dangerous. Nursing staff at two other hospitals, Coney Hill, Gloucester, and Tone Vale, Taunton, also refused to accept him.

The judge made provision for the life sentence to be rescinded within 23 days if a suitable hospital could be found.

Man attacked by lion at Midlands house

A man, aged 24, was attacked by a lion yesterday while making a business call at a West Midlands house. The lion, aged 11 months and weighing more than 17 stones, pounced on Mr Arthur Thomson, ripping his clothes and pinning him to the ground.

He managed to struggle free and crawl under a van as neighbours alerted the emergency services. He was treated in hospital for scratches and shock.

Mr Thomson had called at the back entrance of the home of Mr Lewis Foley, near Dudley.

Mr Foley, who bought the lion to protect his property, said: "I now want to get rid of the lion because he has turned out to be too much trouble."

Students in clash over seminar on Chile

By a Staff Reporter

Memories of the Soviet invasion of Czechoslovakia seven years ago have been revived in London this week by a bitter dispute over representation at an international student seminar on Chile which ended in London last night.

Czechoslovak exiles in London have sharply criticized the National Union of Students, co-sponsors of the seminar with the Prague-based International Union of Students, for allowing representatives from the officially approved Czechoslovak students' union to attend, although successive NUS conferences have refused to recognize that union as the legitimate representative of Czechoslovak students.

Members of the Committee to Defend Czechoslovak Socialists have picketed and leafleted the seminar, which was held in the London University Union. The chairman of the committee is Mr Lawrence Daly, general secretary of the National Union of Mineworkers, and it includes many distinguished figures from the British left.

The NUS is not affiliated to the IUS, generally supposed to be under communist domination, but with control of the NUS firmly with the "Broad Left", a coalition of left Labour and communists, the two organizations have co-operated more in recent years.

The Czechoslovak committee has accused the NUS of allowing the IUS to exclude from the seminar representatives of organizations hostile to a communist point of view. It also says the NUS is at least, morally responsible for the decision to invite the Centre of Czechoslovak University Students, the students' union that supports the present regime.

But the NUS said it had issued a blanket invitation to all students' unions in East and West Europe. The Czechs were not specifically invited.

In a leaflet handed to seminar delegates on Wednesday and again yesterday the Committee to Defend Czechoslovak Socialists asked why the Centre for Czechoslovak University Students had not taken a stand against oppression in their own country.

In spite of an explicit statement of the left-wing commitment of the Czechoslovak committee, many delegates appeared to regard the leaflet as the work of a group of right-wing émigrés.

The committee accused the organizers of the seminar of indifference towards the composition of the Chilean delegation, which does not include representatives from ultra-left groups that opposed the former Allende regime

Belfast Sunday newspaper gets design award

The *Sunday News* (Belfast) was chosen as the best designed regional morning or Sunday newspaper of 1975 in this year's Newspaper Design Awards, announced yesterday. One of the judges remarked: "It's noisy, it's clamouring, it's packed with emotion and imagination, and it serves its market admirably."

The winner in Class Two (evening papers) was the *Liverpool Echo*, praised for "its comprehensive page one news digest, the business of page one, its clear TV guide, its punchy sports pages, and its active leader page".

The *Southend Standard* came first in Class Three (weeklies). It was praised for its consistently attractive appearance.

The Allen Hutt Award for "some special contribution in the field of newspaper design" went to the *Evening Echo* (Watford) for its "Weekender" pull-out section, which was described as "outstanding".

The awards are sponsored by Linotype UK in cooperation with *Printing World*.

The award winners are:
Class One (published mornings or Sundays respectively):
First: Sunday News (Belfast); second: Liverpool Daily Post; commended: Irish Independent (Dublin), Morning Telegraph (Sheffield), The Northern Echo (Darlington).
Class Two (published each evening):
First: Liverpool Echo; second: Evening Echo (Basildon); commended: Evening Advertiser (Swindon), Evening Mail (Slough), Scarborough Evening News.
Class Three (published once, twice or three times a week):
First: Southend Standard; second: Chatham Standard; commended: Hampshire Telegraph, Millington Mirror, Wirral Observer.
Allen Hutt Award: Evening Echo (Watford).

Couple get life jail for murder on common

Sentences of life imprisonment were passed at Winchester Crown Court yesterday on Elizabeth Thompson, aged 35, of Bill Crescent, Waterlooville, Hampshire, and Kenneth Fromant, aged 42, a gas man, of Hilary Drive, Crowthorne, Berkshire, for the murder of Peter Stanswood, aged 34, a heating engineer.

The jury, who were out for seven hours, found Mr Fromant guilty by a majority of 10 to two and Mrs Thompson guilty by a unanimous verdict.

Mr Stanswood was found in his car at Furbrook Common, near Portsmouth. He had been stabbed seven times.

The prosecution said Mrs Thompson lured him there and her lover, Mr Fromant, stabbed him. She blamed Mr Stanswood for the break-up of her own marriage, believing that her husband, who had worked with Mr Stanswood, had been led astray. Mr Stanswood's widow was at one time charged with his murder but was discharged by a magistrate.

Treasury chief forecasts a hard winter for Britain

Britain was in for a hard winter, and the future looked bleak, Mr Barnett, Chief Secretary to the Treasury, said yesterday.

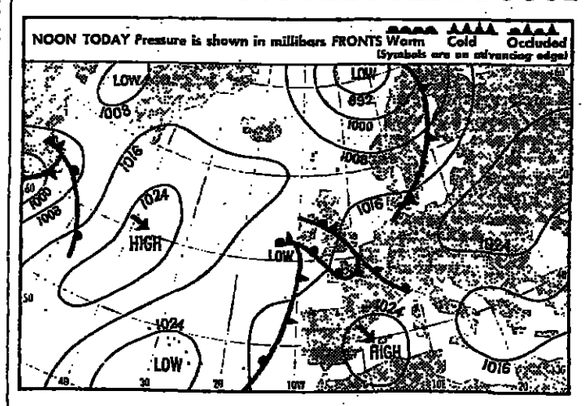
The Government was determined to reduce the rate of inflation to a level no higher than that of Britain's main competitors, and to keep it so, he told the Association of Health Service Treasurers in London.

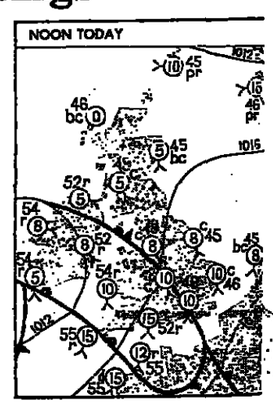
Public sector borrowing exceeded £9,000m and there was pressure to reduce direct taxes, but that would bring even greater burdens.

"I am constantly told there is plenty of room for manoeuvre on the expenditure side, and the cry is: 'cut public expenditure'", he said. My task of cutting public expenditure, and it has got to be cut, at any rate from 1977 onwards, is not made easier by bogus talk of public expenditure being out of control.

"That is just a smokescreen behind which root-and-branch opponents of public expenditure are pressing their cases against the Government's priorities

Weather forecast and recordings





Today

Sun rises: 7.18 am Sun sets: 4.12 pm
Moon sets: 3.33 am Moon rises: 2.31 pm
Full Moon: November 18.
Lighting up: 4.42 pm to 6.49 am.
High water: London Bridge, 11.23 am, 6.5m (21.3ft); 11.56 pm, 6.8m (22.3ft). Avonmouth, 4.31 am, 10.8m (35.5ft); 4.58 pm, 11.3m (37.0ft). Dover, 8.32 am, 5.8m (19.1ft); 9.6 pm, 5.8m (19.3ft). Hull, 3.9 am, 6.2m (20.2ft); 3.52 pm, 6.4m (21.0ft). Liverpool, 8.57 am, 8.0m (26.1ft); 9.9 pm, 8.2m (26.9ft).

Tomorrow

Sun rises: 7.19 am Sun sets: 4.11 pm
Moon sets: 4.38 am Moon rises: 2.55 pm
Lighting up: 4.41 pm to 6.51 am.
High water: London Bridge, 12.12 pm, 6.7m (22.1ft). Avonmouth, 5.19 am, 11.5m (37.7ft); 5.42 pm, 11.8m (38.8ft). Dover, 9.20 am, 6.0m (19.8ft); 9.48 pm, 6.1m (20.0ft). Hull, 3.57 am, 6.5m (21.3ft); 4.33 pm, 6.7m (22.1ft). Liverpool, 9.35 am, 8.3m (27.3ft); 9.47 pm, 8.5m (27.8ft).

Yesterday

London: Temp: max 6 am 6 pm, 7°C (45°F); min 6 pm 6 am, 2°C (36°F). Humidity, pm, 83 per cent. Rain, 24 hr 6 pm, nil. Sun, 24 hr to 6 pm 3.2 hr. Bar. mean sea level, 6 pm 1,028 millibars.
1,000 millibars=29.53 in.

30-day forecast

The Meteorological Office yesterday issued the following forecast for the next 30 days: Changeable weather with occasional rain is expected to extend to all districts early in the period. Over the month as a whole a good deal of S and SW weather types are expected and also some settled anticyclonic spells, perhaps more especially during December. Mean temperatures are expected to be above average in N and W Scotland, N Ireland, Wales and the districts of England, and near average in central and E Britain.

Rainfall is expected to be about average generally but below average in E Scotland, NE and E England. The frequency of fronts and fog is expected to be about average in E districts but below average in W. Gales will probably occur with about the usual frequency but less snow than usual seems likely over Scotland.

A deepening depression will move NE into the British Isles, deploying a ridge of high pressure. Forecasts for 11 am to midnight:
London, SE, Central S England, E Midlands, Channel Islands. Cloudy, misty, rain at times, hill fog; wind S, light, veering W, moderate late in day; max temp 11°C (52°F).
East Anglia, E England: Freezing fog in places, becoming cloudy with rain at times; max temp 9°C (48°F).
W Midlands, SW, NW, Central N England, Wales: Cloudy, rain at times, hill fog; wind S, light, becoming W, moderate; max temp 11°C to 12°C (52°F to 54°F).
NE England: Fog in places early, mostly cloudy with rain at times; wind S, light or variable, becoming NW, moderate; max temp 8°C (46°F).

Outlook for tomorrow and Monday: Rain in S soon clearing, followed by bright periods and showers, which will become wintry in N; cold in N, rather cold in S.
Sea passages: S North Sea: Wind S, moderate: sea slight.
Strait of Dover, English Channel (E): Wind S, moderate or fresh, veering W late in day; sea slight or moderate.
St George's Channel, Irish Sea: Wind S, moderate or fresh, veering NW; sea slight or moderate.

Thursday

London: Temp: max. 6 am to 6 pm, 7°C (45°F); min, 6 pm to 6 am, 4°C (39°F). Humidity, 6 pm, 77 per cent. Rain, 24hr to 6 pm, nil. Sun, 24hr to 6 pm, 0.1hr. Bar. mean sea level, 6 pm, 1,023.8 millibars, rising.

WEATHER REPORTS YESTERDAY MIDDAY: c, cloud; f, fair; r, rain; s, sun; sn, snow.

	C	F		C	F		C	F		C	F
Aberdeen	f	11	70	Cardiff	c	11	61	Jersey	c	15	59
Algiers	f	23	73	Chicago	s	2	37	L Palmas	s	25	77
Amsterdam	c	10	50	Cologne	s	7	45	Lisbon	s	17	63
Athens	f	17	63	Copenhga	r	5	41	Locarno	s	17	63
Barcelona	s	19	66	Dublin	c	9	48	London	s	11	52
Belfast	r	10	50	Edinburgh	c	6	43	Luxembrg	c	1	34
Berlin	c	8	46	Florence	s	19	66	Madrid	r	15	59
Bermuda	r	22	72	Funchal	s	23	73	Majorca	s	21	70
Biarritz	s	20	68	Geneva	s	11	52	Malaga	s	18	64
Birmingham	c	10	50	Gibraltar	f	17	63	Malta	s	21	70
Bristol	c	11	52	Guernsey	c	13	55	Miami	s	26	79
Brussels	c	8	46	Helsinki	c	2	36	Montreal	sn	-1	30
Budapest	f	6	43	Innsbruck	r	8	46	Moscow	s	0	32
				Istanbul	c	10	50	Munich	r	8	46
								Naples	c	17	63
								New York	c	17	63
								Nice	s	17	63
								Oslo	c	4	39
								Paris	c	8	46
								Reykjavik	r	-1	30
								Rome	r	16	61
								Stockholm	r	6	43
								Tel Aviv	s	21	70
								Toronto	s	0	32
								Venice	r	9	48
								Vienna	r	7	45
								Warsaw	r	2	36
								Zurich	r	9	48

Overseas selling prices

Austria, Sch 15; Belgium, BFr 25; Canaries, Pes 10; Denmark, DKr 2.75; Finland, Fmk 2.60; France, Frs 2.50; Germany, Dmk 2.00; Greece, Dr 35; Holland, Dfl 1.75; Italy, Lire 450; Luxembourg, LF 20; Madeira, Esc 17.50; Malta, 9c; Norway, Kr 4.00; Portugal, Esc 20; Spain, Pes 30; Sweden, Sk 3.75; Switzerland, Sfr 1.30; USA, $1.00; Yugoslavia, Din 30.

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ME NEWS

ll for new controls college degree urses fail to draw

Hencke, of
es Educational
nt

a hundred of the 700 urses validated by the or National Academic polytechnics and col- ide universities failed 20 or more students

legree courses had to led because they could ct enough students. others were closed, cause of a history of itment.

Smith, chairman of ittee of Directors of ics, said the figures w inefficiently higher was run. He called national body to con- oliferation of courses.

Dickensen, Director Staffordshire Poly- aid: "This is the an- truth which was come out at some we do not put our in order it is certain one else will."

ntial figures supplied artment of Education e show an alarmingly ment in science and subjects with in some courses only single figures. cialist and language ave also failed to

atics, chemistry, phys- naterials science are ts worst affected. But engineering, compu- nautical studies and uages and economics lso suffer.

ematics, 61 students a third of the entire it to degree courses iversities, are admit- side Polytechnic. The 132 students are tween 10 other poly-

e, Portsmouth, re- cruited more than twenty students and two courses at Newcastle and North Staffordshire had to be cancelled last year because they attracted few applicants.

Sixteen students were admitted to polymer science and technology degrees in Britain. Nine were at Manchester and seven were at the Polytechnic of North London.

The entire intake of 32 students to nautical studies is divided between five courses at four polytechnics. Recruitment last year was nil at Sunderland; two and five respectively at two courses at the City of London; 12 at Plymouth and 18 at Liverpool. Recruitment has improved this year, although the City of London courses face closure.

In materials science only two of five polytechnics are able to attract students in any number. Lanchester and Sheffield drew 21 students each. Thames Polytechnic attracted nine last year, while Sunderland and the City of London failed to recruit any.

Thames Polytechnic was not able to recruit enough students this year, and the City of London course has been replaced with options in a modular degree course.

Only 79 physics undergraduates were admitted to degree courses last year in seven polytechnics. Recruitment varied from 19 for a physical electronics degree at Newcastle to eight at South Bank. This year South Bank was unable to run its course.

The 300 recruits to computer science courses last year were concentrated in five polytechnics. Seven other polytechnics recruited only a third of the students, with Manchester, Leeds and Glamorgan recruiting fifteen or fewer students.

Many engineering courses drew fewer than twenty students, although the situation improved this year.



Mrs Castle making a point at her meeting with junior hospital doctors at Blackburn.

Mrs Castle's '36-hour stretch'

A new look at the long hours worked by junior hospital doctors was offered yesterday by Mrs Castle, Secretary of State for Social Services. But after she told their leaders in the North-west that there could be no more money one of them walked out of the meeting and called it "a waste of bloody time".

Militant junior doctors met the minister at the Blackburn Royal Infirmary, in her constituency. She told them that their present professional contract and salary took account of their long hours.

She also quoted her own case, 36 hours without sleep last Tuesday and Wednesday. "And I was working all that time, not just on call", she said.

Dr Wasily Sakalo, chairman of the North-west Hospital Junior Staffs Committee of the British Medical Association, who walked out a few minutes before the end of the meeting, said that Mrs Castle told him to "shut up" and likened him to "a gramophone".

Mrs Castle's version of the incident was: "He just kept shouting me down as I explained what the pay policy said. I eventually said that it did not help to go on repeating 'No' like a gramophone record."

Mrs Castle said the junior doctors were looking for a total change in their type of contract. They had received a 30 per cent increase on their basis of a professional contract earlier this year and now they wanted an industrial-type contract with extra pay for every hour worked. That was not permissible under the pay code, though general practitioners could be paid for working in hospitals because such work was outside the terms of their contract.

Dr Sakalo told reporters he was convinced that Mrs Castle "would rather see the total collapse of the health service than pay junior doctors their due". All she had done was to preach government policy to them.

In reply to the allegation that she was prepared to see the health service collapse, Mrs Castle said: "The health service costs this country over £4,200m a year. It is my whole purpose to maintain and strengthen it. But how can the Government go on affording more money if the economy collapses?"

How could the miners be expected to settle for £6 if the doctors were made an exception? To submit to their demands would mean an end of the Government's pay policy.

A spokesman for the doctors said: "It is quite apparent that there is an enormously wide credibility gap between what the Secretary of State understands and what we understand." They had the impression that they were no nearer to closing that gap.

WEST EUROPE

Lisbon siege compels Government to accept union demands

From Michael Knipe
Lisbon, Nov 14

Left-wing activists, pressing the pay demands of construction workers, called off their siege of the Portuguese Parliament building at dawn today after the apparent capitulation of the Government.

A joint communiqué from Admiral Pinheiro de Azevedo, the Prime Minister, and the workers' negotiating committee stated that the workers had been promised that the wage scale demanded by the union would come into force by November 27. In addition the Government would approve plans to stimulate the building industry, and would appoint a committee acceptable to the workers to conduct an inquiry into the activities of the Ministry of Labour.

With understandable elation the demonstrators greeted the news of the settlement with cries of victory. A member of their committee said the two-day struggle had shown the strength they wielded. The settlement is expected to cost 12,000m escudos (about £200m). This is a price Portugal can ill afford in its present financial straits and the capitulation is a serious blow to the Government's prestige.

The demonstrators laid siege to the Constituent Assembly for 36 hours. Deputies were forced to stay in the building all Wednesday night. With lorries and the demonstrators blocking the road to his official residence the Prime Minister made no attempt to leave his offices in the building. At no stage were either police or military units brought in to disperse the demonstrators although in a television address last night President Costa Gomes described the demonstrators' tactics as an excess of revolutionary freedom.

The construction workers' campaign has graphically demonstrated the weakness of a government that cannot risk attempting to use force to impose its authority and has probably paved the way for similar industrial action by other groups.

In a pertinent comment on the confrontation the left-wing daily *Diario de Noticias* said that the Government, which had prided itself on its stability, was now "trembling in its boots". In spite of its claims to a broad base of support, said the newspaper, it had shown the instability of bourgeois rule when deprived of direct means of repression.

In a new development in the Government's attempt to curb left-wing influence in the news media the Minister for Information issued a dispatch dismissing the management of the official Portuguese news agency ANOP. But the decision is being vigorously contested by the staff, which has passed a vote of confidence in the management.

Lisbon, Nov 14.—Senhor Alvaro Cunhal, the Communist Party leader, left here today for Hungary, the first stop on a tour of East Europe. He was seen off by the ambassadors of the Soviet Union, Poland and Yugoslavia.

Major Ernesto Nelo Antunes, the Foreign Minister, is to make his first visit to Hungary later this week. Yesterday he postponed a trip to Czechoslovakia because of the political crisis here.

Shooting broke out in Oporto last night. In separate incidents, pro-Government and pro-Communist demonstrators clashed at the studios of a commercial radio station dominated by leftists, and Government supporters attacked the offices of the Communist youth organization.—Reuter.

European MPs vote to restore budget cuts

From Michael Hornsby
Brussels, Nov 14

The constitutional battle over the size of the EEC's budget for 1976 has moved into its final phase after yesterday's overwhelming vote by the European Parliament in favour of restoring almost four-fifths of the cuts made by the Council of Ministers in the original draft drawn up by the European Commission.

Hailing the outcome of the vote, M Claude Cheysson, the EEC Commissioner responsible for Budgetary Affairs, said here today that the budget, whose "human sectors" had been "amputated" by the council, had now been largely restored by Parliament to its pristine condition. He hoped that ministers would take proper account of the Assembly's views.

The European Parliament's ability to amend the draft of the budget against the wishes of the Council of Ministers is very limited. Under current procedure, the Assembly could not hope to increase total expenditure by more than some £30m without ministerial approval.

The European Commission originally proposed total expenditure in 1976 of some £3,350m. The Council of Ministers, pleading austerity, reduced this to £3,110m, mainly by cutting back payments out of the social and regional funds and by pruning expenditure on development aid and industrial research.

Parliament has asked that £190m of these cuts should be restored, bringing the total budget up to £3,300m. The Council of Ministers must now decide whether or not to accept any of these changes and then return the draft of the budget to the Assembly for final adoption in December.

Despite its generally modest powers, the Assembly does have the important right, acquired under a treaty signed earlier this year, of rejecting the entire draft and requesting that another be submitted to it. Several MPs have hinted at such action should ministers ride roughshod over the Assembly's amendments.

On specific items, Parliament asked the council to put back £30m of the £40m it cut from the social fund allocation. It has also requested the inclusion of £16m for aid to non-associated developing countries like India and Pakistan and £50m for food aid.

Overriding opposition from some Labour and West German Socialist MPs, the Parliament decided not to propose any reductions in spending on the common agricultural policy, which accounts for about 70 per cent of the total budget. This means that this sector of the budget is deemed to have been adopted.

llenge to Mr Benn on cancelled broadcast

Clark
rrespondent
Secretary of State yesterday released a ministerial broad- intended to make on on Thursday, but ancelled because of ment with BBC

warned Mr Benn st either revise the roadcast it knowing would be a demand t of reply by the He refused to script.

k Jenkin, Conserva- ench spokesman on later: "Mr Benn, roponent of public n, has refused to ecause he feared I given the right of is Mr Benn afraid ady to debate his damaging and irrelevant oil policy with him on television at any time he likes. I shall be interested to see if he accepts my offer."

Mr Benn had asked for a "category one" ministerial broadcast to explain the effect of the Petroleum and Submarine Pipelines Act, which was given the Royal Assent on Wednesday.

Broadcasts in that category are intended for ministers to explain legislation or government policies in a factual way, or to ask for the public's co-operation where there is a general consensus about a government proposal.

The Opposition does not insist on the right to comment on such broadcasts, but the BBC obviously felt that Mr Benn's treatment of the subject of North Sea oil was controversial and should not get the immunity which is given to such ministerial statements.

Mr Benn's text, as released yesterday, refers to the impact of the Petroleum and Submarine Pipelines Act. It would, he said, "help give the British people a much greater say in how their oil is produced and who gets the benefit from it". They would get, in all, about 70 per cent of the profits from every oil field. It said:

That would give us, the nation, £6,000m over the years up to 1980, and between £2,000m and £3,000m each year after that. These are immensely rich resources, but they won't last for ever, so we must at the same time be able to control the rate at which we take them out of the earth. The new Petroleum Act gives the Government that power and allows us to make sure that pipelines and refinery development are properly controlled.

But most of all we are now negotiating with the oil companies an arrangement that would give the British people 51 per cent participation in their fields. Almost every other country in the world which has found oil has followed the same policy. Australia, Denmark, Norway, The Netherlands and New Zealand have all insisted on participation, to defend and safeguard their essential national interests. We, too, must secure the title to at least a part of our own oil.

A new British National Oil Corporation is being set up under the Act, to operate out of Glasgow and become a strong, effective, fully fledged oil company to back up this participation. Many other countries have set up their own national oil companies, too. We are absolutely determined to stand up for our national interests. The future of our country and our people requires it.

Of course, we are negotiating with the oil companies in good faith and I think they understand our determination to see that the British people get their share of the benefit.

Prince tells of concern over future

By Kenneth Gosling

The Prince of Wales, in a film shown on BBC 2 last night, confessed to two worries. The film traced his career as a Royal Navy pilot and was by way of an informal twenty-seventh birthday tribute to the heir to the throne. It was the first of a series entitled *Pilot Royal*, which will later feature Prince Bernhard of The Netherlands and the Shah of Iran.

The Prince's first anxiety was about the speed at which things change. "People have not had time to catch up psychologically", he said.

His second worry was about the future. "But on the whole", he said, "if one can preserve one's sense of humour and adaptive qualities and help to calm things down—be a steadying influence—then all will be well."

He also praised Britain. "You read all the papers when you're abroad and think the whole thing's coming to an end. When you come back everything is the same. Things are going on as always and you feel how marvellous it is to be back."

The country's traditions and basic freedoms, he said, should never be taken for granted; in so many cases they did not exist in other countries. "They do look to Britain for an example and a lead in so many different things."

Josephine Douglas, the producer, and her husband, Christopher Doll, who directed the film, were with the Prince for about a year, filming at sea, in Canada and in Snowdonia. One of the best shots showed the Prince landing a helicopter on the top of Snowdon.

There was an hilarious section in black-and-white, part Keystone Cops, part Goon, in which the Prince was shown attempting to get his own back on his instructor after an admonition.

He likened the disciplines of being a helicopter pilot to those needed for ceremonial occasions and was critical of some stage portrayals of royal personages. "I still think there is an awful lot of rot which is written about people who existed two or three hundred or even a hundred years ago. But they were human beings and they had feelings and sensitivities. Actors and actresses who portray royal personages tend to get involved in the fantasies of history." People had never really understood George III, who was a wonderful human being and a great king.

The Prince referred to the problem of "how best to channel people's aggression into useful fields", channelling them into useful activities instead of trying to get rid of their pent-up adventure in anti-social interests.

He defined his fascination with flying as "a mixture between fear and supreme enjoyment", and added: "I would like to go on flying for as long as I could, but once out of the Navy the only flying I could do would be from one engagement to another."

It was the only tinge of regret from a man whose taste for life is summed up in a sentence: "I like trying my hand at things and if people say do you want to have a go, I usually say 'yes'".

Brandt-Schmidt team wins overwhelming support

From Our Own Correspondent
Bonn, Nov 14

The ruling Social Democratic Party today gave a resounding vote of confidence not only to Herr Willy Brandt, its chairman, but also, less predictably to Herr Schmidt, the Chancellor.

Herr Brandt, who was unopposed for re-election as chairman, received 407 votes from the 436 delegates, three more than at the last election in 1973 when, as Chancellor as well, he was at the height of his national popularity.

At the party congress in Mannheim Herr Schmidt, who stood for reelection as vice-chairman, also received 407 votes, a remarkable total compared with 286 last time.

This triumph for the Chancellor, greeted by tempestuous applause, was an unexpectedly generous endorsement of his coalition administration. There is much discontent within the party about the "obstructionism" of the junior coalition partners, the Free Democrats, as well as a certain disappointment with overall government performance.

The congress elected a new second vice-chairman, Herr Hans Koschnick, aged 46, the chief burgomaster of Bremen, with 391 votes, another excellent result. Herr Koschnick, who is outstanding among West German regional politicians, now has to be seen as a potential Chancellor.

The voting demonstrates not only the skill of party managers in defusing the feared left-wing rebellion, but also the recognition, particularly encouraging in the case of the left, that there is a general election next year and only a united party can hope to win it.

The leadership's aim of producing an unquestionable vote of confidence in the Brandt-Schmidt partnership was achieved with an unexpectedly handsome margin. This should do much to restore morale in a party which has suffered some serious setbacks in regional elections in the past two years and has also been burdened with internal disputes.

The elections for the remainder of the executive brought no surprises, leaving the left wing with a little less than a third of the seats, about the same as before.



Herr Willy Brandt gives the victory salute after being re-elected chairman of the Social Democrats by an almost unanimous vote.

Leading French news expert invested as KBE

From Our Own Correspondent
Paris, Nov 14

M Jean Marin, president of Agence France-Presse for 10 years until his retirement this year, and one of the original team of "Free French" broadcasters on the BBC in London during the Second World War, was today invested with the insignia of a Knight Commander of the British Empire.

Sir Edward Tomkins, the British Ambassador, officiated at a simple ceremony at the British Embassy, attended among others by M Maurice Schumann, the former Foreign Minister, and a wartime colleague of M Marin at the BBC.

Sir Edward emphasized that M Marin had been the real "father" of Agence France-Presse. Under his vigorous and enlightened leadership, it consolidated its independence of government interference and its reputation as one of the great world news services.

bombers in prison rooftop protest

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The three prisoners, Stephen Blake, Martin Coughlan and Robert Patrick Walsh, on the prison roof yesterday.

Synod concern over loss of parish records

A grisly toll of parish records, part of the nation's heritage, is irretrievably lost each year, the General Synod of the Church of England was told yesterday in London.

The Archdeacon of Northampton, the Ven Bazil Marsh, said there were still too many parishes where records were not well, or in some cases not even safely, kept.

He was moving general approval of the Parochial Registers and Records Measure, which he said would give the bishop of a diocese the power to require a parish either to provide the means for the safe keeping of registers and records, or to deposit them in a diocesan registry.

The Bishop of Oxford, the Right Rev Kenneth Woollcombe, said he thought it might be costly to implement. The synod carried the motion generally approving the measure.

Condemnation rejected: A proposal condemning the World Council of Churches' grants to liberation movements in southern Africa was rejected, on Thursday, by the synod.

Patients asked to pay £350 for new heart device

Some National Health Service patients in Oxfordshire, Berkshire, Buckinghamshire and Northamptonshire are being asked to pay £350 for a new life-saving heart device. They are being told they cannot have the pacemaker fitted unless they can pay the extra cost.

The Oxfordshire area health authority (teaching) has decided not to allow the new devices to be fitted at the expense of the health service. It says it cannot afford the initial £75,000 cost of switching to the longer lasting Lithium Pacemaker.

Patients with the older device need replacement operations once every 27 months, but with the new model the operation will be necessary only every seven years.

200 coaches to get safety seat

A new type of safety seat for coaches, which could be fitted with safety belts, is to go into 200 National Bus Company long-distance coaches in the next nine months.

The seat is designed not to disintegrate or part from its anchorage. It can withstand a 20 mph impact and the back deforms in a controlled manner.

Hospital patient fined £1,667 without trial

From Our Own Correspondent
Madrid, Nov 14

A patient in the same hospital as General Franco, allegedly suffering from injuries received while in police custody, has been fined £1,667 without trial for political reasons.

Like General Franco, he is connected to a kidney machine and is suffering from internal haemorrhages.

Two lawyers instructed by the wife of the patient, Señor Juan Alberto Sevilla Quintana, an engineering student, have brought actions against police, alleging that they beat him so viciously that he can hardly talk and may die.

Police said today that he was arrested on suspicion of distributing Communist propaganda and that he resisted arrest. They claimed that he suffered from a stomach complaint while in their custody

Member of Italian kidnap gang found murdered

Milan, Nov 14.—The police hunting the kidnappers of Lorenzo Peregrini Lapin, a 14-year-old British boy, believe they know the identity of five members of the gang and expect arrests soon, police sources said today.

The hunt took a new turn when investigations into a Milan murder disclosed that the victim was a member of the kidnap gang.

Police inquiries led them to a flat where the boy was held for three weeks before being released after his father "mortgaged everything" to pay some 600m lire (£430,000) in ransom money.

The murder victim was identified as Alberto Rodriguez Corona. In the flat a handbag in which the ransom money was handed over was found. Further inquiries brought the identities of five other members of the kidnap gang, the police sources said.

Milan magistrates have sent 32 alleged members of the Mafia for trial on charges of organizing a widespread kidnapping operation in northern Italy. The charges relate to two kidnapping cases, and one of the victims will also face charges. Pietro Torielli, a businessman, is accused of giving perjured evidence about his experiences.

Signor Torielli was abducted in December, 1972, and released the following February after his family paid a reported ransom of 1,500m lire.

The other cases concerned Count Luigi Ressi de Montelera, a member of a wine-making family, who was kidnapped in November 1973, and rescued by police four months later.—Reuter.

day's

Doctors' certificates

Doctors who qualify in future may have to produce a certificate of good character and physical and mental health before they can be registered with the General Medical Council. The council will discuss the matter in March.

Bias report 'secrecy'

Sir Michael Swann, chairman of the BBC, expressed surprise that the Labour Party had not issued the report it commissioned after allegations of Conservative bias by the BBC in the last general election. He was giving the Goodricke Lecture at York University.

Cabinet plans

The Cabinet, under pressure from the Labour Party's left wing to impose import controls and to cut defence in the long term rather than the social services, spent more than three hours discussing economic strategy and estimates for 1977 to 1979.

Mortgage tax aid

An increase in tax relief on home loans and a freeze on rating assessments for improved homes were proposed by Lord Greenwood of Rossendale, the former Labour housing minister.

McAteer son freed

Mr Eamonn McAteer, aged 21, a student, who was arrested in London last Saturday under the Prevention of Terrorism Act, has been released. He is the son of Mr Edward McAteer, president of the Irish National list Party in Londonderry.

Race relations move

Mr Mark Bonham Carter announced that he will resign as chairman of the Community Relations Commission when it is merged with the Race Relations Board to form the Race Relations Commission.

3 cleared of plot

Three men were cleared at the Central Criminal Court of plotting a £1m greyhound betting coup. David Wilkins and John Wilson, both of Damson Drive, Meopham, Kent, and Leonard Adams, of Cedar Close, Ditton, Kent, were found not guilty of conspiracy to defraud.

Independent choice

None of the 22 direct-grant schools controlled by the Girl's Public Day School Trust intends to submit proposals to its local education authority to enter the state secondary education system, the trust told the Government.

'Secret cuts' planned

The Government has secret plans to force local authorities to make staff, including teachers, redundant and to cut an additional £130m from the annual budget for higher education, Mr Charles Clarke, president of the National Union of Students, said in a statement. The figure of £130m was disputed later by the Government.

Mr Wilson's freedom

The Prime Minister will be presented with the honorary freedom of the City of London at Guildhall on Friday, December 12, in recognition of his services to the nation, it was announced

Christmas bazaar

The 1975 Christmas cracker bazaar, in aid of the National Association of Youth Clubs, will be held at Chelsea Old Town Hall, King's Road on Wednesday, November 26. The doors will be open at 11 am.

Employer in jail over work accident

From Our Own Correspondent
Paris, Nov 14

A woman magistrate investigating a labour accident has committed to prison on a charge of manslaughter the head of a Vichy construction firm for his responsibility in the fatal fall of one of his employees on a building site.

The decision to commit him to prison was prompted by the fact that this was the second time one of his employees had been fatally injured. Last June he was sentenced to a fine of 1,500 francs (£167) for breaking safety regulations. He was given six months to ensure that the regulations were enforced on his building sites, but this was not done.

The public prosecutor of Moulins stated yesterday that the investigation into the second accident was still under way, and it was feared pressure might be put on some of the witnesses. Some documents in the case had not been produced by the defendant, M Planche, who has appealed the judge's decision before the court of appeal of Riom.

A hundred workers from the firm demonstrated before the courts at Moulins today to demand the release of M Planche, and a delegation protested to the prefect of the Allier. The deputy president of the employers' federation suggested today that there was a political conspiracy by a group of judges against directors. The middle managers of M Planche's firm have decided to do all in their power to secure his release, "for tomorrow it will be our turn".

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W. EUROPE

Spanish agree to give up Sahara

From Harry Debelius
Madrid, Nov 14

A joint communiqué issued in Madrid today said that the three-party negotiations regarding the decolonization of Spanish Sahara had ended "satisfactorily".

The communiqué, issued after two days of meetings in Madrid between delegates from Morocco, Mauritania and Spain, did not give the terms of the agreement. It did say that the meetings took place "in the best spirit of friendship, understanding and respect for the principles of the United Nations Charter".

One significant paragraph said the delegations "bore in mind the interests of their respective countries and of the population of Sahara". The interests of other countries of the area, such as Algeria, were not mentioned. The Algerians have said they will not consider any solution to the Sahara problem acceptable unless it involves a referendum.

The Moroccan Prime Minister said on leaving Madrid that the agreement was expected to open the door to closer cooperation between Spain, Morocco and Mauritania.

The main points of the agreement are expected to be announced at the United Nations in New York.

Informed sources said that the agreement would favour Morocco while respecting United Nations rulings and recommendations. The solution worked out was described as similar to a proposal made earlier by Dr Waldheim, the United Nations Secretary-General.

The sources said that Spain will renounce sovereignty over Sahara by December 1, or shortly thereafter. A caretaker administration under the auspices of the United Nations will then be set up by Spain, Morocco and Mauritania.

This caretaker administration, exercising control but not technical sovereignty, would arrange for a referendum within six months to determine the future of Sahara. The agreement envisages a referendum in which not only the 73,000 inhabitants of Sahara will be allowed to vote, but also about 50,000 related tribesmen in Morocco. This is expected to tilt the outcome in favour of annexation by Morocco.

'The Times' challenged by Vatican

From Our Correspondent
Rome, Nov 14

The Vatican's unofficial weekly publication, *l'Osservatore della Domenica*, has challenged *The Times* to specify, when, how and where the Pope has demonstrated sympathy or understanding for movements which use violence in Palestine or elsewhere.

L'Osservatore della Domenica was commenting on a leading article in *The Times* on November 4 suggesting that the Pope's condemnations of terrorism tended to take a general form and too often their application to particular contexts was not spelt out.

The article was published after Arab newspaper reports—which *The Times* questioned—that the Pope had implied sympathy with the Palestinian cause in a letter to Archbishop Hilarion Capucci, the former head of the Greek Catholic Church in Jerusalem, who is in prison for aiding terrorism.

"*The Times* is a serious newspaper: the reader therefore who has absorbed the prose of this authoritative daily after lunch while sipping his glass of port—if British habits in certain circles are still the same—is justified in thinking that the author of the editorial, before admonishing the Pope on how to exercise his mandate, has gathered the necessary information," *l'Osservatore della Domenica* writes.

"But no, the author writes on the basis of interpretations by one side . . . which does not tire of exploiting and deforming even the papal magisterium for its political ends.

"*The Times*, which refers to the rights of 'non-pacifists' among which it evidently includes itself, should have the duty to specify where, how and when the Pope has demonstrated 'sympathy or understanding' for those who use violence in Palestine or elsewhere in the illusion that they are freeing themselves."

L'Osservatore della Domenica recalled that on November 5 it was explained that the Pope had written to the Archbishop thanking him for a message of greetings. The fact that the Archbishop was in prison, it said, did not mean that the Pope should not reply to a gesture of courtesy.

"*The Times*, however, although doubting . . . the information published in the Arab press did not wait for clarification.

British trawlers disregard limit

Reykjavik, Nov 14.—About 50 British trawlers today ignored Iceland's 200-mile fishing limit, despite visits from Icelandic gunboats to tell them their activities were now illegal.

The Icelandic coastguard said patrol vessels went alongside each trawler, announced formally that it was acting illegally and ordered it out of the new fishing zone. Many British vessels sailed away. Others fished on, saying they were disregarding the limit on orders from home.

OVERSEAS

Russian troops arrive in Angola to aid Marxists in civil war

Luanda, Nov 14.—Russian military personnel, including fighter pilots, tank crews and advisers, today joined Cuban troops who are assisting black Angolans in preparing to defend Luanda from other black nationalist movements, East European diplomatic sources said.

They said 400 Russians disembarked here yesterday. They were intended to man tanks, fly MiG21 jets and advise the 25,000-man army of the Marxist Popular Front for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA). Cuban soldiers arrived all week and now number more than 2,500, the sources said.

The MPLA took over the Angolan capital on Tuesday when Portugal ended five centuries of colonial rule and left the mineral-rich territory in the middle of a 10-month civil war among three rival African groups.

The National Front for the Liberation of Angola (FNLA) and the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (Unita) have set up a rival government at Nova Lisboa, which has been renamed Huambo. They will announce a government of 18 members this weekend. Their forces are 12 miles north of Luanda and a motorized column commanded by white mercenaries is heading for Luanda from the south and east.

The MPLA leader, Dr Agostinho Neto, now first President of the self-proclaimed Peoples Republic of Angola, today announced his Cabinet and named Mr Lopo do Nascimento as Prime Minister.

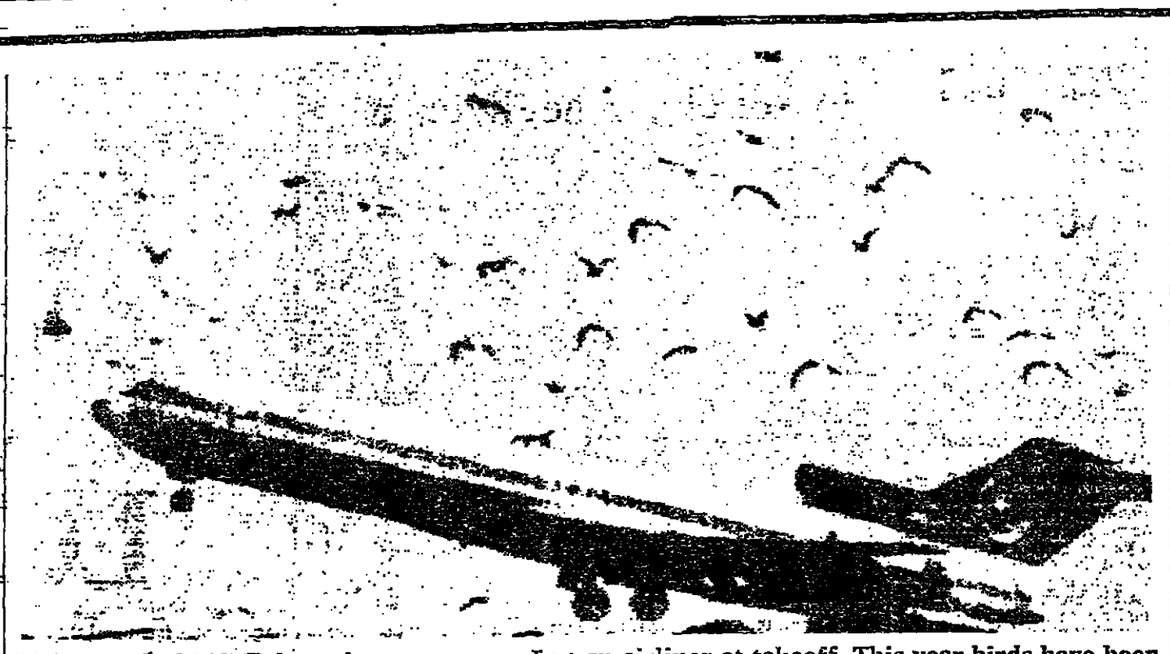
In readiness for the expected attack on Luanda, all men between the ages of 18 and 35 have been called up to form a people's militia, machinegun emplacements have appeared on all strategic points of the capital, and MPLA troops now carry hand-held Russian Sam-7 missiles against possible airborne attacks.

Forces of the MPLA abandoned the port town of Porto Amboim, 150 miles south of Luanda, today in the face of advancing troops of opposing forces from Nova Redondo to the south.

The FNLA and Unita force of about 1,500 men has already captured Mocamedes, Sa da Bandeira, Benguela and the important port of Lobito in the past three weeks.

A senior MPLA official announced in Luanda today that white mercenaries would be shot if captured.

Hongkong: The Peking *People's Daily* accused the Soviet Union of "directly provoking and enlarging" the civil war in Angola, the New China news agency reported.—AP, UPI and Reuter.



Birds, a hazard at Tokyo airport, surrounding an airliner at takeoff. This year birds have been sucked into jet engines on 19 occasions at the airport.

Mystery of South African accent in armoured units

From Fred Bridgland
Lobito, Nov 14

Columns of armoured vehicles manned by whites are rolling across big stretches of Angola and through the defences of the MPLA, according to informed sources.

The main unanswered question is the origin of the white troops.

In the past two weeks I have spoken to white soldiers with South African accents in armoured cars at Silva Porto, 425 miles north of Angola's border with the South African-administered territory of South West Africa.

I have also seen fair-skinned troops, many of them blond-haired, in the coastal cities of Benguela and Lobito, from which forces of the MPLA have retreated.

On Wednesday the small group of foreign correspondents, who have been covering Unita-held southern Angola, had a meeting in Lobito with Dr Jonas Savimbi, the Unita leader.

When it was suggested to him that armoured units of the South African Army might be spearheading the advancing Unita columns, Dr Savimbi said: "If those armoured columns are converging on Luanda, as you say, they are not our troops... and, if they are our troops, they are not converging on Luanda at all. We are thinking in terms of consolidating what we have won and cleaning up the countryside."

But Dr Savimbi admitted there were whites with the Unita forces.

"I need people to fight with armoured cars that we cannot operate ourselves. Maybe they are South African (or) Rhodesian, but there are more French", he said. Mercenaries who fought in Biafra are here.

"The MPLA had the Russians with them. We had to address ourselves to people who could match them."

Dr Savimbi added: "None of these foreigners with us marches on foot with a rifle in his hand."

Informed sources here say the white soldiers are being supplied from permanent military bases in South West Africa.

The whites had established an advance base at the South Angolan town of Sa da Bandeira and were now forming a new logistics base within 250 miles of Luanda. They were being supplied by giant C130 transport aircraft, the sources added.

Over the past two weeks I have seen black and green, C130s without registration numbers or identity marks, landing and taking off at Silva Porto and Benguela airports.

On November 1, 10 days before Angola became independent, I approached two Pushard armoured cars on the aircraft parking apron at Silva Porto airport. In the first was a white man, either in his late teens or early twenties. A greeting in Portuguese brought no reply.

Asked what language he spoke, he said in a heavy South African accent: "English."

Asked where he was from, he said: "I am from England."

The light-haired white man in the second armoured car was asked where he came from. In a thick South African accent, he replied: "I am from England."

But from which country? "I cannot say", he replied.—Reuter.

Kidnapped British consul is alive and well

Addis Ababa, Nov 14.—Mr Basil Burwood-Taylor, the British honorary consul kidnapped by rebels in the Eritrea province of Ethiopia more than three weeks ago, was reported alive and well today. He is a prisoner somewhere in the remote guerrilla country stretching north towards the Sudan border.

A message received by his wife and son in Addis Ababa last night was in his own handwriting and spoke of good treatment by his captors.

Mr Burwood-Taylor, who is 58, was abducted by two armed men in a daylight raid on his office in the provincial capital, Asmara, on October 23.

Although he has since sent two brief notes to his family, no ransom demand or word of any kind has been received from his captors. The British Embassy here blames members of the Eritrean Liberation Front (ELF), which controls large areas of the province.

Earlier this year the same rebels attacked Asmara. Nearly all the British residents there were evacuated, their safe escape from the fighting being supervised by Mr Burwood-Taylor, chairman of the Ethiopian subsidiary of the Gellatly-Hankey import-export firm.

He came temporarily to Addis Ababa during the shooting, but returned to Asmara in June to his job and to his responsibility for about 40 Britons still left there.

Mr Burwood-Taylor's son, Rodney, aged 27, said his father first came to Ethiopia in 1941 with General Wingate's forces which defeated the Italian invaders and restored the late Emperor Haile Selassie to his throne.

Mr Rodney Burwood-Taylor said his father was fit and well able to stand up to the spartan life he could expect in rebel hands. He could speak the local language, Tigrigna, which was used by the two men who took him away at gunpoint.—Reuter.

Mr Ford's exhausting day on eve of summit

From Fred Emery
Washington, Nov 14

President Ford, cramming in a day's campaigning before flying throughout the night to the weekend economic summit at Rambouillet, was in the South today in pursuit of black and white voters.

Speaking to black students at North Carolina Central University, Mr Ford even managed to agree that a black man should be considered, at least, as his vice-presidential running mate next year. He agreed that Senator Edward Brooke, the only black senator, should certainly be considered.

After his recent escapade in dropping Mr Rockefeller to try to appease the Republican right, the suggestion will be received, at best, with incredulity. Mr Ford does not seem to have repeated it in his set speeches of the day in other places in North Carolina and Georgia, where the motion would seem incredible—at least for Republicans there.

The President returns to Washington after a full day and evening in the South, and has 10 minutes to change airlines before flying off at midnight to France. There is a bed on board but there is comment aplenty here on the fatigued state Mr Ford is likely to be in for the summit talks. One radio commentator this morning suggested he could catch up on his rest during the more boring parts of the seminar.

The word given out among officials here is that Mr Ford is likely to resist any European beseeching for more rapid American economic reflation. There is also some faint official hope that the European leaders will not be aware of the latest setbacks to the American economy.

Mr Donald Rumsfeld has gained unanimous approval from the Senate armed services committee for his nomination as Secretary of Defence, in succession to Dr James Schlesinger.

The nomination is expected to be approved by the full Senate next week. Mr Rumsfeld was his usual tight-lipped but smooth self at the nomination hearings, offering little clue how he will run the Pentagon.

Asked for his views on foreign policy defence issues he disarmed questioners by avowing agreement with everything Dr Schlesinger had ever said on the subject.

Mr Whitlam gets benefit of the Opposition's tactical error

From Douglas Aiton
Melbourne, Nov 14

After the extraordinary events surrounding the sudden dismissal of Mr Gough Whitlam and the installation of Mr Malcolm Fraser as caretaker Prime Minister the simple question now emerging is who will win the election on December 13.

Only four weeks ago no one would have questioned who would win an immediate election. Labour had not only damaged itself over the overseas loans affair but was held to have mismanaged the problems of unemployment, inflation and the economy.

According to public opinion polls Australians felt that Labour had failed and the Liberals could do no worse. An election would have produced a resounding Liberal victory.

Mr Fraser seems to have lost this advantage with his decision to delay the Supply Bills in the Senate, but this was nothing to the damage done this week by Sir John Kerr, the Governor-General, installing him as Prime Minister under circumstances which are now being questioned closely.

One of the questions being examined is whether Mr Fraser knew before Mr Whitlam of the Governor-General's decision. Both Mr Fraser and Sir John have denied this, but Mr Whitlam has tried to make heavy political capital from detailing the movements round Government House on Tuesday. Most commentators seem prepared to accept that something at least unusual took place.

So far Liberal and National Country Party supporters have been surprisingly quiet while Labour supporters have been demonstrating regularly since Tuesday. Today an estimated 400,000 workers in Victoria stopped work for four hours and 30,000 went to the city square in Melbourne; in Brisbane 10,000 people jammed King George Square in pouring rain to vouch support for Mr Whitlam; in Adelaide 10,000 packed Victoria Square.

Canberra, Nov 14.—The full text of a letter sent to the Queen by Mr Gordon Scholes, Speaker of the Australian House of Representatives, reads:

Your Majesty,

I am compelled by events involving yourself through your representative in Australia, His Excellency the Honourable Sir John Kerr, AC, KCMG, KStJ, QC, to communicate my concern at the maintenance in the office of the Prime Minister of the Hon Malcolm Fraser, MP, despite his lack of majority support in the House of Representatives.

Immediately following the announcement of the former Prime Minister, Mr Whitlam, and Mr Fraser's appointment, the House of Representatives carried a resolution expressing want of confidence in the Governor-General's nominee and requesting the reinstatement of the former Prime Minister, in whom the House expressed confidence.

I am seriously concerned that the failure of the Governor-General to withdraw Mr Fraser's commission and his decision to delay seeing me as Speaker of the House of Representatives until after the dissolution of the Parliament had been proclaimed were acts contrary to the proper exercise of the Royal Prerogative and constituted an act of contempt for the House of Representatives.

It is improper that your representative should continue to impose a Prime Minister on Australia in whom the House of Representatives has expressed its lack of confidence and who has not, on any substantial resolution, been able to command a majority of votes on the floor of the House of Representatives.

It is my belief that to maintain in office a Prime Minister imposed on the nation by Royal Prerogative rather than through parliamentary endorsement constitutes a danger to our parliamentary system and will damage the standing of your representative in Australia and even yourself.

I would ask that you act in order to restore Mr Whitlam to office as Prime Minister in accordance with the expressed resolution of the House of Representatives.

For your Majesty's information, I would point out that supply was approved by the Senate prior to 2.25 pm. Mr Fraser announced that he had been commissioned as Prime Minister in the House of Representatives at 2.35 pm. The House expressed its view at 3.15 pm by 64 votes to 54. I sought an audience with the Governor-General immediately following the passage of that resolution. An appointment was made for me to wait on the Governor-General at 4.45 pm. The Governor-General prorogued the Parliament at 4.30 pm.

The House expressed its view after the passage of the supply bills and was and is entitled to have that view considered.

Yours sincerely G. G. D. Schopies, Speaker.—Reuter.

The founding of the Ford dynasty

When Henry Ford produced his Model T, or Tin Lizzie, in 1908, he not only transformed the lives of Americans by providing them with cheap transport but also founded a fortune for himself.

In *The Sunday Times* Magazine tomorrow, in the latest of a series on families who have influenced the course of American history, David Caute traces the establishment of the Ford dynasty.

Beirut despair as kidnaps reach 400 in a week

From Paul Martin
Beirut, Nov 14

A new despondency overtook Lebanon today as Christian and Muslim gangs continued their savage kidnap campaign, spreading terror and forcing the closure of banks and businesses.

A string of clashes in the centre of the capital and its suburbs increased the air of insecurity and further undermined the fragile ceasefire observed fitfully by both sides.

Mr Rashid Karami, the Prime Minister, admitted that the past 24 hours had brought a serious setback to his efforts to bring the warring parties together. Mr Karami, who holds the Defence portfolio, met General Hanna Said, the army commander, and other senior members of the command.

This coincided with a meeting between President Suleiman Frangieh and the other two most powerful Christian leaders, Mr Pierre Gemayel and Mr Camille Chamoun, the Interior Minister. This was called to discuss Christian strategy during the forthcoming French mediation to be conducted by M Couve de Murville, the former Prime Minister.

Although peace seekers like Mr Karami welcome any diplomatic attempts to end the civil war, few believe the French mission will have any more success than the many attempts to reach a settlement made during the past seven months.

This gloomy approach is based on the belief that both sides have become too firmly entrenched, and that no spirit of compromise exists.

This view has been reflected by Mr Karami who knows better than anyone the stubbornness of the warring parties and the absence of good faith.

In his latest declaration of despair he said that if the aim of continuing the fighting was to partition the country, then those wanting this should say so. "Then we can open a dialogue with them", he declared.

The one thing the fighting of the past seven months has achieved, has been the drawing of a line between the two communities that is now impossible to erase. The lust for revenge, which is one of the main causes of the present kidnap war, lurks in the background, frustrating any peace effort.

In the past week of kidnappings a total of more than 400 people have been taken by the two sides. All suffer rough handling, and in many instances, beatings and torture.

Arabs blacklist Suez ships

Beirut, Nov 14.—The Arab League's bureau for boycotting Israel has blacklisted the Greek cargo ship Olympus for carrying a cargo for Israel through the Suez Canal, Mr Muhammad Mahgoub, the bureau's director general, announced today.

Mr Mahgoub was quoted in the Jordanian newspaper *Al Akhbar* as saying that all other vessels authorized by Egypt to carry cargoes to and from Israel through the canal would be put on the blacklist. That meant none would be able to drop anchor in an Arab port.

The Olympus sailed from Romania through the Suez Canal to the Israel port of Eilat this month with a cargo of cement. It was the first vessel to use the waterway under the terms of the September disengagement agreement between Egypt and Israel.—Agence France-Presse.

Travel curb warning in Jerusalem after blast

From Moshe Brilliant
Tel Aviv, Nov 14

Police, soldiers and the frontier force today reinforced Jerusalem which was tense after a terrorist bomb had killed six young people and injured scores yesterday evening. The tightened security was partly a precaution against possible clashes between Jews and Arabs.

Three boys and three girls, aged 15 to 17, were buried today. A keynote in funeral orations was that the terrorists had been encouraged by the United Nations General Assembly resolution condemning Zionism as racist. Twenty-eight of the injured remained in hospital today and the condition of seven was reported to be serious.

The bomb had been hidden in a cart planted near a restaurant in Jaffa Road, the city's most crowded street. It went off just after 7 pm. The scene was only some 100 yards from where a booby trapped refrigerator exploded on July 4 killing 15.

An hour before last night's explosion, children discovered another bomb in the Mahane Yehuda market, another frequent terrorist target. It was removed and dismantled.

Mr S. Hillel, the Minister of Police, said today the authorities hitherto had permitted free and almost unchecked entry into Jerusalem from all directions, but this would have to be reconsidered in view of the wave of attacks.

He said new arrangements might inconvenience people, particularly from the Arab sector, but would not change the character of Jerusalem as a single city.

Meanwhile, Israel ended its eight and a half years' occupation of the Ras Sudar area in Sinai today. In the first of a series of withdrawals under the interim agreement concluded with Egypt on September 4, the Israelis pulled down their flag at Ras Sudar at noon and turned the area over to United Nations forces who will transfer it to the Egyptians after 36 hours.

According to the agreed timetable, the Israelis were to have withdrawn tomorrow but they advanced the time to avoid transgression of the Sabbath.

Some 1,100 Beduin who had been moved inland from the area for security reasons when the Israelis captured it in the 1967 war chose to return to Egyptian rule.

Guatemala asked to resume talks

Guatemala City, Nov 14.—Britain has proposed to Guatemala that they resume their talks on the future of the disputed British colony of Belize, official sources said here today. There was no indication of whether Guatemala would accept the proposal.

Guatemala claims sovereignty over Belize and has threatened to invade it if it becomes independent. Last week Britain reinforced its military garrison in the colony.—Reuter.

Dissidents 'are declared insane'

Moscow, Nov 14.—A group of prominent dissidents today accused the Soviet authorities of resuming the practice of discharging political protesters if sane, after apparently dropping it for two years.

Members of the Initiative Group for the Defence of Human Rights said in a statement handed to journalists that an economist from Odessa, Mr Vyacheslav Igrunov, aged 2[illegible], had been pronounced insane by the Serbsky Institute of Forensic Psychiatry in Moscow.—Reuter.

Mr Smith takes holiday before vital ANC talks

From Our Correspondent
Salisbury, Nov 14

Mr Ian Smith, the Rhodesian Prime Minister, flew to South Africa today for a short holiday. He has gone to Knysna in the Cape. It is not known how long he will be away but it is believed he is taking the opportunity of the holiday before launching into a full-scale constitutional conference with the African National Council faction headed by Mr Joshua Nkomo.

The ANC leader is himself on a 10 day trip away from Rhodesia, briefing heads of four neighbouring African states on the outcome of his three talks in two weeks with Mr Smith and members of his Cabinet.

From all accounts, these were successful. It is believed, however, that so far both sides have only covered procedural matters and have not really tackled the difficult constitutional issue.

Encouraging hint from US on admitting Concorde

By Arthur Reed
Air Correspondent

The British aviation industry was mildly encouraged yesterday at the tone of the American statement on Concorde's impact on the environment and whether it should be allowed to land in the United States.

No final decision was contained in the statement, issued in Washington on Thursday. That was postponed until February, with further public hearings in January, but the industry noted several remarks by Mr William Coleman, United States Secretary of Transportation, which could be construed as being in favour of the supersonic airliner.

Mr Coleman, an eminent black lawyer, who will have the final say on whether Concorde will be allowed in, gave a press conference when the statement was published. He said that Concorde flights might cause 200 more non-fatal cases of skin cancer because of its impact on the ozone layer, but that had to be set against the existing 250,000 cases in America each year.

Concorde was noisier than the Boeing 747, but the jumbo jet was "noisier than the old prop jobs". Was mere noise a basis to avoid new technology?

British Airways and Air France—who plan to open the first Concorde services to Bahrain and Rio de Janeiro respectively on January 21—the British Department of Industry, and the British Aircraft Corporation all said in London yesterday that they were awaiting the arrival of the document, which is the size of four telephone directories.

Each expressed guarded optimism at the tone of the outline of the statement, and the attitude of Mr Coleman.

Fred Emery writes from Washington: Dr Kissinger, the Secretary of State, is giving private assurances that Mr Coleman intends to go as far as he possibly can to favour the entry of the Concorde.

New York union leaders resigned to lay-offs

Continued from page 1

Mr Carey's plan involves cooperation from the banks, institutional, trade union and private holders of outstanding city debt. Statements by union leaders and bankers suggest that the plan might get off the ground once the government agrees to participate.

President Ford's opinions may be influenced by the changing views of Dr Arthur Burns, chairman of the Federal Reserve, who has opposed government assistance.

What worries Dr Burns is a survey showing that 546 of the nation's 14,500 banks have New York municipal bond holdings equal to 20 per cent or more of their capital.

Peter Stafford writes from New York: The leaders of New York's unions are not docile people and are used to some hard and successful fights; but when I went to see Mr Victor Gotbaum, the head of the largest union for city employees, he seemed almost resigned to the lay-offs and other results of the city's financial crisis.

He said: "I bang the table all right when it's necessary, but who do we strike against now—the Federal Government? Those Neanderthals down there would chortle if we struck here. William Simon [the Secretary of the Treasury] would swing from his tree."

Mr Gotbaum is head of the local branch of the American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees, which represents almost all grades from clerical workers to hospital staff and drivers. He estimates that some 10,000 members of his union have lost their jobs since the difficulties began, but sees little that can be done about it, at least in the short-term.

He says it would be much worse if New York did go into default; but he thinks that that can be avoided because of sacrifices by all groups in New York.

In the end, he contends, President Ford will be impressed by the austerity measures that are being taken in the city and will agree to give partial guarantees to help New York to raise the money it needs.

His members are "disturbed" by what has been going on, and are angry with Mr Ford for his refusal so far to agree to federal help; but he himself had received less "flak" than he had expected, apparently because they were ready make some sacrifices.

Mr Gotbaum is a robust m[illegible] who walks round his office [illegible] his socks, and uses langua[illegible] larded with expletives. [illegible] came to New York from Chica[illegible] and has little use for the Win[illegible] City, which he describes as [illegible] "monolithic totalitarian gover[illegible] ment", run by Mr Richa[illegible] Daley, the mayor.

Chicago is often held up [illegible] an example of "responsible [illegible] city government, whi[illegible] balances its books and does n[illegible] get into the sort of troub[illegible] that New York is in; but M[illegible] Gotbaum does not subscribe [illegible] that view.

In Chicago, he says, [illegible] Daley "owns the unions". [illegible] has contempt for the poor, a[illegible] provides far fewer services f[illegible] them than New York do[illegible]

In brief

Firing squad for elephant hunters

Kampala, Nov 14.—Elephant hunters will face the firing squad in Uganda under a decree signed today by President Amin.

Elephant hunting and the possession, purchase and transfer of ivory were banned and all elephant hunting licences cancelled.

Briton interrogated

Santiago, Nov 14.—A military judge interrogated Dr Sheila Cassidy, aged 38, a British citizen, again today about her alleged connexions with left-wing Chilean guerrillas. She appeared to be in good spirits and said "Good morning" to reporters as she arrived at the Defence Ministry by prison van.

Yugoslavs charged

Belgrade, Nov 14.—Two Yugoslavs arrested in connexion with the murder of Mr Caslav Spasic, aged 72, a Yugoslav exile, near Brigg, Lincolnshire, will appear in court on Monday at Prokuplje, in southern Yugoslavia.

Nigerian purge

Lagos, Nov 14.—Nearly 2,200 more public servants in Nigeria have lost their jobs in the nation-wide economy drive, according to an official statement. The latest dismissals bring the total to about 7,000.

Gift to Cyprus

Nicosia, Nov 14.—Britain today donated an empty Army camp near Limassol, set up by Lord Kitchener in 1895, to the Cyprus Government to house Greek Cypriot refugees.

Bomber destroyed

Minot, North Dakota, Nov 14.—Two people were killed and a B52 bomber destroyed today in an unexplained explosion and fire at Minot air force base, authorities said.

Brazzaville ban

Paris, Nov 14.—Airliners flying to or from South Africa have been barred from landing at the Congolese capital of Brazzaville from midnight, airline officials said today.

Cuban trade talks

Havana, Nov 14.—Mr Shore, the British Trade Secretary, had talks today with his Cuban counterpart about prospects for the development of trade relations.

'Beowulf' in Russian

Moscow, Nov 14.—The Anglo-Saxon poem *Beowulf* has been translated into Russian for the first time and published in an edition of 300,000 copies.—UPI.

ort November 14 1975 Court of Appeal

lages for distress caused by solicitors' negligence

Wellers
Denning, Master of
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Bridge
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rdships in reserved
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Heywood, of Avington
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at Croydon County
while giving judgment
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ch office in Bromley,
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ywood in person; Mr
pson for the solicitors.
STER OF THE ROLLS
Mrs Heywood met Mr
Marrion in a public
was a police officer of
service, married, with
She lived with her son
se at Penge. They be-
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said he would pay back
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nded from duty; discip-
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he still pestered her.
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or the £40 he owed her.
nt to solicitors, Wellers.
seen by a young man of
John Price. She thought
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at that stage Mrs Hey-
Mr Price to claim only

ce wrote to Mr Marrion claiming the £40. Mr Marrion replied saying he had no money and would not pay and abusing Mrs Heywood. The same evening he went to her house, insisted on being let in, and threatened her with violence.

That was the last straw. She asked Mr Price to apply for the injunction. He suggested that she should get legal aid, but her means were too great. She wrote saying she did not wish to "impose on national charity", instructed him to take proceedings for the injunction, and enclosed her cheque for £25. The judge found that she thought £30 would be sufficient to cover the cost and that had she known what the costs would be she would never have started proceedings. The rest of the story was one long tale of the mistakes Mr Price had made [which included abortive proceedings in the High Court which failed to stop molestation by Mr Marrion by which time Weller's bill of costs was £446]. In March, 1974, Mrs Heywood issued a plaint in the county court claiming against Wellers £170 already paid; £150 damages and expenses, and legal costs.

She conducted her own case. She had told their Lordships that she did not go to other solicitors because she felt they would not put her case properly against fellow solicitors and that she had had great difficulty in getting the papers from Wellers.

The judge, after a three-day hearing, decided in her favour that the solicitors had been negligent. He awarded her the £175 she had paid them for the injunction—less £7 on the £40 loan. But he gave her no damages in addition. She appealed. The solicitors had withdrawn a cross-appeal at the last minute so they no longer denied negligence.

The solicitors had been much at fault. They ought not to have left the matter to a young clerk with no qualifications without any supervision by any partner. Among other things, he had given wrong advice as to the cost and length of the proceedings. He had taken High Court proceedings when he ought to have gone to the magistrate next door. When Mr Marrion broke the injunction he failed to bring him before the judge.

The upshot was that the proceedings were absolutely useless to her. She got no protection against molestation; in fact she was molested on three or four occasions. She paid Wellers all they asked for—£175—and got nothing for it.

The judge's approach had been that Mrs Heywood was entitled to damages for the solicitors' negligence but that they could set off their costs against those damages, so that if the whole £175 she had paid was returned to her she should not recover any further sum as damages.

His Lordship thought that the judge was in error in thinking that the solicitors were entitled to recover any costs at all. The contract with them was an entire contract which they were bound to carry on to the end. As they had not done so, they were not entitled to any costs. As Sir George Jessel, Master of the Rolls, had said in *Hull v Barker* ([1875] 9 Ch D538, 545): ". . . if a shoemaker agrees to make a pair of shoes, he cannot offer you one shoe and ask you to pay half the price." The work the solicitors did was useless. It did nothing to protect Mrs Heywood from molestation. Therefore they could recover nothing for it and Mrs Heywood could recover as of right the £175 [less the £7 on the debt —£168] as money paid on a consideration which had wholly failed.

She was also entitled to recover damages for negligence, as in the spoiled holiday cases where the court had held that a person could recover what he had paid for a missed or spoiled holiday, and also damages for the disappointment, upset and mental distress suffered: *Jackson v Horizon Holidays Ltd* ([1975] 1 WLR 1468).

The solicitors employed by Mrs Heywood to take proceedings to protect her from molestation were under a contractual duty to take reasonable care. Owing to their want of care she was molested on three or four occasions. It caused her much mental distress and upset. The damage she suffered must have been within the solicitors' contemplation within the rule in *Hadley v Baxendale* ((1854) 9 Ex 341). Mr Simpson had urged that damages for mental distress were not recoverable, relying on cases like *Groom v Crocker* ([1939] 1 KB 194); but those cases were different—and might have to be reconsidered some time. Here the solicitors should be responsible for their failure to protect Mrs Heywood from molestation causing mental distress.

It had been suggested that even if they had done their duty and taken the man to court he might still have molested her. But they could not excuse themselves on that ground since it was not put to the test; and it was their fault that it was not put to the test. The court should assume that it would have been effective unless they proved it would not.

What damages should be awarded for Mrs Heywood's molestation and mental distress and upset? She had put them at £150. His Lordship would allow her that sum, with a reduction of the original payment of £25, on the ground that if the solicitors had done their duty it would have cost her something.

As to her own costs and effort in conducting the litigation in person against the solicitors, about which she felt most keenly, Mrs Heywood had suffered much in toil and tears and sleepless nights over it. His Lordship wished that the court could have given her compensation. But acting in person she got only her out-of-pocket expenses and no more: *Buckland v Watts* ([1970] 1 QB 27).

The position, however, would soon be remedied by the Litigants in Person (Costs and Expenses) Act, 1975, passed on August 1; but it would only come into operation "on such day as the Lord Chancellor may appoint". He had not yet appointed a day. So while the court could and did award her costs, they could not recompense her for her own personal work and strain.

The appeal should be allowed with costs and judgment given for Mrs Heywood for £168 plus £125—£293 with costs.

LORD JUSTICE JAMES, concurring, said that Mrs Heywood had paid generous tribute to the county court judge for his patience and helpfulness, and rightly so. Her dissatisfaction with his order was that it did not award her damages for the mental strain and work of conducting an action against solicitors—work normally carried by a litigant's legal adviser; and it did not award her damages for vexation, distress and anxiety caused by the solicitors' failure to enforce the injunction obtained.

On the first point, though his Lordship accepted that Mrs Heywood was genuine in saying that she felt forced to act on her own behalf, the position in law and in reality was that she could have instructed other solicitors. There was no way in which she could recover damages under that head.

But on the second head good sense indicated that it was foreseeable at the time of the contract with the solicitors that failure to enforce any remedy obtained to stop the molestation and annoyance would result in its continuance or the risk of repetition and that vexation, frustration and distress were likely to result from such a breach of contract. Her feelings were not merely those of an unsuccessful litigant who was disappointed, or annoyed at the outcome of the case which would not sound in damages. She had brought herself within those circumstances in which damages for the solicitors' failure to enforce the injunction were recoverable.

LORD JUSTICE BRIDGE, also concurring, said that he suspected that the question of awarding damages to Mrs Heywood to reflect the value of the relief she would have obtained from Mr Marrion's unwelcome attentions, if the solicitors had conducted the litigation properly, was never expressly canvassed before the judge. His Lordship was not surprised that that matter had been overlooked: Mrs Heywood's main theme before their Lordships, and probably also before the judge, was that she should be compensated for all her time and trouble as a litigant in person—and that was never in law an arguable head of damages. Other possible heads of damage only emerged from the careful analysis of the case by the Master of the Rolls and Lord Justice James in the course of the argument on the appeal.

A clear distinction should be drawn between mental distress as an incidental consequence to the client of the misconduct of litigation by his solicitor on the one hand, and mental distress which was the direct and inevitable consequence of the solicitor's negligent failure to obtain the very relief which it was the sole purpose of the litigation to secure. The first did not sound in damages; the second did. His Lordship agreed with the order proposed.

Solicitors: Wellers, Bromley.

mages for breach of promise

& Son (Portsmouth)
Andrea Merzario Ltd
ord Denning, Master of
ls, Lord Justice Roskill
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nents delivered Nov 13]
Court of Appeal, consider-
first commercial case to
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vans & Son (Portsmouth)
achinery importers, from
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claim for damages against
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oral contract in carrying
of machinery from Milan
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MASTER OF THE ROLLS
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ncerned with them.
defendants, Andrea Mer-
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and Holland who made
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am and then by ship to
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or the importers for some
but not in containers; they
d the machines on trailers
always went under deck.
n the container traffic
, the forwarding agents dis-
lt with the importers' man-
onard, during a friendly visit by their Mr Spano. Mr Leonard expressed anxiety that the machines might get rusty or damaged if they were carried on deck; but Mr Spano said: "Of course, they won't be carried on deck. We always give instructions to carry them under deck." Thereupon they gave a quotation for the new charges for the container which was accepted. The forwarding agents gave quite clear instructions that the container was to go under deck; but by some mistake it was shipped on deck.

The English importers or their insurers claimed damages for breach of the promise that the machine should be carried under deck. The defendants said that there was no contractual promise to that effect and that they were protected by their printed terms and conditions.

Mr Justice Kerr thought that the initial conversation was too remote in time and declined to infer a contractual term. But on the evidence his Lordship considered that Mr Spano and Mr Leonard were in complete agreement and that an assurance was given that the containers would be carried under deck. Whether it was described as collateral or not, it was a promise intended to be binding—a contract partly oral and partly in writing. The oral part was the promise.

The judge had concentrated on the collateral contract point, quoting extensively from *Heilbut Symonds & Co v Buckleton* ([1913] AC 30), where the House of Lords stated the old law on innocent misrepresentation and Lord Moulton said it was a principle of the greatest importance that a person was not liable in damages for innocent misrepresentation and how suspicious the court should be of collateral contracts being introduced to modify the original contracts.

His Lordship thought that much of the doctrine on collateral contracts and misrepresentation had been altered by the Misrepresentation Act, 1967, and that *Heilbut* would probably be decided differently today, when damages could be recovered for misrepresentation under the Act. In a way the judge had erred in concentrating too much on the collateral contract aspect.

The real question was whether a real promise had been made. The judge had used language appropriate to a case of an implied term; but the court was considering an express term. On the ordinary application of the law to oral contracts, it seemed plain that there was an oral promise that the goods in the new container traffic would be carried under deck, and if so, there was a breach of that promise when they were carried above deck, and consequent liability.

But was the effect of that promise taken away because of the exempting conditions in the defendants' standard trading conditions? They gave the compdky complete freedom about the route and means of transport; they would not be liable for loss unless they were guilty of wilful neglect or default; and liability would be limited to £100.

Could they rely on those exempting conditions? In *Mendelssohn v Normand Ltd* ([1970] 1 QB 177) his Lordship had said that a printed condition might be rejected if it was repugnant to an express oral promise or representation. Even under the Hague Rules, if there was a promise that goods would be shipped under deck and they were shipped on deck and there was a loss, the defendant could not rely on the exemptions.

In the present case the express oral promise took precedence over the printed conditions. As a matter of construction, where there was a contract partly oral and partly in the conditions, the express oral promise must be given its effect and was not to be taken away by printed conditions which would destroy its effect.

As there had been the express promise to carry the goods under deck and they were carried on deck the defendants could not rely on the conditions. There was a plain breach of a term of the contract and the defendants were liable for the loss.

Lord Justice Roskill and Lord Justice Geoffrey Lane delivered concurring judgments.

The court entered judgment for £2,720, the value of the machine at the date of the loss, with interest at 9 per cent from November, 1970.

Solicitors: Clyde & Co; Crawley & de Reya.

ily Division

it in solicitors' costs restored

v Dwyer
Mr Justice Payne (sitting
o assessors)
pplication by solicitors for
petitioner for review of an
ent by the taxing master of
ocurred in matrimonial pro-
gs on her behalf was
. Mr Justice Payne allowed
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preparing for hearing of
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e County Court.
Edward Bailey for the appli-

LORDSHIP said that the
monial proceedings covered a
n for dissolution of marriage
wife petitioner, the hear-
the undefended suit itself,
essful application for an in-
tory injunction and under-
relating to the matrimonial
nd family, and a subsequent
ation for ancillary relief
the wife abandoned.
ation of costs was ordered on
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atter proceeded in the princi-
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the relevant scale of costs
hat prescribed by Matrimon-
uses (Costs) Rules, 1971.
preparing their bill of costs
xation, the wife's solicitors
ated figures under item 6(a)
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earing of ancillary applica-
. Under both items the soli-
claimed throughout an allow-
for costs at the rate of £10
ur plus 50 per cent for care
ttention. The sum claimed
reparation of the case was
reduced by the taxing officer to £115, allowing £7 an hour, plus 50 per cent for care and attention.

It was important to reach a proper balance between the necessity of curbing the cost of litigation and preventing it from becoming so expensive as to make justice unattainable by many members of the public and the no less important factor that solicitors and counsel should be adequately remunerated for their services.

It was within the knowledge of his Lordship and the assessors that, under the rates of remuneration sometimes allowed on taxation in recent years, some firms of solicitors who had a sufficient volume of more remunerative work had refused to undertake any matrimonial cases. What was perhaps more disturbing, some solicitors passed matrimonial work to inexperienced and lower paid clerks in their offices to the detriment of the client, the court and ultimately the administration of justice. Other firms had ceased to undertake such cases under the Legal Aid scheme.

In an address to the Law Society in 1967 the then Senior Taxing Master said: "It is fortunate for the profession that the High Court scale which its representatives, aided and abetted by myself, have established, is so flexible that in the main it can expand to give effect to changing circumstances".

What was a fair rate for solicitors to charge for the time of themselves and their staff required a detailed study which was not possible within the confines of one case, and taxing masters and officers had to have regard to what solicitors in fact currently charged their clients and to rely upon their own unique experience.

The figure in the divorce scale for "preparing for trial of cause or matter" was last fixed in 1971 and was described as "such sum as is fair and reasonable in all the circumstances not exceeding £45." By rule 6 (1) there was a discretion to exceed that figure in an appropriate case.

It was impracticable to alter the items in the scale at frequent intervals to keep pace with the increase in salaries, rents, rates, travelling expenses and stationery which affected solicitors. The availability of the discretion enabled taxing masters to adjust costs to meet rising overheads. No rigid scale could be applied to discretionary items.

In *Castillejo v Castillejo* (*The Times*, December 12, 1974), a matrimonial cause more difficult than the present case, the taxing officer allowed costs of £10 an hour plus 50 per cent for care and attention for work done between 1970 and 1973.

Without attempting to fix a rate of general application his Lordship was satisfied that in the present case a rate of £10 an hour was fair under item 6(a) "preparing for trial of cause or matter" and item 6(b) "preparing for hearing of ancillary application". There was no reason to interfere with the taxation officer's allowance of 50 per cent for care and attention. His Lordship understood that in the simplest of cases 25 or 33⅓ per cent was sometimes allowed, but that was essentially a matter for the taxing officer's discretion.

The application for review succeeded.

Solicitors: Stringer & Smith.

Law Report also page 6

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Thai

...nancial dealings in the new year as a main board director and ... Finance at the Forestry Commission on January 1 in succession to Mr P. Nicholls.

GUS operates over 2,500 Mail Order and Retail Establishments in the U.K. and Overseas

HOMES
and gardens
and
Christmas

Take the fuss out of Christmas...and add enormously to all the fun —with this exciting holiday special!

Feasting

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PRESENTS FROM ALL OVER THE WORLD
DECORATIONS THAT SAY WELCOME
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BONSAI the art of dwarfing trees
ACUPUNCTURE the needles that cure
FAMILY REUNIONS a delight or a disaster?

December issue, out now

An argument against trying to analyse incomplete data

Anyone who wonders why doctors get annoyed about newspaper articles on medical controversies need look no further than Mrs Sheila Kitzinger's account (published last week) of women's reactions to having their labour induced. Without doubt she showed that many women found the experience painful and distressing: but her use of terms such as analysis, survey, and the submission of the findings to the Department of Health's inquiry into induced labour suggest that her investigation was an objective, scientific study of the problem—and this it clearly was not.

All the women in the survey had attended National Childbirth Trust antenatal classes and were, therefore, a self-selected group not necessarily representative of the population as a whole. From this group came 614 women who wrote detailed accounts of their experiences of induced labour —for the most part from records they or their husbands made at the time. Again a process of self-selection was operating.

Because the reports were prepared by the women themselves the various aspects of labour were mentioned by only a minority of the respondents. For example, of the 614 reports less than half commented on whether or not the doctor had discussed the matter of induction; less than half provided enough detail on the drugs given to them for their comments to be analysed; and this same small sample was used to calculate the proportions of forceps deliveries (29 per cent in induced births and 18 per cent in non-induced births, the article stated). Percentage figures were quoted freely, suggesting to the reader a degree of scientific reliability that cannot be justified: for no valid conclusions can be drawn from data provided by less than half the total sample.

Do these criticism matter? Well, yes, they do. Unless a study of this kind conforms with the strict rules worked out over the past 25 years by medical statisticians no reliance can be placed on its findings. Induced labour cannot be said to be associated with excessive pain or with a high incidence of forceps deliveries on this evidence. Indeed earlier this year a careful scientific trial was arranged at the Royal Maternity Hospital in Glasgow and published in the *Lancet* (April 5, 1975, p 767). The experiences of 111 women who had labour induced at 39 to 40 weeks were compared with those of a comparable group of 117 who waited for labour to start spontaneously.

In contrast to Mrs Kitzinger's findings, the *Lancet* report showed that induced and non-induced labour lasted virtually the sme length of time (6.4 and 7.0 hous); the proportion of forceps deliviries (34 and 26) and caesarian secons (5 and 9) were not significantly ifferent; and that there was no diffrence in the amounts of pehidine given to the women in the two groups. Its conclusion was that "there is litle objective evidence that induced labur is more painful than spontaneous labour". This study, though by no means perfect in statistical erms, suggests that induction has les effect on the quality of labour tha has been alleged.

Neverthless Mrs Kitzinger's case histories o show that many women (but quite possibly a small minority of all wome having babies) disliked the way their labours were managed. As she hined towards the end of the article there is a fundamental conflict between those women who wish labour to be a natural as possible and the scientifi obstetricians who are concerned o keep to a minimum the numbers o babies who die or are left permaently handicapped as a result of damage suffered at birth. Their aim, siys Mrs Kitzinger scathingly "is to reduce perinatal mortality by yet one more decimal point"—as if such an aim was trivial.

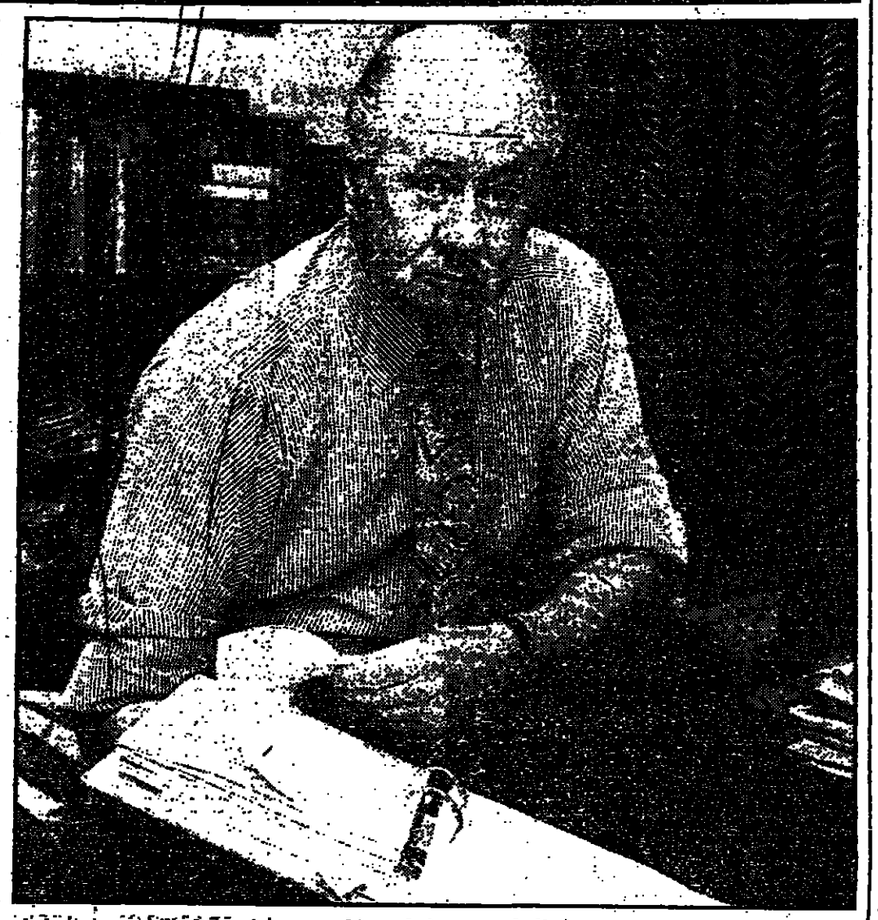
In fact a reduction in perinatal mortality of 0.1 per cent means that each year in Britain there would be 60 babies living who would otherwise have died and many others surviving healthy rather than mentally retarded or spastic. The conflict between interventionist obstetricians and women wanting natural childbirth is going to be difficult to resolve, and while the gulf remains there should be tolerance on both sides and readiness to discuss the problem.

The National Childbirth Trust is right to draw attention to the numbers of women who find their doctors' attitudes and assumptions distressing and unsympathetic. Apprehension, uncertainty and resentment make pain worse, and no woman should be made to lack confidence in the staff looking after her confinement. But one may question whether an article of this kind, with its conclusions that may or may not be correct, will improve doctor-patient relations or the peace of mind of the 12,000 women who will be having a baby this week.

Dr Tony Smith

There was a misprint in Sheila Kitzinger's article last week on the effects of pethidine. It should have read "only 56 per cent of these women disliked the effects of pethidine".

Pinning down one of three makers of the century



The hunt was sniffing around the edges of the garden halfway between Marlborough and Avebury where Ronald Clark, whose biography of Bertrand Russell was published last month, lives for some of the time. Access is by Land Rover, without road, telephone, gas, electricity, it is two game keeper's cottages in one that he saw 14 years ago and has loved ever since. Calor gas, log fires, oil lamps are marvellous for reading, and it's splendid place for writing.

The problems involved in writing a huge biography of a man who nearly lived out his century are manifest. "Like walking backwards through a minefield" he says. In the first place, there were two former wives, Dora and Peter (Patricia) and Russell's widow, who was most helpful. Dora, on the other hand, was writing her own book, *The Tamarisk Tree*. There were friends, relatives, former lovers, enemies and Ralph Schoeman to contend with, in addition to the laws of libel and copyright. At least he was spared the entanglements with the Official Secrets Act, which arose in his biography of Tizard, and *The Rise of the Boffins* and *The Birth of the Bomb*.

"It was far, far less trouble than the international paper-chase involved in his biography of Einstein, the material for which had to be painfully collected all over the world. Bertrand Russell had, during his lifetime, sold his private papers to McMaster University, Hamilton, Ontario. It is an extraordinary story in itself, in that a relatively obscure and not particularly wealthy university in a cross between a steel town and an inland port has made itself the biggest source of Russell papers in the world. The catalogue for the sale ran to 340 pages and covered nearly a quarter of a million documents, which included not only Russell's correspondence with philosophers, politicians and everyone in the civilized world, but also the Amberley papers of his family.

Russell Clark made four visits to McMaster, and has enormous admiration for the way the papers have been handled by the archivist, Kenneth Blackwell, and for the scholarship of Professor John Slater, both of whom gave him generous help. McMaster has been adding to its collection of Russelliana, and to have a high proportion of the papers available in one place was fortunate, even if the sheer bulk involved was daunting.

Ronald Clark doesn't daunt easily. First he divided Russell's life into sections, then he divided the sections into chapter headings, and began. "I have an elaborate system: I take all my notes in triplicate, and have a file copy, a working *materials copy*, and a spare, and *everything* is numbered and referenced, so that when I have been at work on a book for three years and want to check back, I can turn to my working notes and find the reference and exactly where it came from. It is absolutely essential when you are dealing with originals."

Originals, in this case, also means Xerox copies—he has 11 red foolscap files of letters to Lady Ottoline Morrell, from the University of Texas. There are nearly 6,000 sheets, including (where available) the envelope, which is a help in dating letters which occasionally begin "Opposite North Foreland, Thursday". Ronald Clark then takes to his perpetual calendar to get the dates straight. "The letters date from 1911 until Ottoline's death in 1937—he wrote her nearly 2,000 of them, of which I suppose 1,800 were between 1911 and 1920. Some of them are five or six pages long."

One tremendous piece of luck came his way through Lady Constance Malleson (whose stage name was Colette O'Niel). She was one of the women who loved Russell and retained a warm affection for him for the rest of his life. Every year on his birthday she would send him red roses. Ronald Clark wrote to her, asking if she would help him, and discovered that she was ill, and not able to see him. "She wrote to me saying that something of very much more use to me she was putting into the post, which was a manuscript dealing with her relationship with Bertrand Russell over the years. Anyone reading his *Autobiography* would have thought that his relationship with Colette ended in 1921. After reading the letters, one gets a very difference impression. A few days later there arrived 600 pages of manuscript tied up in brown paper and little pieces of string, falling apart. McMaster University now owns these letters also.

There are, of course, letters and papers he has seen that he could not use, except as background information. Indeed, 40 years after Russell's birth, his relations were still destroying the family papers connected with his parents, who died when he was four. "There was a dark mystery about his family", says Clark, but he feels that even when all the papers are finally available "it will only be dotting the i's and crossing the t's".

He met Russell once. "I went to see him in connexion with my book on the Huxleys. I was not only vastly impressed but it was one of those occasions when you feel you are listening to a great man, whether you agree with him or not—and there are very few people who make that impression. I was at the War Crimes trials as a war correspondent and I had something of the same feeling about Goering, who I thought dominated all the others."

"Russell had this peculiar ability to win friends and influence people—I still don't quite know what attracted women to him unless it was his ability to make anyone in the room think that they were the only other person in the world. I think people forget what extremely good fun he was to be with—I don't know if I have brought it out in the book."

While he cultivates his garden on Fyfield Down amid the sarsen stones—he has come a long way since the early days when he grew a third of a useless ton of potatoes—he is at work on the next book, a biography of the American cryptographer, Colonel Friedman—with a suitcase full of research papers under the sittingroom table. The Russells are still in his mind—he admits to being fascinated by Frank, Bertrand Russell's elder brother "who wrote his autobiography without managing to mention his third wife...."

"Einstein, Russell and Freud were the three people who made this century. Russell is the most difficult to pin down. Half the people will think I have been too eulogistic, and the other half will think the reverse."

Philippa Toomey

The Times special offer

A diary for good Europeans

Wait to know the name and phone number of the man in charge of balances and forecasts in the Directorate-General for Energy in the European Commission in Brussels? Or the address of the librarian at the Court of Justice in Luxembourg?

You never know when that kind of information could come in useful. Britain is now involved in so many different aspects of the Community that keeping track, when you need to find out something, can be a problem.

The European Community Directory & Diary for 1976, published by Times Newspapers, is a handy way of providing some of the answers.

It gives a concise account of the treaties and other agreements made by the Community; describes the institutions of the Community and lists their personnel, division by division; and sets out the special interest groups around the continent, from agricultural groups to toy manufacturers.

Beyond that, the directory gives details of all the other embassies and their staffs accredited to the Community, and adds a guide to the press corps.

The diary section itself gives dates of the principal events on the European calendar, not forgetting public holidays. There are over 100 days of public holidays in the nine member states. Consulting the Times Diary in advance will ensure you do not make a business trip when everyone else is taking a day off.

Inquiries, not orders, should be addressed to David Sharpe, Room N609, Times Newspapers Limited, P.O. Box No. 7, New Printing House Square, London WC1X 8EZ, phone 01-837 1234 ext. 7893.

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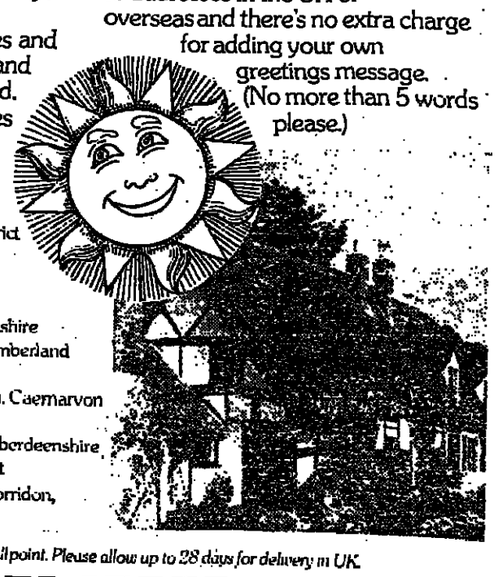
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June	Bamburgh Castle, Northumberland
July	Godshill, Isle of Wight
August	Llyn Padarn and Snowdon, Caernarvon
September	Arundel Castle, Sussex
October	Near Balmoral, Deeside, Aberdeenshire
November	Scafell Range, Lake District
December	Llathac and Upper Loch Torridon, Ross & Cromarty



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Law Report Nov 14 1975
Queen's Bench Division

Absent owner in possession of guns

Sullivan v Earl of Caithness

Before Lord Widgery, Lord Chief Justice, Mr Justice Park and Mr Justice May

[Judgment delivered Nov 13]

Where firearms are kept in a different place from that at which their owner resides they are nevertheless deemed to be in his possession and he must have a valid certificate under section 1(1) of the Firearms Act, 1968.

The Divisional Court allowed a police prosecutor's appeal from the dismissal by North Oxfordshire justices of an information charging Malcolm Ian, Earl of Caithness, with contravening section 1.

Section 1(1) provides: "... it is an offence for a person— (a) to have in his possession ... a firearm to which this section applies without holding a firearm certificate in force at the time, or otherwise than as authorized by such a certificate...."

Mr Anthony Hidden for the prosecutor appellant: Mr Scott Baker for the defendant.

MR JUSTICE MAY said that the defendant at all material times had been the owner of firearms to which section 1 applied. In 1971 he was granted a firearm certificate under the Act by the chief of police for Gloucester, where he resided at that time. That certificate expired in 1974 and the defendant did not apply for a new one.

The defendant had now moved from Gloucester, and was living at Swalcliffe, Oxfordshire, but the firearms were never kept at Swalcliffe. At all relevant times they were kept at his mother's flat in Hampton Court Palace because that was a more secure place. Before the justices the defendant contended that on those facts he had never had possession of the firearms at Swalcliffe, and the justices dismissed the information on that ground.

The question was whether the justices were right. His Lordship had considerable sympathy with them, for the problem was a difficult one, but they appeared to have come to the wrong conclusion. The Act contained no definition of possession. Looking at the Act and particularly section 1, his Lordship was in no doubt that a person could be in possession of firearms even if he was not in the same place as that where the firearms were physically kept. It would be wrong to equate custody with possession.

The purpose of section 1 was to regulate and license not only those who kept firearms where they lived, but also those who had them under their control. As a matter of construction, and looking at the intention of the Act, an owner might not have physical possession of the firearms, but might still possess them. The defendant was at all material times the owner. His mother had custody of the firearms, not because she had an interest in them, but because her flat was a safe place in which to keep them. The defendant, in Swalcliffe, was at all material times in possession of the firearms for the purposes of the Act.

The justices should have convicted him. The appeal should be allowed, and the case sent back to the justices.

The Lord Chief Justice and Mr Justice Park agreed.

Solicitors: Sharpe, Pritchard and Co for Mr J. Malcolm Simons, Oxford; Johnson & Gaunt, Banbury.

Wolfson History Award winners

This year's Wolfson History Awards, Britain's premier prizes for historical scholarship, have been won by Frances Donaldson for her biography, *Edward VIII* (published by Weidenfeld and Nicolson) and Olwen Hufton for *The Poor of Eighteenth-Century France* (Clarendon Press). The prizes, worth £4,000 each, were presented to the winners by Lady Longford, at a luncheon at the Dorchester hotel yesterday.

Lady Donaldson is the wife of Lord Donaldson of Kingsbridge, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State, Northern Ireland Office. Dr Hufton is reader in modern history at Reading University.

£500,000 to house art collection

An extra £500,000 has been given by the Sainsbury family to help to pay for a building to house an art collection at East Anglia University, in Norwich. The collection of more than 400 items, including works by Henry Moore and Picasso, has been given to the university by Sir Robert and Lady Sainsbury.

The cost of the building, estimated at £1.5m two years ago, has doubled because of inflation.

Latest wills

Mr James Griffiths leaves £8,879

Mr James Griffiths, of Teddington, MP for Llanelli, 1936 to 1970, left £8,879 net. He left £500 to War on Want, to assist in education in one of the undeveloped countries.

Lady Elizabeth Jocelyn Beazley, of Bloomsbury, London, WC1, widow of Charles Beazley and daughter of the sixth Earl of Chichester, left £292,818 net. She left £500 to Sussex University.

Other estates include (net before duty paid, duty not disclosed):

Brodie, Mr Colin Hugh, of Tettenhall, stockbroker .. £295,599
Angus, Mr Moray Drummond, of Seaford £128,301
Simmons, Miss Adelaide Louisa, of Cheltenham £118,143

25 years ago

From The Times of Wednesday, November 15, 1950

Woodcock defeated

From Our Boxing Correspondent

Bruce Woodcock lost his British heavyweight title at Earls Court last night when he retired at the end of the eleventh round of his bout with Jack Gardner, of Market Harborough. It was an exceedingly poor contest from the boxing point of view, but Gardner fairly earned his victory by his strength and aggressive tactics.

Gardner, looking as usual made for the part, and, incidentally, at 14 st 12 lb nearly a stone heavier than Woodcock, wisely enough set out to fight the champion out of his stride and, for all his lack of speed, he did in fact gain a valuable ascendancy at the start.

The bout reached double figures in rounds, but Gardner was the stronger.

...nors beats Nastase in blaze of ...zling skill and repartee

...lamy
...respondent

...nnors will play Eddie ...a all-American men's ...l of the Dewar Cup ...nament at the Albert ... Yesterday Connors ...stase 6—3, 4—6, 6—1 ... illuminated by some ...onis and punctuated ...rs repartee between ...to enjoy each other's ...d like to share the ...d in the game.

...feated Christopher ...—3, 6—3. Mottram ...ll the tactical patterns ...nk of and was doubt...ened by the fact that ...em seemed to work. ... down in the second *lost only seven points* ...hrough five successive ... the match.

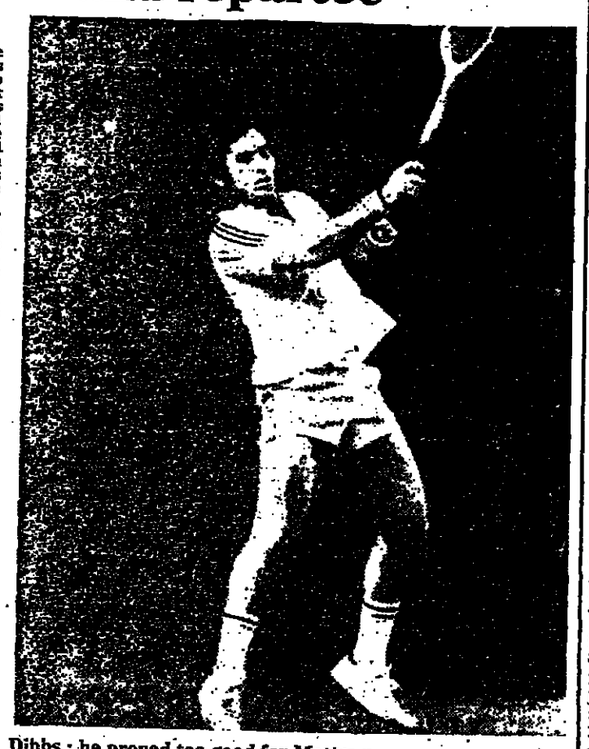
... Connors and Dibbs ...sence of the net will ...rt. If they collided, ...l be an awful mess. ... two go on court, a ...l be singing the Battle ... the Republic to the ...ent *of cannon fire.* ... dash and hustle. One ...ys the sturdy, bandy-...s will run into a wall: ...ll will need rebuilding. ... he is in top gear he...s a chance of qualify...Masters *tournament in* ... a fortnight hence.

... of Lebanese descent ...rn *in New York.* He ...r Ashe in straight sets ...United States Cham...*nd on Thursday* he did ...he (already sure of his ...e Masters) seemed less ...otivated and was also ...ncertain. Should he ...ally, hit out or slice?

Dibbs was chasing ... and banging away in ...lons that made most ... much *the same story* ... Dibbs returned service ...t Mottram usually had *...is first* volley under ...ssuming he managed to ...ball at all. Dibbs also ...g him with passing ...ecially from that two-...hand, *which is more of* ... a stroke. Occasionally, ... lobbed perfectly: a ...g thing to do against ...3in tall. All the time *...racing about the court* ...k with overdrive. He ...eemed to turn up from *...ns at once.*

...o quick and too sound ...n, whose bowed head ...s eyes give him a ...ted look at the best of Mottram had a good ... On Thursday he ...n Kodes, the 1973 ... champion, by the margin of 6—0, 6—1. ...id all the right things ...nem almost flawlessly ...is own admission he ...unbelievably *well*". It ... those golden days that ...t of heartache worth

Connors must be ... standing in front of *On Thursday, Bernard* bearded South African ... him at Chichester,



Dibbs: he proved too good for Mottram.

eventually began to look *slightly* dazed. At times he was not so much playing a tennis match as watching balls go by. But the match with Nastase was mostly close until the last set, in which Connors immediately broke service and then thundered home in a whirl of flying limbs with shots that threatened to blast *holes in the* court. When Connors slams his foot on the accelerator, it is comforting to be *well out of range.*

Nastase played well, though he did not kindle the consuming flame of old. But at least he lit the fire and warmed us with its glow. In the first set he was just missing out otherwise playing well. In its last game he found the target with a backhand down the line that was a lovely memory from his peak years. After that his timing was better.

The third set had the flavour of a curtain call. There was a lot of fooling about in the last game. "Don't be nervous" called Connors as Nastase prepared to serve at match point down. That was the last line of a mostly agreeable *and amusing script* that had given the intervals between points a much slower pace than the rallies *themselves. We had some by-play,* too, such as Connors fanning Nastase with a towel as the *Romanian,* breathing heavily, sat on a chair after a tough game. But the best exchange was probably that *which occurred when* Nastase hit his thrilling backhand in the last game of the first set. "That surprised you" he told Connors. "It surprised you, too" responded Connors, thus scoring a psychological point that summed up the more serious business of the evening.

Men's singles semi-final round
E. Dibbs (US) beat C. J. Mottram (GB), 6—3, 6—3.
J. S. Connors (US) beat I. Nastase (Romania), 6—3, 4—6, 6—1.

Women's singles semi-final
Miss E. F. Cawley (Australia) beat Miss R. Tomanova (Czechoslovakia), 6—2, 6—1.
Miss S. V. Wade (GB) beat Miss M. Jausovec (Yugoslavia), 6—2, 7—6.

Women's doubles semi-final
Miss F. Durr (France) and Miss B. F. Stove (Netherlands) beat Miss L. J. Charles and Miss S. Mappin (GB), 6—3, 4—6, 6—4.

Thursday's results
MEN'S SINGLES: Quarter-final round: C. Mottram (GB) beat J. Kodes (Czechoslovakia), 6—0, 6—1; E. Dibbs (US) beat A. R. Ashe (US), 6—4, 6—2; I. Nastase (Romania) beat R. Rahim (Pakistan), 4—6, 6—3, 6—4; J. Connors (US) beat B. Mitton (SA), 6—4, 8—1.
WOMEN'S SINGLES: Quarter-final round: Miss R. Tomanova (Czechoslovakia) beat Miss R. Casals (US), 3—6, 7—6, 7—6; Mrs E. F. Cawley (Australia) beat Miss B. F. Stove (Netherlands), 6—3, 4—6, 6—3; Miss S. Wade (GB) beat Miss J. Metcalf (US), 7—5, 6—3.

Football

Lisbon throws shadow that looms large over the home front

By Geoffrey Green
Football Correspondent

As England prepare to face Portugal in Lisbon on Wednesday—realizing that anything less than a 3—0 or 4—0 victory will probably see them *eliminated from* the European championship—the league clubs at home pull the eiderdown over their heads and turn to their domestic programme for consolation.

This in itself will be small comfort should things go wrong in Lisbon, particularly since the scar of failing to reach the last *World Cup finals has not yet* healed. And with Derby County having been eliminated from the European Cup, now is the bleak winter of our discontent. Meanwhile, Dan Revie's plans for Lisbon have been jolted by the injury to Bell (the Manchester City man will be out of action for a month) and doubts about the fitness of Bowles—that is, if he ever planned to use him. On the other hand Macdonald, the Newcastle United centre forward, passed a test on a damaged ankle yesterday and will be in a full-strength Newcastle side to face Liverpool at St James' Park; not that Macdonald has shown his club power when wearing an England shirt, except against the humble Cyprus at Wembley.

As it is, Bowles is still feeling a strained groin and misses Queen's Park Rangers's game at Ipswich Town. Yesterday his manager, Dave Sexton, said: "It's too early to say whether he will be fit for England's match on Wednesday. He will have treatment over the weekend and we'll see how things are afterwards. With this sort of injury it's very difficult at the moment to rate his chances of being fit for the match against Portugal."

In Bowles's absence Leach will move up into the attack with Hollins brought in at midfield to face an Ipswich side without the injured Viljoen, which means that Mills will move to the middle three in making his 400th senior appearance.

The match of the day—on paper, at least—should be at the Baseball Ground, where a full-strength Derby County cross swords with *West Ham United,* who will be without their captain, Bonds. These two are equal top of the championship, but so close is the race that a mere four points span the leading 10 clubs. Once again Liverpool are breathing down everyone's necks; they are unbeaten in the league since September 13. Their mettle will be judged today against a Newcastle team who have not lost at home so far. One encouraging sign for the future is that two clubs, West Ham and Derby, who believe in attack and entertainment, lead the league.

Encouraging, too, is the fact that Manchester United, in spite of conceding seven goals inside a week, have acquired a winger, Gordon Hill, from Millwall. He will wear the number 11 shirt against Aston Villa and another 50,000-strong Old Trafford crowd will probably see them play a fluid 4-2-4, with Daly taking Jackson's *place at the heels of the forwards.*

Another attacking side are Stoke City. Although hounded by injuries to defenders like Smith, Skeels, Bloor and now Marsh, not to mention the talented Conroy up front, they possess the best record in the championship. Having moved into seventh position after a poor start to the season, they face a Tottenham Hotspur side at White Hart Lane unbeaten in their last 10 games since the arrival of Young, their Scottish giant at centre half.

The appearance of Ron Davies in a third division match is of some passing interest. Making his bow for Millwall against Gillingham following his free transfer from Manchester United, he holds the distinction of having scored 276 goals in the league, a total greater than that of any *other forward* still playing.

Last night's results

THIRD DIVISION: Southend United v Hereford United, postponed (fog).

FOURTH DIVISION: Exeter City 3, Swansea City 0; Rochdale 1, Cambridge United 1.

RUGBY LEAGUE: Wigan 10, Wakefield Town 10 (abandoned after 54 minutes because of fog).

League Cup draw

The draw for the quarter-final round of the Football League Cup, to be played on December 3.

West Ham United or Tottenham Hotspur v Doncaster Rovers; Newcastle United v Notts County or Everton; Burnley v Middlesbrough; Manchester City v Mansfield Town.

Leeds will not rest Clarke

There is no question of Allan Clarke being rested from Leeds United's first division game at Middlesbrough today to ensure his fitness for England's crucial European Championship match in Portugal next Wednesday. Jimmy Armfield, the Leeds manager, made this clear when he said last night that Clarke, who has had a groin strain, had a better chance of playing against Middlesbrough. But Armfield said: "I would rather Clarke play tomorrow and missed the international. His priorities must be with Leeds United. I am hoping he gets through both games because I think England need him." Clarke and McQueen will both have late fitness tests. One man definitely out of the Leeds side is Hunter.

Trevor Francis yesterday revealed for the first time why he had asked to leave Birmingham City. He said his desire to get away had no connexion with money or his chances of playing for England but concerned a broken promise by the club's directors.

Rugby Union

Australians lose Loane but hope to find their rhythm in Belfast

By Peter West
Rugby Correspondent

After their hiccupping performance against Midland Counties (East) at Leicester on Wednesday, the *Australians must be hoping* to recapture rhythm and confidence when they take on Ulster in Belfast this afternoon. Fitz-Gerald, their one specialist full back, has recovered from his hamstring troubles and now makes his first appearance of the tour. But this encouragement must be set beside the temporary loss of *their outstanding No 8, Loane,* who broke a hand as well as pulling a hamstring in Wednesday's match.

When it comes to the sternest fixtures—the first international, against Scotland, is only three weeks away—Loane is one of the players the Australians can least afford to be without. Fay, who *arrived as a replacement lock nine* days ago, not surprisingly looked far from being match fit at Leicester and he is now given another chance to work himself into a hardened groove. Cornelsen is playing at No 8 and the tear-away, hirsute Price comes back on a flank after missing three matches with a knee injury.

A good game by the stand-off, Wright, at Leicester could have put him back into strong contention *for a place* in the first international. But, as against Cardiff, he looked a shadow of the outstanding young player I remember seeing in Australia in May and he is so short of confidence at the moment that it looks as if Hindmarsh, reunited with Hipwell today, is destined to fill this key position in Edinburgh.

The Australians are busy working through various permutations in the front row, their latest combination featuring Finnane and Graham (right head) as the props for Horton. If events go well *for this trio, they could be well* in line for corporate action against Scotland.

It will seem strange to watch an Ulster side that lacks the charismatic presence of W. J. McBride, who is now enjoying *himself playing club football* for Ballymena. It was thought that Murtagh was one of the locks who might succeed the great man in the Irish XV, but the Ulster selectors have left him out of today's side in favour of Dalton, who was dropped for the inter-provincial match against Munster.

Sydney Millar, who is one of the Ulster selectors, has been lending his considerable aid to the provincial coach, George Spotswood, *and working hard on a pack* of forwards whose set piece performance in a 9—7 victory against Munster was not up to scratch. Kennedy, the most capped of international hookers, is now restored to the Ulster front row. McCombe, the owner of a distinctly effective boot, has been recalled to stand-off half for his first provincial appearance of the season.

The Australians practised at Ballymena yesterday morning without giving the local forwards *any special qualms* about their scrummaging powers. However, with last Wednesday's efforts in mind, their coach, David Brockhoff, must be most concerned at the deterioration of the forward play in the loose. On that *evidence,* Ulster are relatively secure on their own possession but the Australians are far from being watertight in situations set up by themselves. The teams are:

ULSTER: C. H. McKibbin (Instonians); R. Barker (Dungannon), C. M. H. Gibson (NIFC), T. McIlrath (Ballymena), A. W. McMaster (Ballymena); W. McCombe (Bangor), W. R. Oakes (Instonians); P. J. Agnew (Clyms), K. W. Kennedy (London Irish), R. J. Clegg (Bangor), D. Dalton (Malone), R. F. Hakin (Clyms), A. McLean (Ballymena), H. W. Steel (Ballymena), S. A. McKinney (Dungannon).

AUSTRALIANS: M. A. Fitz-Gerald; P. G. Batch, R. D. P'Estrange, J. Berne, L. E. Monaghan; J. C. Hindmarsh, J. N. Hipwell (captain); S. C. Finnane, P. A. Horton, R. Graham, R. A. Smith, G. Fay, A. A. Shaw, G. Cornelsen, R. A. Price.

Referee: D. M. Lloyd (Wales).

Hignell back as Cambridge scrum half

By Peter West

Alastair Hignell, the Cambridge and England full back, who has been out of action with an ankle *injury since the opening minutes* of the first match of term, is back in the university team today against Newport at Grange Road in his old position of scrum half. He takes the place of the Welshman, Alun Lewis, who is nursing a painful shoulder.

Hignell arrived at Cambridge last year as scrum half and captain of the England under-19 side. The university had a ready-made player for that position in their secretary, Harding, so Hignell was translated into a full back, with excitingly successful results. He had an outstandingly good university match, was selected at the end of the season for the England tour of Australia, and made an equally imposing first international appearance in Brisbane, when he *tackled like a lion.*

Cambridge could be said to need his goalkicking, unless it be thought that they are capable of scoring enough tries not to bother about such trivial matters. His *welcome return none the less compli*cates the choice of a captain embarrassed by riches behind the *scrummage. The Scot, Grant,* has been playing with enormous panache at full back, and by all accounts had an excellent Anglo-Scottish trial the other day.

Another Scot, Breakey, who was stand-off half against Oxford last year, has been performing with much dash in a variety of positions, but the return to fitness of another English international in Wordsworth must preclude him from playing there *again on De*cember 9. When the captain, Warfield, returns (he has played only *twice*), *one of two good centres,* Moyes and Horner, must make way for him. All this underlines a previously made point that some good players seem destined to miss their Blues.

It is also worth re-stressing that the resounding victory of Cambridge over Gloucester this week (by 32—12 and by five tries to one) was achieved without three international backs.

Michael Gibson, Gerald Davies *and Philip Bennett top the bill in* Michael Steele-Bodger's cast for his annual match against Cam*bridge University next* Wednesday. There are nine internationals in the side, but the presence of these three brilliant performers, now to be ranged against the sparkling University backs, should be enough in itself to produce a packed house.

Bennett, who destroyed Bedford with his superb running earlier this week, will have Selwyn Williams, his Llanelli club partner, at half back. Tikoisuva, the *Fijian inter*national who has been playing stand off for Harlequins, will play outside Gibson, Rutter, who was in the London Counties centre against the Australians, will partner Davies and Hiller, a distinguished graduate from the other place, may need to wear *his best old sprinting boots* at full back.

Steele-Bodger seems to have the *correct mixture at forward.* From the English angle, the greatest interest here will lie in the performances of Peter Hendry, of St Ives, on a flank. He had two good national trials last season and was entitled to feel unfortunate when overlooked for the tour of Australia.

Because Wordsworth's back injury is still a little sore, the decision has been made to rest him from the midweek Cambridge games, although I believe he will prevail upon his captain to include him for the Steele-Bodger game. *Warfield is confident* of being fit for that one, too.

An England trial is to be held on the Saturday before the university match. If the selectors pick Cambridge men, I understand the players will be left to make up their own minds whether to accept the invitations.

STEELE-BODGER'S XV: R. Hiller (Harlequins); T. G. R. Davies (Cardiff), T. W. Rutter (Harlequins), C. M. H. Gibson (NIFC), P. B. Tikoisuva (Harlequins), P. Bennett (Llanelli), S. Williams (Llanelli), N. P. Hinton (Rosslyn Park), R. L. Clark (London Scottish), B. Llewellyn (Llanelli), N. O. Martin (Harlequins), A. K. Rodgers (Rosslyn Park), M. A. Biggar (London Scottish), H. Jenkins (Llanelli), P. Hendry (St Ives).

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...n presses too hard against Cripps

...eal Tennis
...dent

Cripps, a former hol...Christopher Ronaldson, ...urne, one of the two professionals competing *their first round matches* ... Sark open real tennis ... (formerly the field ...ich began at Queen's ...lay.

...at the Oxford Univer...ional, Michael Dean, by ...5—0 and Ronaldson put ...ateur, Nicholas Danby, ...—5, 6—3 after the loser ...r points for the second ... set of the match be...ps and Dean was played ...ing pace. Dean was ...onsible for this through ...ach and impressive vol...led 3—1, had a point ...o points for 5—3, just missing a hazard gallery on one of them, and then two more points for 5—4 when he netted two service returns.

Cripps got out of trouble with some good length serving and by *mixing his pace cleverly.* He slowed *down Dean who then be*gan to press. Dean hit to the tambour and the grille far too hard when *softer strokes might have* won points and his game began to decline.

Ronaldson's match against *Danby* was a gentler affair, neither man cutting the ball heavily enough to make it lie down. Danby led 2—0 in the first set, 5—3 in the second and 3—0 in the third, his game fading on each occasion though he was a *trifle unlucky* on one of his four set points when Ronaldson beat a chase of two *and three by no more than a few* inches.

Howard Angus, the British Open champion, is defending the title and for most of the season will concentrate on real tennis to the exclusion of rackets. Having lost his world rackets title to William Surtees last season he now has a chance of the vacant world real tennis *title, probably the oldest in* the sporting calendar. Clergé, of France, was the first recorded *champion, circ 1740.*

The holder, James Bostwick, one of a line of Americans who have *held the title since Albert Johnson* took it off the British player James Dear in 1957, has retired. This leaves Angus and the American and former Wimbledon tennis player, Eugene Scott, as the leading contenders. They will meet in the new year, home and away, over 26 sets.

SINGLES: First round: N. A. R. *Cripps* (Queen's Club) beat M. Dean (Oxford University), 6—2, 6—0; C. Ronaldson (Melbourne) beat N. Danby, 5—2, 6—5, 6—5.

Supremacy battle intensifies at Celtic Park

The battle for the leadership of the Scottish Premier Division continues a stage further at Celtic Park, Glasgow, today when Celtic face Motherwell. Celtic leapfrogged *Motherwell to the top of* the table with a brilliant 7—2 win in midweek over the part-timers of *Ayr United.*

Motherwell, one point behind Celtic, think they have a great *chance to take over again. Colin* Macadam, one of their strikers, who has played a big part in this *season's campaign,* is doubtful because of injury, but the former Celtic player Vic Davidson, is fit after injury and joins the pool.

Leading Motherwell's attack is Pettigrew, Scotland's leading marksman with 14 goals to his credit. Celtic have no problems, fielding the side who beat Ayr.

Breitner refuses to play for West Germany

Kiel, Nov 14.—Paul Breitner, like his Real Madrid team colleague, Netzer, has said he will never play for West Germany again. He told a local newspaper here: "I'm finished with the *national team once and for all.*"

After difficulties between Real Madrid and the West German team manager, Helmut Schöen, both Breitner and Netzer were left out of the national team announced for next Wednesday's European Championship game against Bulgaria. Schöen said he had refused to "bow to Real *Madrid*". He accused them of playing Breitner in a league game after saying he was unavailable *for West Germany because of an* injury. Breitner said that Real Madrid wanted only to be told in good time if either of their West German players were needed.

Matching England's two unbeaten clubs

Moseley, in their present form, are frightened of nobody, but today they meet Rosslyn Park. England's only other unbeaten first-class club, at Roehampton. They struggled for possession against London Welsh last week *and know all about Rosslyn* Park's strength at forward. They also cannot forget two defeats in recent knockout contests, both of which were played in bad conditions. Moseley expect to be at full strength, although Doble, their full back, has a niggling backstrain.

Rosslyn Park have a doubt about their international scrum-half, Weston, who was replaced by Starmer-Smith in Surrey's mid-week county game, and Dyson is standing by. Mordell, a flanker, is definitely out with a back injury and his place goes to Starling, who usually acquires the No 8 position when Ripley is not available.

Bristol, who were as consistent as Rosslyn Park and Moseley until their run of 11 wins ended at Bath, will be at Old Deer Park today. They will be without John Pullin, England's most capped player, who gives way to John White. London Welsh are unchanged.

Richmond and London Scottish meet near by at the Athletic *Ground. Roger Shackleton* will be at centre for Richmond in place of the injured Glen Waugh and both clubs have all their London counties representatives available. Gareth Edwards and Gerald Davies will be in the Cardiff side to visit Wasps who play on their main pitch at Sudbury for the first time since it was improved in the summer.

Harlequins, who entertain Oxford University at Twickenham, have reshuffled their threequarter line because of injury. David Cooke and Timothy Rutter are re*placed by Paul Grant, who comes* out of the pack, and Keith Jenkins, who will play on the wing. Peter Carroll, a junior All Black but no relation to the former Oxford University captain of the same name, makes his first appearance at flanker.

Suggestions made by the Rugby Union in their concerted drive to reduce *foul play,* for lengthy suspensions has been taken by by Oxfordshire. They have suspended *Stuart Pickering, a former captain* of Oxford, for eight weeks. He was sent off twice within 24 hours on October 25 and 26. He will not play until January 15.

Cheshire, the only team with an unblemished record in the northern group of the county championship, have been forced to make their first change in four matches for the game with Northumberland at Gosforth today. Steven Midgelow has an ankle injury and is replaced by Christopher Toone at full back.

Lancashire, two points behind, *have dropped Anthony Richards,* a winger, after a run of more than 40 caps for the visit to Cumberland and Westmorland at Kendal. Yorkshire, also in second place after three games, meet Durham

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Reading .....
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... LEAGUE: First division: ... v Redhill; Erith and ... Cheshunt; Hounslow v ...ior; Letchworth v Grays

Scottish premier division
Ayr v Hibernian .....
Celtic v Motherwell .....
Dundee Utd v Aberdeen .....
Hearts v Dundee .....
St Johnstone v Rangers .....

Scottish first division
Airdrie v Montrose .....
Arbroath v St Mirren .....
Dumbarton v Hamilton .....
Dunfermline v Kilmarnock .....
Falkirk v Queen of S .....
Morton v Clyde .....
Partick Th v East Fife .....

Scottish second division
Alloa v Forfar (2.45) .....
Berwick v Raith .....
Brechin v Albion Rovers (2.45) ..
Meadowbank v Clydebank .....
Stenhousemuir v Queens Pk ....
Stirling Alb v Cowdenbeath ....
Stranraer v E Stirling (2.45) ....

ESTHIAN LEAGUE: First division: Barking v Staines; Bishop's Stortford v Tooting and Mitcham; Clapton v Southall; Enfield v Dagenham; Hendon v Slough; Hitchin v Dulwich Hamlet; Ilford v Kingstonian; Leytonstone v Wycombe Wanderers; Walthamstow Avenue v Sutton United; Woking v Harlow.
SOUTHERN LEAGUE: Premier division: Alhastone v Chelmsford; Cambridge City v Nuneaton; Grantham v Dunstable (2.30); Kettering v Hillingdon; Maidstone v Dover; Telford v Burton; Weymouth v Bath; Wimbledon v Bedford; Weymouth v Stourbridge; Yeovil v Gravesend. First division—north: A. P. Leamington v Willingborough; Banbury v Worcester; Barnet v Cockwurth; Bromsgrove v Bury Town; Cheltenham v Milton Keynes (2.30); Enderby v Stevenage; King's Lynn v Gloucester; Merthyr T v Corby (2.30); Tamworth v Redditch. First division—south: Andover v Metropolitan Police; Basingstoke v Trowbridge; Canterbury v Poole; Crawley v Dartford; Dorchester v Guildford; Dorking (2.30); Folkestone; Shepway v Minehead; Ramsgate v Waterlooville; Romford v Ashford; Salisbury v Bexley.
ARTHURIAN LEAGUE: Old Reptonians v Old Etonians (2.30); Old Westminsters v Old Bradfordians (2.30).

Hockey
LONDON LEAGUE: Blackheath v Guildford; Bromley v Teddington; Cheam v Tulse Hill; Dulwich v Oxford University; Hampstead v London University; Hounslow v Beckenham; Purley v Old Kingstonians; Reading v Richmond; Slough v Mid-Surrey; Spencer v Southgate; Surbiton v Cambridge University; Wimbledon v Bowka.
EAST LEAGUE: Premier division: Braintree v Bury YMCA; Cambridge University Wanderers v Norfolk Wanderers; Chelmsford v Bishop's Stortford; Colchester v Bedfordshire Eagles; Old Southendians v Welwyn Garden City; Pelicans v Cambridge City; Westcliff v Blueharts.
WOMEN'S COUNTY CHAMPIONSHIP: Derbyshire v Leicestershire (at Ilkeston); Staffordshire v Northamptonshire (at Wolverhampton); Warwickshire v Nottinghamshire (at Coventry); Worcestershire v Shropshire (at Kidderminster); Cheshire v Sheffield League (at Hartford); Cumberland v Warmoreland (at Egremont); Lancashire v Northumberland (at Lytham); Hunkinshire v London University (at Hisham Abbey); Hampshire v Middlesex (at Southampton); Oxfordshire v Berkshire (at Oxford).

Lacrosse
SOUTH OF ENGLAND LEAGUE: First division: Buckhurst Hill v Holt; London University v Lee; Oxford University v Kenton; Cambridge University v Croydon.
NORTH OF ENGLAND SENIOR FLAGS: First round: Boardman and Eccles v Ashton; Cheadle v Heaton Mersey; Old Hulmeians v Old Stopfordians; Sheffield University v Stockport; Loggie; First division: Old Waconians v South Manchester and W. Urmston v Moltor.
WOMEN'S TERRITORIAL TRIALS: North (at Hilton CC, Manchester, 10.30 am); South (at Gunnersbury Park, 11 am); East (at Blackheath HS, 11.0); West (at Salisbury, 11.0); *Midlands* (at Oxford HS, 11.0).

Athletics
Open indoor meeting (at Cosford).

Cross-Country
Southern Women's League (at Hillingdon).

Golf
*Oxford and Cambridge GS v Cam*bridge University (at Royal Worlington GC); St George's Hill GC v Oxford University, Denham GC v Oxford University Divets.

Tennis
Dewar Cup tournament (at Albert Hall).

Real Tennis
Cutty Sark *invitation singles* (at Queen's Club, West Kensington.

Road Running
Essom and Ewell open 10 miles (at Epsom Downs, 2.30).

Rowing
Vesta veterans regatta, Radley Junior *sculls.*

Rugby Union
Tour match
Ulster v Australians (in Belfast, 2.30).
County championship
Cumberland/W v Lancashire (at Kendal, 2.30).
Northumberland v Cheshire (at Gosforth, 2.30).
Yorkshire v Durham (at Kirkstall, 2.30).
John Player Cup, first round
Plymouth Alb. v Gloucester (2.45).
Club matches
Bedford v Northampton
Blackheath v Liverpool (2.45)
Bridgend v Cross Keys
Broughton Park v New Brighton (2.30)
Cambridge Univ v Newport (2.30)
Chatham v Rugby (2.30)
Devonport Svcs v Newton Abbot (2.30)
Exeter v St Luke's Coll
Fylde v Loughborough Colls (2.30)
Harlequins v Oxford Univ (2.30)
Hartlepool Rovers v Middlesbrough (2.30)
Huddersfield v Harrogate (2.30)
Leicester v Eastern Suburbs (Sydney)
London Irish v Malone (2.30).
London Welsh v Bristol (2.30).
Metro. Police v Streatham/C. (2.30).
North v South Wales Police (3.15).
Nottingham v Bath
Nottingham v Sale (2.30).
Oxford v U.S. Portsmouth (2.30).
Penarth v Stroud
Penzance & N. v Camborne (2.30).
Richmond v London Scottish (2.30).
Rosslyn Park v Moseley (2.30).
Roundhay v Orrell (2.30).
Saracens v O. Millhillians (2.30).
Swansea v Coventry.
Torquay Ath. v Bridgwater and Albion (2.30).
Tredegar v Ludney.
Wasps v Cardiff (2.30).
West Hartlepool v Bradford.
Weston-super-Mare v Clifton (2.30).
Wilmslow v Hull & E.R. (2.30).

Rugby League
Yorkshire Cup Final
Leeds v Hull K.R. (at Leeds, 2.45).

Tomorrow
Rugby League
FIRST DIVISION: Bradford Northern v Keighley (2.30); Dewsbury v Featherstone Rovers (3.30); Oldham v Salford (3.30); St Helens v Castleford (3.0); Warrington v Huddersfield (3.0); Widnes v Swinton (3.0); Wigan v Wakefield Town (3.0).
SECOND DIVISION: Barrow v Batley (2.30); Doncaster v Whitehaven (2.30); Huyton v Hull (2.30); Leigh v Bramley (3.30); New Hunslet v Rochdale Hornets (3.30); Workington Town v Halifax (2.30).

Hockey
COUNTY CHAMPIONSHIP: East semi-final round: Cambridge v Hertfordshire (at Parker's Piece, Cambridge, 1.45); Suffolk v Lincolnshire (at Cranes SC, Ipswich, 1.45). West: Somerset v Dorset (at Glastonbury); Cornwall v Devon (at Penzance). North: Yorkshire v Cheshire (at Huddersfield); Northumberland v Cumbria (at Close House, Wylam); Lancashire v Durham (at Northern Club, Liverpool).
LONDON LEAGUE: Hounslow v Hampstead; Purley v Wimbledon.
WOMEN'S COUNTY MATCH: Kent v Suffolk (at Maidstone).

Golf
Oxford and Cambridge GS v Cambridge University (at Royal Worlington GC); Northampton GC v Cambridge University Symtes; Berkshire GC v Oxford University (at Ascot).

TV highlights

BBC 1
Football: Preview (12.20).
Racing: Washington International (12.45); Ascot races at 1.0, 1.30, 2.5, 2.35.
Boxing: Singleton v Morrison (1.10, 2.15).
Motor racing: Thruxton meeting (1.40, 2.40, 4.20).
Rugby League: Leeds v Hull Kingston Rovers (3.0, 3.50).
Squash rackets: Zaman v Hunt (3.30).
Football: Match of the Day (10.15).

BBC 2
Rugby Union: Ulster v Australians (7.0).

IBA
Football: Preview (12.35).
Racing: Wetherby races at 1.30, 2.0, 2.30, 3.0; Warwick races at 1.45, 2.15, 2.45.
Tennis: Dewar Cup (3.10, 4.0).

IBA—tomorrow
Football: Big Match (2.0).

A dish made even more palatable by a dash of Meads and Marais

Christmas is a rare treat with the Lions

How the Lions Won, which is edited by Terry O'Connor, chief rugby reporter of the *Daily Mail* is the story of unprecedented British success in New Zealand and South Africa in 1971 and 1974 and is so replete with interest quotes from many of the protagonists involved that even a modest distillation would require more space than an indulgent editor might allow. My only regret is that the book, which is published by Collins at £3.95 could not have made an earlier appearance. However, the end product makes forthright and very readable fare.

Having put the last two tours into historical perspective, O'Connor fills the rest of his pages with contributions from Syd Millar, the *Lions'* coach in South Africa, and seven of the leading British players, namely McBride, McLauchlan, *Cotton, Slattery, Edwards, Gibson and* J. P. R. Williams. All of them write not just about the two tours but supply some valuable chapters, of a technical nature, on their own "specialities". McLauchlan, for instance, writes about scrummaging, Cotton discourses on the ruck and the maul and Slattery (with one of the most perceptive contributions) weighs in on the subject of "the pivot five" (the loose forward unit and the half backs).

The editor, additionally, has invited Colin Meads and Hannes Marais to speak for the opposition and I am not so sure that what these two have got to say is not as arresting as anything in the book. Having contrasted the Lions' forward power of 1971 with what, in his experience, preceded it, Meads asserts that British rugby should not now allow itself to become top heavy.

"It appears in danger of doing so . . . the new forward power and skill should have given the British the platform from which—with devastating effectiveness—they can play total rugby better than any *other nation in the world.*" *It would be* a pity, in the opinion of this great player, if long-standing brilliance in one area of the game *were now to be squandered* because Britain has found such quality in another. He wonders, indeed, if Britain is fully aware of its unique position in world rugby. And he is adamant that we must use new strengths to exploit the traditional ones.



Quotable: Meads (left) and Marais.

Meads says that if asked to choose two players who, beyond all others, contributed most to the defeat of the All Blacks in 1971, he would name Mervyn Davies and Gibson. "Each in his own way hurt the All Black cause alarmingly. It was not just that Davies achieved domination for the Lions at the back of the lineout (an area from which many of our most pungent attacking episodes have stemmed throughout the years). He moved with quite startling speed and intelligence—an instinctive reaction almost—to troublespots, killing ball until the Lions could regroup." Gibson is rated by Meads as being as near to the perfect rugby player as he has seen in any position. "In 1971 his rugby was comprehensively magnificent . . . he was the real king of these Lions—and I say that with great respect to Barry John. Gibson covered every uncertainty or error of John, and I would judge that 80 per cent—yes, 80 per cent—of the New Zealand back movements came unstuck through Gibson's quickness, skill and course."

Marais regards the Lions' pack of 1974 as the finest he has ever played against in the international arena. "The 1974 *Lions were the most effective scrummagers* to tour this country—and for the last 50 years or so the Springboks have been the masters of the tight scrum, and, because of it, masters of the world." He adds that he had always regarded the British as being better scrummagers than the All Blacks, the French or the Australians, "but never before had they produced anything like this".

The Springbok captain says that at the lineout the Lions were no more than sound, and admits that his selectors made a grave *mistake in dropping* their own John Williams "a trump card". He singles out McLauchlan, "who seemed to be the brains behind their scrummaging technique" as probably the most valuable Lions forward. On the field, declares Marais, it was "the mighty mouse" who seemed to be doing all the talking. "I only really heard McBride giving orders in the last international, when things began to go wrong for his team. He *got agitated—too agitated, I thought—and* some harsh words were barked at his men. Nevertheless, I have immense respect *for McBride as a captain. I find his* approach to rugby and sport most acceptable, and any man who can command the *loyalty he did has to be an exceptional* leader."

Less palatable is a criticism from Marais that the Lions were extremely unsociable. "There were some notable exceptions, none more so than the ever-friendly mighty mouse, and Syd Millar himself. But, generally speaking, we found the Lions too busy to have any time to join with us. Here I must include even Willie John."

He is also concerned by what he calls "the Lions' gamesmanship" and asserts that they impregnated their game with it *to a degree that might be damaging* to British rugby in the future. They played as far outside the laws as possible, *especially when it came to putting the ball* in the scrum and to obstruction. They got away with it in South Africa, but *they will not always do so.*" Marais concludes his chapter with the observation that, on the strength of the South Africa draw in the last international, and of their later victories against France he is convinced that things would have been very different had they played the Lions again in 1975. I wish I had the space to quote everybody. What the British players say could make an acceptable gift for Christmas.

Peter West

...manager Holdings in the new year as a main board director and ... finance at the Forestry Commission on January 1 in succession to Mr P. Nicholls.

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SPORT

Racing

Whispering Grace will not mind firm going

By Jim Snow

Considering that the going will be very much on the firm side today, Wetherby has done well to attract 57 declared runners for the six races, all of which are *worth a minimum* of £1,000. At Kempton Park on Wednesday one, two or three turned out for some steeplechases, and it was the same story yesterday at Ascot.

Rain is desperately needed by clerks of courses all over the country, and equally by trainers. It is no easy matter to get the big horses fit enough to run for good prizes when the gallops at home are as firm as they are at present, and indeed in the past six weeks.

Early this week I watched Neville Crump's horses at exercise on the Low Moor at Middleham. It was hard to leave an imprint even when the heel was driven hard into the ground. Crump has trained at Middleham for 30 years, has won every big race on the National Hunt calendar except for the Cheltenham Gold Cup, and he has never experienced similar conditions nor *had the worry of possibly breaking* down a good horse by asking it to gallop in its final work on going that can be expected on the flat in midsummer.

One of the horses going at a sedate canter last Tuesday was the stable favourite, Whispering Grace, 13 years of age on January 1 and top weight in today's Ladbroke Dragonara Casino Handicap Hurdle. Since 1967 Whispering Grace has won over hurdles every season and he has half a dozen races on the flat to his credit. He will not mind the fast and firm going at Wetherby this afternoon, is fit from his races on the flat, and he may be just good enough to give 16lb to the recent Carlisle winner, Welton Lad.

Cancello, trained also by Crump, might give Denis Atkins, who will be riding all of Crump's horses this season, a second victory in the Wetherby Pattern Steeplechase. The conditions of this race are that only horses who have not won a steeplechase before July, 1975, are eligible. Last season Cancello ran consis*tently well in all his races over* hurdles, and in his last appearance on April 1 he was close third in a valuable handicap hurdle over the Wetherby course.

Geenada, representing that powerful combination of Arthur Stephenson and Tommy Stack, is an obvious danger to Cancello. Three weeks ago Geenada stayed *on strongly to win a two mile and* a half novices steeplechase at Perth and he might be one of the top staying novice steeplechasers in the north.

Captain Christy should match US speed

From David Hedges
Camden, South Carolina
Nov 14

Eighteen horses will go to the start here tomorrow of the Colonial Cup International Steeplechase to be run over two miles, six and a half furlongs. There is a good chance that for the first time since this race was run five years ago, a foreign horse will be the winner.

Captain Christy, trained in Ireland by Pat Taaffe, represents the best class sent from Europe for this $50,000 (about £25,000) race, with the possible exception of L'Escargot who was fourth in 1970. But Captain Christy with his speed and ability to go along with the leaders is a more suitable type than L'Escargot to match the fast American steeplechasers.

The best of these must be a horse whom Captain Christy last met in England—Soothsayer, who was third to him and Pendil in last year's King George VI Chase *at Kempton Park.* Soothsayer was then trained by Fred Winter. Owned by Mrs Marion duPont Scott who also owns the Springdale course on which the Colonial *Cup is staged. Soothsayer is now* back in the care of Peter Howe who saddled him when he won this race in 1972 and when he was second in both 1971 and 1973.

Soothsayer has taken a long while to reacclimatize, but he won a race last week and appears to be coming back to his best form. It is to his advantage that the event has been switched back to a conditions race for if it were run as a handicap he would have to give weight to all the American horses.

Among the best of these is Augustus Bay who won the race last year, Gran Kan, Straight and True who will be ridden by the Irish jockey Tommy Carberry, his stable companion Happy Intellectual and Life's Illusion.

If Life's Illusion or Tarratine, who was second last year, should win it would mean a remarkable double for one family. Mr Raymond Guest won the Grand National at Aintree this year with L'Escargot and these two Colonial Cup runners are owned by his daughter Virginia, who recently became Mrs Miriam van Alen.

Life's Illusion is only four years old and is taking on a difficult task in this field of experienced steeplechasers but she has won *six of her last nine races.* England's representative High Ken, was some 25 lengths behind Captain Christy in the King George VI Chase and may find the pace *of this steeplechase too keen for* him.

My choice is the versatile Captain Christy who, on his last appearance, was second in the Grand Steeplechase de Paris and I expect Soothsayer to be the danger.

COLONIAL CUP STEEPLECHASE (£25,000 : 2m 6½f)

131162 Augustus Bay (Miss J. F. Clark), E. Walters, 9-11-8 T. Skiffington
p1p212 *Captain Christy (Mrs J. M. A. Samuel)*, P. Taaffe, 8-11-8 R. Coonan
614759 Chrisaway (Miss P. Steinman), P. R. Fout, 7-11-8 .. J. Fishback
552423 Gran Kan (Mrs P. Ambrose Clark), C. Furr, 9-11-8 L. O'Brien
11321p Happy Intellectual (Mrs Ogden Phipps), M. Smithwick, 9-11-8 C. Elser
6425f2 High Ken (W. R. Rickman), J. Edwards, 8-11-8 ...... P. Blacker
122241 Soothsayer (Mrs M. Dupont Scott), P. M. Howe, 8-11-8 J. Aitcheson
715126 Speed Kills (Mrs C. M. Lofting), J. Sheppard, 9-11-8 L. Neilson
651132 *Cafe Prince (G. Strawbridge)*, J. Sheppard, 5-11-6 .. D. Washer
751335 Casamayor (R. Guest), P. Graham, 5-11-6 .... C. Brittle
f741p2 Straight and True (Mrs Ogden Phipps), M. Smithwick, 5-11-6 T. Carberry
566713 Tall Award (G. Strawbridge), J. Sheppard, 5-11-6 ...... D. Small
2f1218 Wild Sir (Mrs E. S. Voss), T. Voss, 5-11-6 .... T. Voss
658458 Tarratine (Mrs V. Van Alen) P. R. Fout, 6-11-6 .... D. Fout
511059 Clover Over (Mrs E. Hogan), M. Walsh, 6-11-3 .. M. Walsh, jun
113520 *Anthropologist (Mrs M. Dupont Scott)*, P. M. Howe, 4-10-11 L. Armstrong
113114 *Fortissimo* (Mrs W. Coxe Wright), M. Dixon, 4-10-11 B. Watson
p11611 Life's Illusion (Mrs V. van Alen), P. R. Fout, 4-10-8 A. Quanbeck, jun

3-1 Soothsayer, 7-2 Captain Christy, 4-1 Life's Illusion, 11-1 Chrisaway, Augustus Bay, 16-1 Happy Intellectual, 18-1 Tall Award, 19-1 Cafe Prince, 21-1 *Straight and True*, 22-1 Gran Kan, 25-1 *Fortissimo*, 30-1 Clover Over, 35-1 Tarratine, 50-1 Speed Kills, 70-1 Anthropologist, 90-1 Casamayor, 99-1 Wild Sir, High Kent.

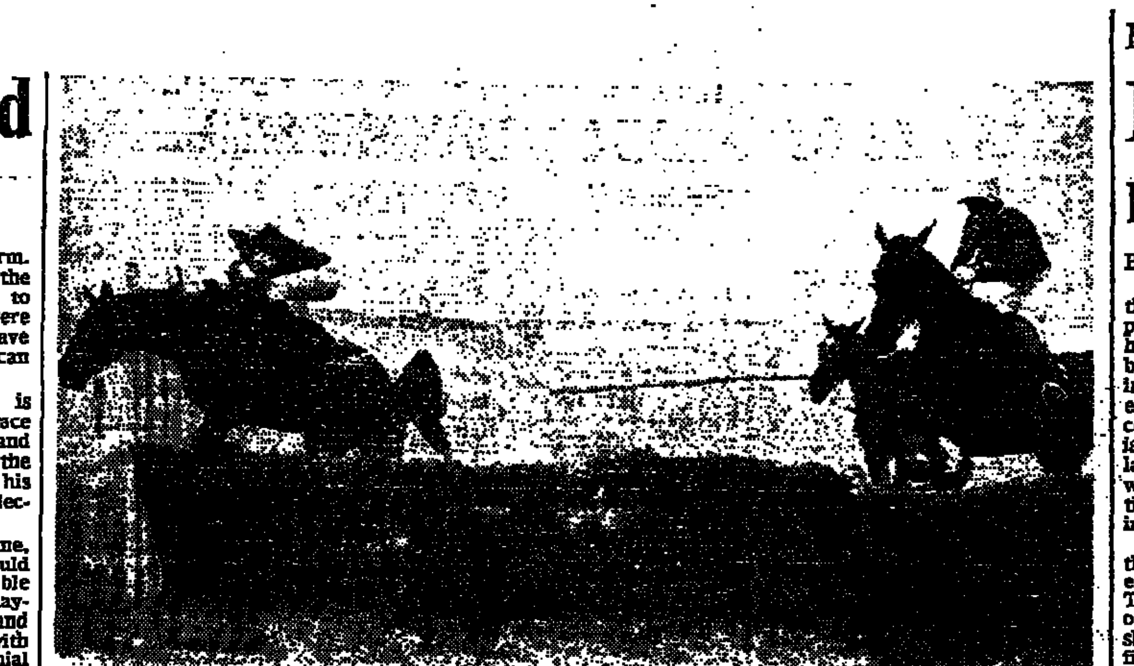
Donohill wins although not fully fit

Donohill, giving plenty of weight away to his three rivals, beat Baltizar by one length and a half in the Boston Spa Handicap *Steeplechase at Wetherby* yesterday, but, as his rider, Michael Dickinson, disclosed: "Donohill was not really 100 per cent fit. He will be just right for his next *race either the Benson & Hedges* or the Massey Ferguson."

The owner, Frank Tyldesley, from Llandudno, bought Donohill in a private deal with the Gisburn trainer, Tony Dickinson, and the eight-year-old was scoring his 16th victory. Dickinson tucked Donohill in behind Ann Rose in the early stages, and it was not until Ann Rose made a mistake at the sixth fence that Donohill went on.

Collingwood earned a tilt at the *Hennessy Cognac Gold Cup* at Newbury on November 22 when, making all the running, he trotted up by eight lengths from Tartan Tutor in the Supermaster *Handicap Steeplechase. The son of* Escart III, Collingwood cost 1,000 guineas at the Doncaster Sales in 1973, and has won eight times for his owner, Mrs Jean Tombs.

Hawkins, a 20-year-old, attached to Neville Crump's Middleham stable, rode a particularly fine race and again has the ride in the Hennessy.



One temporary jump ahead at Ascot: Comedy of Errors (left) defies his condition and as Prince Eleigh (right) tires Lanzarote will move up from nowhere to win.

Easby Abbey too nippy for Irish

By Michael Phillips
Racing Correspondent

Only four runners have stood their ground for the Black and White Whisky Gold Cup Steeplechase, which forms the centrepiece at Ascot this afternoon. Irish hopes of winning this prize again depend on Flashy Boy, who paid a successful visit to the course in February. Flashy Boy might be much happier if the going underfoot were softer. The latest Irish *invasion can, and will, be repulsed* by Easby Abbey and Santon Brig, who both revel in fast conditions.

Easby Abbey and Santon Brig were good hurdlers. Easby Abbey has been placed in the Champion Hurdle and Santon Brig won the Scottish equivalent. Both have made the change to steeplechasing smoothly, Santon Brig this season, Easby Abbey last. With seven *steeplechases in the bag, Easby* Abbey is the more experienced of the two and he is my selection. Making all the running comes easily to him, and I will not be *surprised if on fast ground he* leads from start to finish.

James Buchanan and Company have also sponsored the Black and White Whisky Handicap Hurdle. Ruddy Drake is my choice, even though his weight has been increased to 10st 11lb by a 4lb penalty. That is because he won his last race at Sandown Park. His performance that day looks even better now than it did at the time because Grando King, whom he beat, has won at Doncaster in the meantime by five lengths, and when one realizes that *Grando King had won two races* in succession before Ruddy Drake beat him so emphatically, Ruddy Drake's performance at Sandown Park was all the more meritorious.

An important consideration is the ground. Ruddy Drake is blissfully at ease on fast going. Ronald Smyth has always said that Supreme Halo is far and away the best hurdler he has trained, but Supreme Halo has never quite managed to live up to the lavish things that his trainer has said about him, and when last seen he was beaten a dozen lengths by William Pitt at Sandown Park. He still had some good hurdlers behind *him on that day, and I* shall be disappointed if he does not run well. Nevertheless, Ruddy Drake's speed could be decisive.

It will be appropriate if the Queen Mother's nine-year-old Game Spirit wins the Manicou Handicap Steeplechase, as well he may. The race is named after the horse who won the King George VI Steeplechase at Kempton Park on Boxing Day in 1950, carrying the Queen Mother's colours. The distance of today's race is two miles and a half and that is probably Game Spirit's ideal distance. *With a victory under his belt* already this season, he should be capable of giving Poohbear weight and a beating.

Credo's Daughter, the mare that *Game Spirit beat at Newbury*, ran well subsequently in the Mackeson Gold Cup at Cheltenham. Mickey Mouse, who has won his last two races, is a confident selection for the "Rip" Handicap Steeplechase.

It was miserable at Ascot yesterday what with a bomb scare and fog. The stands had to be evacuated after the Kirk and *Kirk Hurdle* while police searched for a bomb which turned out to be non-existent, which meant that everyone had to wander around aimlessly for 20 minutes in the *cold. When I arrived on the* course at 11.30 it was impossible to see the last fence or flight of hurdles from the stands. Visibility improved marginally during the afternoon, but those who remained at home and watched the racing on television saw infinitely more than we did on the course.

Most of us had to watch the races on television sets dotted around the stands in order to see what was happening. The Kirk and Kirk Hurdle, which was won by Lanzarote, was an extraordinary race. Lanzarote seemed to have no chance of beating either his old rival, Comedy of Errors, or the improving West Country stayer, Prince Eleigh, as they hurdled the last flight. But on the run-in the other two tired blatantly and Lanzarote came from nowhere to pass them and win by half a length.

Comedy of Errors not only failed to last two miles and a half, but also blew up through lack of condition. Afterwards his connexions remained delighted with the outcome, even though he had been beaten. Kenneth White, his regular rider nowadays, insisted that Comedy of Errors is as good as ever and that he would have won had the race been run over two miles instead. Fred Rimell, who trains the champion hurdler, said that this was his horse's best performance first time out.

Looking at Comedy of Errors in the paddock before his race, I formed the impression that he would tighten up and improve considerably with the run under his belt. He certainly had a good sweat and blow afterwards, and I think that Hills were right in quoting him at 5 to 2 for next year's Champion Hurdle, as against 5 to 1 for Lanzarote. The problem, though, is likely to be the Irish hurdler, Bannow Rambler, whose price is 4 to 1.

Lanzarote returned to the unsaddling enclosure with a sizable bump on his near foreknee, having treated the last hurdle with no respect.

STATE OF GOING (official): Ascot: Firm. Wetherby: Good to firm. Warwick: Hurdles: Good to firm. Steeplechase: Firm. Ayr (on Monday): Good. Leicester (on Monday): Hurdles: Good. Steeplechase: Firm.

Hockey

Hertfordshire leaving nothing to chance

By Sydney Friskin

Decimal points will not shape the destiny of any team taking part tomorrow *in the county* hockey championship, sponsored by Benson and Hedges. The games in the eastern, western and northern divisions are free from such complications. Three teams finished at the top of both groups last week in the southern division, where the hand of the mathematician sent Sussex and Middlesex into the final.

There was a slight difference in the Midlands, where goal difference, not goal average, applied. The outcome was the emergence of Nottinghamshire and Worcestershire, the title holders, into the final to be played on November 23 at Nottingham.

No one need rack his brains for tomorrow's *semi-final round in* the eastern division, where most of the overall interest at present is concentrated. Hertfordshire, who for some years have held a monopoly on the *eastern title*, are meeting Cambridgeshire at Parker's Piece, Cambridge. Suffolk, who are favourites to win it this year, play Lincolnshire at Crane's Sports Club, Ipswich. To meet the contingencies of extra time and penalty strokes, both matches will start at 1.45.

Hertfordshire are taking a party of 16 who include Cotton, the England and Great Britain captain, thereby leaving nothing to chance against Cambridgeshire, who finished at the top of the other group. Cambridgeshire will rely largely on Ekins for sound leadership and control from the rearguard.

Suffolk have a great asset in Long, who has scored five goals so far in the series, including two last week against Hertfordshire in the group match. They must be favourites to beat Lincolnshire. We might see a final between Suffolk and Hertfordshire on December 7, but Cambridgeshire must not be underrated.

Victories for Somerset and Devon in the western division will involve both sides in a play-off. Devon seem certain to beat Cornwall at Penzance and, at Glastonbury, Somerset should overcome Dorset. Devon won this title last year. After that great match last week in which Lancashire beat Yorkshire 6—4 at Liverpool, the northern division seems to have come down to earth, but there is a great deal of interest tomorrow in the match between Yorkshire *and Cheshire at Huddersfield*, particularly because Cheshire dropped a point last Sunday to Northumberland.

There could be some stirring battles in today's London League matches, where the leading clubs, Blackheath, Southgate, Guildford and Slough, are all in contention. Not out of the running yet are Reading, Bromley and Spencer, the last named beating Oxford University 3—1 in a midweek match. No team in the league now have a 100 per cent record.

Cricket

Kallicharran stirs crowd with lively hitting

Sydney, Nov 14.—A masterly innings by Kallicharran, and a fiery opening spell of fast bowling by Roberts and Holder, put the *West Indians in a strong position*, on the opening day of their match against New South Wales here today. At the close of play, New South Wales were 39 for two in reply to the West Indians' first innings score of 270.

The West Indians went for quick runs, the first 100 arriving in only 90 minutes for the loss of Greenidge, Fredericks and Richards.

Kallicharran was in great form, hitting 14 boundaries and a towering six in a sparkling innings of 78. Lloyd, the West Indian captain, hit a bright 34, but it took a career-best 62 by the 20-year-old Jamaican Holding, to prevent a late collapse. Holding, with calm assurance, shared in a last wicket stand of 58 with the veteran off-spin bowler, Gibbs.

New South Wales began their reply without Turner, their Test match opening batsman, who was suffering from double vision after being hit on the head by the ball while fielding. This was the second injury blow for the state side, who earlier lost the fast bowler Pascoe, with a twisted ankle.

Turner's Test partner McCosker, batted soundly against the pace of Roberts and Holder but he lost two partners. Richardson, making his *first appearance* for New South Wales, edged Roberts to Kallicharran at *first slip. Beard, also* making his first appearance, was caught at backward short leg off Holder for no score.

WEST INDIANS: First Innings

C. G. Greenidge, c and b Gilmour	8
R. C. Fredericks, l-b-w, b Pascoe	13
A. I. Kallicharran, b Colley	78
V. A. Richards, c Rixon, b Colley	25
*C. H. Lloyd, c Gilmour, b Pascoe	34
†D. L. Murray, c Toohey, b Pascoe	0
M. A. Holding, c Richardson, b Gilmour	62
Inshan Ali, c McCosker, b Colley	13
V. A. Holder, c Beard, b Gilmour	7
A. M. E. Roberts, b O'Keefe	5
L. R. Gibbs, not out	13
Extras (b 1, n-b 6)	7
Total	270

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—20, 2—51, 3—73, 4—149, 5—149, 6—165, 7—182, 8—212, 9—218, 10—270.

BOWLING: Pascoe, 12—2—65—3; Gilmour, 15.4—1—53—3; Colley, 12—2—85—3; Hourn, 9—4—28—0; O'Keefe, 6—0—27—1.

NEW SOUTH WALES: First Innings

*R. B. McCosker, not out	27
L. Richardson, c Kallicharran, b Roberts	2
G. Beard, c Inshan Ali, b Holder	0
P. M. Toohey, not out	9
Extras (l-b 1)	1
Total (2 wkts)	39

A Turner, D. J. Colley, D. W. Hourn, G. J. Gilmour, K. J. O'Keefe, L. S. Pascoe, †S. J. Rixon, to bat.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—9, 2—10.

BOWLING (to date): Holder, 4—0—18—1; Roberts, 4—0—20—1.

—Reuter.

Umpires asked to compile conduct reports

Melbourne, Nov 14.—Australian cricket authorities, in a move to stop bad language and misconduct on the field, asked umpires today to compile reports summarising players' behaviour. For the current season they are required to state whether they had cause to intervene over "bad behaviour *or offensive comment*" and, if so, whether the matter was settled on the field at the time.

The former Australian Test captain, Ian Chappell, was reported for misconduct by umpires in New South Wales v South Australia match which ended in Adelaide on Monday.

A sub-committee of the South Australian Cricket Association had warned Chappell on Wednesday night that he would be liable to suspension if they received a similar report. Three other players in the match—Mallett, Jenner and Prior—*all South* Australians, are expected to appear before the sub-committee next week.

Lou Rowan, a former Test *match umpire, said today*: "*In recent years players have become* obsessed in expressing themselves in the crudest possible form and the authorities should stamp it out now, regardless of the individual."—Reuter.

Budd joins Test match panel

Lloyd Budd, aged 62, a former Hampshire county cricketer, is a newcomer to the Test panel of umpires for the 1976 season. Mr Budd, a first class umpire since 1969, brings the number on the panel to six, one more than last year. His colleagues are W. E. Alley, H. D. Bird, D. J. Constant, A. E. Fagg and T. W. Spencer.

There will be 22 first class umpires next season instead of 24. R. E. Barnard and H. E. Horton have not been reappointed. J. G. Langridge and W. E. Phillipson have been reappointed, although they have passed the retiring age.

Northamptonshire County Cricket Club signed Jim Yardley, a former Worcestershire left-hand batsman on Thursday, on a three-year contract.

New Kent president

The president of Kent County Cricket Club next year will be Frank Day, of Marden, near Maidstone. He will succeed *Leslie Ames next spring.*

ADELAIDE: Sheffield Shield: Queensland 188 (A. D. Ogilvie 55, G. S. Chappell 54; T. J. Jenner, 5—73, A. A. Mallett 3—32); South Australia 26 for two.

BOMBAY: Tour match: Sri Lanka, 251; West Zone, 42 for 3.

Ascot programme

[*Television* (BBC1): 1.0, 1.30, 2.5 *and* 2.35 *races*]

1.0 AURELIUS HURDLE (3-y-o : £2,128 : 2m)

101 21 Cabar Feidh (Mrs C. Calver), P. Calver, 11-0 .... R. Linley
102 100212 Copper Castle (D) (P. Simanis), M. Goswell, 11-0 M. Banham
103 3 Easy Commission (G. Beccle), G. Balding, 11-0 .... R. Bailey
105 *Havanus (Maj R. Hoare), D. Morley, 11-0 .... B. R. Davies
109 1 Magic Summer (D) (I. Allen), R. Smyth, 11-0 ...... J. King
111 001 Meet My Friend (B. Peskin), C. Bewicke, 11-0 .. R. Barry
112 30200 Merchant Prince (D. Wollard), M. Bolton, 11-0 .. P. Wilson
113 41121 Military Debt (D) (S. Reiter), L. Kennard, 11-0 .. E. Wright
115 Tarot (Mrs A. Allum), F. Winter, 11-0 ...... J. Francome
116 2 Tidal Wave (G. Lloyd), A. Jarvis, 11-0 ...... A. Grisdale
117 00413 Water Bailiff (CD) (Mrs O. Jackson), G. Bach, 11-0 R. Atkins
118 0 Wephen (O. Weatherley), P. Cole, 11-0 .... R. Champion

5-2 Magic Summer, 4-1 Military Debt, 11-2 Copper Castle, 7-1 Cabar Feidh, 12-1 Easy Commission, 14-1 Tarot, Meet My Friend, Water Bailiff, 16-1 others.

1.30 "RIP" STEEPLECHASE (Handicap : £850 : 3m)

209 1uf22f Thankyouverymuch (Mrs B. Lloyd), A. Jarvis, 6-10-12 .. —
210 1f02-01 Mickey Mouse (D) (Mrs D. Price), T. Forster, 6-10-11 G. Thorner
211 p31-41 Cool Affair (D) (*Mrs J. Caballos*), F. Winter, 9-10-8 J. Francome

10-11 Cool Affair, 11-8 Mickey Mouse, 8-1 Thankyouverymuch.

2.5 BLACK & WHITE WHISKY HURDLE (Handicap : £2,252 : 2m)

501 41020-0 Legal Tender (D) (Sir J. Cohen), S. Ingham, 5-12-0 R. Hughes
502 3010f-2 Supreme Halo (CD) (Miss S. Rampton), R. Smyth, 5-11-12 J. King
503 132211- Sunyboy (CD) (Queen Elizabeth), F. Walwyn, 5-11-8 W. Smith
504 00-100-0 True Song (D) (Mrs J. Underwood), D. Underwood, 6-11-7 G. Old
505 111-302 Mad Mahdi (CD) (Mrs D. Meats), D. Barons, 5-11-2 S. May
506 31100-0 Zip Fastener (D) (R. McAlpine), F. Rimell, 4-11-1 K. White
507 f0411-0 Rosslare (D) (H. Joel), R. Turnell, 6-11-1 ...... A. Turnell
509 010-201 Ruddy Drake (D) (D. McKenzie), W. Marshall, 4-10-11 R. Atkins
513 0000-30 Old Man Dimplex (D) (E. Wade), F. Winter, 8-10-7 J. Francome
518 34130-4 *Julian Swift (D) (Sir W. Pennington-Ramsden), D. Morley, 5-10-0 .... B. R. Davies

3-1 Supreme Halo, 9-2 Ruddy Drake, 5-1 Mad Mahdi, 6-1 Sunyboy, 8-1 Rosslare, 10-1 True Song, Legal Tender, 12-1 others.

2.35 BLACK & WHITE WHISKY STEEPLECHASE (£4,565 : 2m)

404 1211-21 Easby Abbey (D) (Mrs W. Blow), M. H. Easterby, 8-11-0 R. Barry
405 f4p0-1a Flashy Boy (CD) (A. Watson), Watson (Ire), 7-11-0 B. Brogan
406 10-0311 Flickity Prince (G. Bosley), Bosley, 9-11-0 ...... Mr Bosley
407 001f11 Santon Brig (D) (Mrs B. Stein), A. Dickinson, 6-11-0 M. Dickinson

11-8 Easby Abbey, 5-2 Santon Brig, 11-4 Flashy Boy, 10-1 Flickity Prince.

***3.10 MANICOU STEEPLECHASE** (Handicap : £836 : 2½m)*

501 4p211-1 Game Spirit (CD) (Queen Mother), F. Walwyn, 9-11-8 W. Smith
506 304p1-1 Poohbear (CD) (Maj D. Wigan), P. Cundell, 7-10-0 C. Read
507 111010 Bybrook (D) (Mrs M. Perks), G. Balding, 7-10-0 .. R. Linley

Evens Game Spirit, 2-1 Bybrook, 11-4 Poohbear.

3.40 SILWOOD HURDLE (Handicap : £847 : 3m)

603 001-030 Garden Boy (D) (W. Gams), P. Bailey, 9-10-8 ...... J. King
604 332003 Red Chief (Mrs A. Bradman), F. Walwyn, 7-10-7 .. M. Floyd 7
607 34413-2 Verdi (Mrs B. Cobden), L. Kennard, 8-10-3 ...... E. Wright
608 332f10 Ocean Wave (Mrs E. Wildman), W. Wildman, 8-10-3 .. —
610 0-a0200 Major Dash (Mrs S. Pattemore), Pattemore, 6-10-0 .. R. Linley

11-8 Verdi, 11-4 Red Chief, 3-1 Ocean Wave, 8-1 Garden Boy, 20-1 Major Dash.

*Doubtful runner.

Ascot selections

By Our Racing Correspondent

1.0 Military Debt. 1.30 MICKEY MOUSE is specially recommended. 2.5 Ruddy Drake. 2.35 Easby Abbey. 3.10 Game Spirit. 3.40 Verdi.

Warwick selections

By Our Racing Staff

1.15 Super Saxon. 1.45 DAWLISH is specially recommended. 2.15 Bevin Boy. 2.45 Spanish Steps. 3.15 Tutor's Best. 3.45 Grey Dove.

Wetherby selections

By Our Racing Staff

1.0 Nice Palm. 1.30 Chan. 2.0 Suspender. 2.30 Cancello. 3.0 Whispering Grace. 3.30 Grecian Fighter.

Warwick programme

[*Television* (IBA): 1.45, 2.15 *and* 2.45 *races*]

***1.15 WILLERSEY HANDICAP HURDLE** (£340 : 2m)*

1 000000- Spartan (CD) (W. Catstrey), M. Tate, 7-12-5 .. J. Barlow 7
2 12-0230 Blameless Stall (D) (G. Williams), Williams, 10-11-12 Mr Williams 7
5 000- Senator (J. Pegley), O. O'Neill, 8-11-5 .... Mr Caswell 7
6 02021-0 Super Saxon (A. Aylott), Aylott, 5-11-1 ...... J. Jenkins
7 ff00-40 Cannelloni (Dr R. Ehnbom), R. Wilson, 6-11-0 .. V. Soane
8 0000-0 *Revival (D) (P. Gordon), R. Carter*, 5-10-13 .... D. Briscoe
9 20p0-f1 High Hatter (D) (J. Perrott), Perrott, 11-11-6 L. Griffiths 3
11 p0-00b The Hickey Colama (Mrs H. Dowson), M. McCourt, 5-10-13 Mr McCourt 7
12 p020-02 Mild Cheese (Mrs E. O'Mahony), O. O'Neill, 7-10-11 M. James 5
17 f003- Octopus (P. Hamlyn), M. Haynes, 4-10-7 .... D. Jeffries 7
18 000-002 Coffee Bob (D) (Miss C. Tanner), P. Green, 4-10-7 S. Holland
19 4-10033 Alan's Bounty (L. Grace), J. Peacock, 5-10-7 R. Pfeiffer 7
28 Dancing Samba (D) (J. Edmonds), R. Edwards, 5-10-7 Mr Brisbourne 7
29 00-0000 Loch King (H. Bohm), M. Tate, 4-10-7 .... R. Evans

2-1 Mild Cheese, 3-1 High Hatter, 9-2 Super Saxon, 5-1 Alan's Bounty, 8-1 Coffee Bob, 10-1 Blameless Stall, 12-1 Octopus, 16-1 others.

1.45 PANAMA CIGAR HURDLE (4-y-o : Qualifier : £1,044 : 2m)

1 430-1 Dawlish (D) (Mrs B. Jenks), E. Cousins, 11-10 D. Cartwright
2 311110 What A Palaver (D) (Mrs J. Basham), D. Barons, 11-10 P. Leach 7
3 010013 Falcons Boy (D) (P. Arnold), M. Salaman, 11-7 Mr Bowles 7
4 -1 Asdic (D) (Maj Gen J. d'Avigdor-Goldsmid), S. Ingham, 11-3 A. Gonsalves 7
5 21 Paper Chase (D) (Mrs G. Peter-Hoblyn), G. P-Hoblyn, 11-3 J. Haine
6 Corolin Muire (S. Hall), J. Webber, 11-0 .... A. Webber
9 Double (F. Dunn), S. Brookshaw, 11-0 .... H. Evans 3
10 Harwell Banquet (G. Isaac), S. Brookshaw, 11-0 J. Suthern
13 0p00p-0 Miss Forte (T. Jones), F. Rimmell, 11-0 .... J. Burke
15 Rhambala (M. Tate), Tate, 11-0 .... R. Evans
20 30- Va-Nu-Pieds (D. Gwilliam), A. Jarvis, 11-0 .... Mr Docker 5
21 p Vim Tang (A. Wiseman), Mrs R. Wiseman, 11-0 P. Barton

5-2 Asdic, 100-30 Paper Chase, 4-1 Dawlish, 11-2 What A Palaver, 7-1 Falcons Boy, 10-1 Rhambala, 14-1 Va-Nu-Pieds, 16-1 Corolin Muire, 20-1 others.

2.15 JOE CORAL GOLDEN HURDLE (*Handicap : Qualifier :* £1,161 : 2m 5f)

6 022-324 Stone Thrower (E. Biddulph), R. Head, 8-11-2 S. Knight 5
7 112224 Bevin Boy (P. Hamlyn), M. Haynes, 7-11-2 .. D. Jeffries 7
8 00334-0 Thatch Acre (D. Robinson), J. Perrett, 7-11-1 James Guest 7
12 f211- *Sand Pit (Mrs B. Flood), E. Harty (IRE), 5-10-8 ...... —
13 0-022 Headmaster (R. Barrett), D. Barons, 8-10-4 ...... D. Cartwright
14 00310-0 Chanter Mark (D. Darling), H. Nicholson, 8-10-0 Mr Darling 7
20 214232 Hanzon (D. O'Donnell), F. Rimell, 5-10-0 .. Mr Morshead 5
21 010034 Corrib Road (CD) (A. Arnold), Arnold, 8-10-0 B. Ellison 7

9-4 Stone Thrower, 3-1 Bevin Boy, 100-30 Headmaster, 11-2 Thatch Acre, 8-1 Hanzon, 12-1 Corrib Road, 16-1 Chanter Mark.

2.45 WATNEYS SPECIAL STEEPLECHASE (Handicap : £1,304 : 3m 5f 80yd)

5 203-001 Spanish Steps (E. Courage), Courage, 12-10-13 J. Barlow 7
6 023130 Kilmore Boy (A. Grogan), A. Jarvis, 9-10-3 .... B. Fletcher
7 00p0-n0 Proud Tarquin (Sir J. Thomson), R. Armytage, 12-10-2 P. Kelleway
9 314-103 Widden Hill (Major J. Allen), Allen, 10-10-0 .... A. Webber
10 0400f-2 Tudor View (P. Upton), Upton, 9-10-0 .... G. McNally
12 f4-2a33 *Gylippus (T. Smith), Mrs R. Pitman, 6-10-0 ...... —
14 321012 Advocate (C. Fryer), Fryer, 10-10-0 .... S. Jobar
15 034p Fortification (B. Adams), Adams, 14-10-0 .... Mr Adams 7

9-4 Spanish Steps, 11-4 Tudor View, 7-2 Kilmore Boy, 9-2 Widden Hill, 8-1 Advocate, 12-1 Fortification, 14-1 Proud Tarquin.

3.15 EMSCOT STEEPLECHASE (£578 : 2m)

5 0f0ff0- Dad's Army (Mrs J. Colston), J. Colston, 6-11-5 P. Cartwright
9 0u0-000 Moorside Catch (H. Walters), M. James, 9-11-5 .... —
11 30-0014 River Buck (G. Barlow), Barlow, 5-11-5 .... J. Bourke
12 0pp0p- Sharny Syke (G. Syvret), M. James, 7-11-5 .... R. Crank
15 f00303- Tabby (J. Kelly), J. Bower, 9-11-5 ...... P. McCardie 7
16 30000-0 Tutor's Best (Mrs H. Banks), M. Banks, 7-11-5 R. Champion

5-4 Tutor's Best, 9-4 River Buck, 9-2 Tabby, 10-1 Moorside Catch, 20-1 Dad's Army, Sharny Syke.

3.45 ST MARY'S HURDLE (Handicap : £585 : 2m)

1 00 Doctor Domore (D) (M. Marsh), Marsh, 8-11-8 T. Hillam 7
2 *Debenture (Mrs B. Emmerson), P. Taylor, 5-11-6 .... —
4 4-00130 Grey Dove (D) (G. Price), Price, 6-11-3 ...... Mr Rice 7
11 3220-40 Culberge (D) (A. Creig), I. Wardle, 5-10-8 ...... F. Collings
12 Airy Fairy (D) (G. Allen), O. O'Neill, 7-10-7 .... M. James 5
13 431-122 Persian King (D) (J. Barker), W. Wharton, 6-10-6 P. Tuck 7
16 31001- Sinner Man (Mrs H. Banks), M. Banks, 5-10-4 .. P. Russell
17 p21103 Streakland (P. Brook), D. Barons, 4-10-2 ...... Mr G. Jones
18 Jet Space (D) (Mrs G. Brocklehurst), W. Whiston, 7-10-2 D. Cartwright
21 1201p0- Silver Glint (D) (J. Kelly), J. Bower, 6-10-0 P. Bloomfield 5
24 00 The Purser (R. Jermy), Jermy, 5-10-0 .... N. Flanagan

100-30 Persian King, 7-2 Grey Dove, 9-2 Streakland, 11-2 Culberge, 6-1 Sinner Man, 8-1 Doctor Domore, 10-1 Silver Glint, 12-1 Jet Space, 16-1 others.

* Doubtful runner.

Wetherby programme

[*Television*(IBA): 1.30, 2.0, 2.30 *and* 3.0 *races*]

1.0 BILBROUGH STEEPLECHASE (Handicap : £680 : 2m)

1 114-212 Tom Morgan (CD) (J. Rolls), K. Oliver, 6-12-3 .. C. Tinkler
2 1-411f1 Nice Palm (F. Wardle), N. Camacho, 7-11-2 .... D. Greaves
3 0-12410 Kininvie (Mrs A. Borrell), W. A. Stephenson, 6-10-4 T. Stack
4 0-u2022 Hilda's Hurricane (Mrs G. Booth), S. Palmer, 7-10-0 J. Marshall 5

6-4 Nice Palm, 2-1 Tom Morgan, 3-1 Kininvie, 6-1 Hilda's Hurricane.

1.30 THORP ARCH HURDLE (3-y-o : Div I : £680 : 2m)

1 3111 Chan (D) (Charlotte Lady Reay), W. A. Stephenson, 11-10 T. Stack
4 1 Chiquera (E. Goodall), J. Turner, 11-5 .... N. Tinkler
5 0213 Fair People (D) (J. Adams), B. Blackshaw, 11-5 .... G. Griffin
6 1 Le Jet (G. Leatham), M. W. Easterby, 11-5 ...... C. Tinkler
8 033 Chare (R. Swan), N. Crump, 11-0 .... D. Atkins
10 0 Distant Cousin (Mrs A. Raphaelson), R. Bastiman, 11-0 P. Broderick
11 Fair Saint (C. Platts), Miss S. Hall, 11-0 .... P. Mangan
12 Fine Fashion (Mrs E. Ingham), B. Wilkinson, 11-0 .... J. James
13 Ingham (S. Nesbitt), Nesbitt, 11-0 .... D. Stephenson 7
15 Maurivarano (F. Wardle), M. Camacho, 11-0 .... B. Nicholls 7
17 Oliver Cromwell (Mrs J. Hall), A. Dent, 11-0 ...... G. Holmes
18 Prince Pursaint (F. Farrow), S. Hall, 11-0 .... D. Munro
19 22 Sam Browne (G. Ratcliffe), J. Hardy, 11-0 ...... M. Blackshaw
21 0 Tangles Brother (G. Dawes), J. Berry, 11-0 .... R. Lamb
22 Thornprick (H. Ulyet), J. Mulhall, 11-0 .... R. Lee 7

9-4 Chiquera, 7-2 Chan, 9-2 Le Jet, 11-2 Sam Browne, 8-1 Fair People, 10-1 *Chare, 12-1 Distant Cousin*, 20-1 others.

2.0 WEBSTER'S GREEN LABEL STEEPLECHASE (Handicap : £1,649 : 2½m 100yd)

2 1401f-3 Merrybent (C) (C. Attwood), Denys Smith, 6-11-6 .. A. Dickman
4 1227-3f *Tudor Abbe (Mrs M. Turner)*, J. Turner, 10-11-2 .. A. Taylor
7 f33131- Prehistoric (T. Rathbone), D. McCain, 7-10-11 .. M. Blackshaw
9 2-2212 Drumbo (R. Jackson), T. Barnes, 7-10-8 .... M. Barnes
10 21-0221 Rozinante (G. Eubank), Eubank, 8-10-12 .... P. Mangan
11 123-p21 Suspender (A. Kemp), Kemp, 7-10-4 .... V. Percival
14 2111-2f Handa Island (T. Gillam), Gillam, 9-10-0 ...... D. Goulding

11-4 Suspender, 7-2 Rozinante, 9-2 Merrybent, 5-1 Drumbo, 6-1 Tudor Abbe, 8-1 Handa Island, 16-1 Prehistoric.

2.30 WETHERBY PATTERN STEEPLECHASE (£1,896 : 3m 100yd)

1 bf341-f Cancello (Maj W. Burdon), N. Crump, 6-11-9 ...... D. Atkins
3 0000-41 Geenada (J. Valks), W. A. Stephenson, 6-11-9 ...... T. Stack
5 0-00440 *Lacedaemon (R. Bethell)*, Bethell, 6-11-9 .... *M. Lowry 7*
7 0p323-2 Royal Playboy (Mrs M. Dawson), Miss S. Hall, 9-11-9 P. Mangan
10 112-121 Davy Lad (Mrs J. McGowan), M. O'Toole (Ire), 5-11-7 D. Hughes

2-5 Davy Lad, 9-2 Cancello, 6-1 Geenada, 12-1 Royal Playboy, 33-1 Lacedaemon.

3.0 LADBROKE DRAGONARA CASINO HURDLE (Handicap : £876 : 2m)

1 1000- Whispering Grace (D) (S. Green), N. Crump, 12-11-12 D. Atkins
2 000-000 Calzado (D) (N. Fox), J. Calvert, 7-11-10 ...... N. Tinkler
4 p013-02 Tuckers Boy (D) (T. Axe), R. Wharton, 6-10-10 .. M. Blackshaw
5 00p-101 Welton Lad (D) (J. Henderson), T. Barnes, 5-10-10 .. M. Barnes
6 1020- Lucky Wish (D) (Mrs B. Eastwood), W. Stephenson, 4-10-8 M. Gifford
7 002100- Lepidus (D) (C. Wardman), T. Walker, 5-10-8 .... G. Holmes
9 0d2010- Old Vince (D) (W. Thyne), C. Bell, 6-10-5 .... R. Lamb
11 30110-0 Inshalla (D) (M. Brackenborough), G. Richards, 7-10-0 J. J. O'Neill
13 C0411- Pearl's Lad (D) (Mrs G. Watson), C. Bell, 5-10-0 J. McDougall 5
15 0040-01 Paint Job (D) (Mrs R. Cumberland), W. A. Stephenson, 4-10-0 T. Stack
20 f00-023 Milesian Star (CD) (N. Grainger), C. Tinkler, 6-10-0 C. Tinkler

3-1 Welton Lad, 4-1 Paint Job, 9-2 Tuckers Boy, 6-1 Lepidus, 8-1 Inshalla, Whispering Grace, 12-1 Old Vince, Pearl's Lad, 16-1 others.

3.30 THORP ARCH HURDLE (3-y-o : Div II : £680 : 2m)

1 10 Appersett (D) (W. Willan), Denys Smith, 11-5 .. A. Dickman
2 21 Grecian Fighter (D) (Mrs J. Hall), A. Dent, 11-5 .. G. Holmes
3 1 *La Gallia (D) (F. Mumford-Smith)*, H. Rohan, 11-5 .. G. Griffin
4 1 Nutshell (D) (Sir K. Parkinson), M. W. Easterby, 11-5 C. Tinkler
5 Blue Chrome (C. Platts), Miss S. Hall, 11-0 .... D. Munro
6 Dusky (R. Bentley), H. Wharton, 11-0 .... *M. Blackshaw*
8 4 *Grey Goblin (Lady Herries* 11-0 .... P. Broderick
9 Knaphand (W. Kirby), H. Blackshaw, 11-0 .... D. Atkins
11 Mossider (P. Murphy), J. Berry, 11-0 .... N. Tinkler
13 004 Mr Wicker (M. Micklethwaite), J. Hardy, 11-0 .... —
14 Polonium (J. Valks), W. A. Stephenson, 11-0 ...... T. Stack
17 Sovereign Charger (D. Aaron), Aaron, 11-0 .... Mr Aaron 7
18 Stand In (Mrs J. Shaw), N. Crump, 11-0 .... C. Hawkins 7
19 *Startown (A. Bray), R. Hollinshead, 11-0* ...... *C. Astbury*
20 Thirlestane (K. Bowness), J. Twibell, 11-0 .... R. Lee 7

9-4 La Gallia, 11-4 Nutshell, 9-2 Grecian Fighter, 6-1 Appersett, 8-1 Mr Wicker, 12-1 Blue Chrome, 16-1 others.

* Doubtful runner.

Ascot results

1.0 (1.2) BINGLEY HURDLE (Div I: £755: 2m)

Dog'cot Park, br g, by Lauso—Chillie (Mrs C. Calver), 4-10-9 R. Linley (5-2 fav) 1
Karandala, b f, by Above Suspicion—Coral Windsor (M. Hurdle), 4-10-9 ...... K. B. White (5-1) 2
Uncle Cyril, ch c, by I Say—Aunt Jane (J. Lee), 4-10-9 J. King (5-1) 3

ALSO RAN: 8-1 Arabella Swift (pu), 8-1 Thaddeus, 12-1 Gay God (4th), Golden Master, More Music, 20-1 Berkshire Boy. 9 ran.

TOTE: Win, 51p; places, 14p, 16p, 18p; dual forecast, £1.50. P. Calver, at Winchester. 15l, 6l.

1.35 (1.35) HURST PARK STEEPLECHASE (£1,188: 3m)

Hardier, b g, by Harwell-D'ervilla (A. Beatty), 7-11-0 I. Watkinson (1-6) 1

ALSO RAN: 5-1 Good Argument (f). 2 ran.

TOTE: Win, 15p. H. Thomson Jones, at Newmarket.

2.6 (2.6) CHARLES DAVIS STEEPLECHASE (Handicap: £807: 2m)

Shawnigan, b g, by Pandofell—Pensairn (Mrs F. Muggeridge), 11-10-11 .... P. Kelleway (7-2) 1
Cruiscin Lan, ch g, by Paddy's Birthday—Uisce Beatha (H. Sporborg), 8-12-0 J. King (11-4 fav) 2
Maryngu, ch h, by Sound Track—Ballerina (Cmdr K. Kemble), 8-10-6 .... R. Barry (100-30) 3

ALSO RAN: 8-1 Tudor Risk, 12-1 Flying Fred (4th), Gay Guy (pu). 6 ran.

TOTE: Win, 38p; places, 21p, 20p; forecast, 87p. F. Muggeridge, at Romsey. 8l, 8l.

2.35 (2.36) KIRK AND KIRK HURDLE (£1,614: 2½m)

Lanzarote, br g, by Milesian—Slag (Ld Howard de Walden), 7-11-8 J. Francome (6-4) 1
Comedy of Errors, br h, by Goldhill—Comedy Actress (E. Wheatley), 8-11-8 K. B. White (8-11) 2
Prince Eleigh, bl g, by Prince Bario—Star Colony (Admin of late P. Blackburn), 6-10-7 P. Keane (28-1) 3

ALSO RAN: 22-1 Mr Straight (4th). 4 ran.

TOTE: Win, 24p; forecast, 40p. F. Winter, at Lambourn. ½l, hd.

3.5 (3.18) KIRK AND KIRK STEEPLECHASE (Handicap: £2,612: 3m)

Roman Holiday, b g, by Black Tarquin—Last Report (Ld Chelsea), 11-10-4 .... R. Barry (6-4) 1
Remigio, b g, Evon Monsy—Scrupiosity (Mrs G. Paterson), 7-10-13 .. J. Francome (10-11) 2

ALSO RAN: 11-2 Flippant Fred (ur). 3 ran.

TOTE: Win, 25p; forecast, 26p. C. Borwicke, at Didcot. 20l.

3.40 (3.50) BINGLEY HURDLE (Div II: £774: 2m)

Artifice, b c, by Master Owen—*Lady Artist II* (P. Barber), 4-10-9 .... R. Linley (6-4 fav) 1
Magnifico, ch c, by Supreme Sovereign—Villa Medici (D. Bryans), 4-10-9 I. Watkinson (14-1) 2
Red Power, b c, by Kibenka—Lampo (Mrs O. Jackson), 6-11-0 .. J. Francome (12-1) 3

ALSO RAN: 9-2 El Menino, Spanish Lantern, 12-1 Fiery Coin (4th), 14-1 Le Rai Musette, 20-1 Bonk, 33-1 Solarium, Briggs, Enpeedee, Gellina, Sackcloth (pu), William Penn, Young Nicky. 15 ran.

TOTE: Win, 29p; places, 17p, 28p, 25p. J. Thorne, at Bridgwater. ¾l, 2l. Mick the Miller did not run.

TOTE DOUBLE: Shawnigan, Roman Holiday, £4.55. TREBLE: Hardier, Lanzarote, Artifice, £3.35. JACKPOT: £320.20 paid to 13 winners.

Wetherby

1.15 (1.18) HORNSHAW HURDLE Div I: Novices: 4-y-o: £540: 2m

Ask for Roger, b f, by Menelek—Whole Hearted (J. Kendrick), 10-7 .. A. Grisdale (100-30 fav) 1
Nanda, br h, by Takawalk II—Nemea (P. Piller), 11-0 T. Stack (11-2) 2
Bouchette, b f, by Current Coin—Umgeni Poort (P. Downey), C. Tinkler (?) 3

ALSO RAN: 4-1 Indubitable, 11-2 *Before the Mast*, 14-1 Evening Flight, 16-1 Golden Noble, Wissington Rose, 20-1 Highland Player, Mostly Music, Plainsman, Sad Spectacle. 12 ran.

TOTE: Win, 35p; places, 15p, 14p, 21p. A. Jarvis, at Coventry. 3l, 6l.

1.45 (1.47) SUPERMASTER STEEPLECHASE (Handicap: £954: 3m 100yd)

Collingwood, b g, by Escart III—Hall II In (Mrs J. Tombs), 9-10-6 .... C. Hawkins (9-4) 1
Tartan Tutor, br g, by Master Owen—*dam's name unregistered* (R Bethell), 8-10-0 G. Holmes (6-4 fav) 2
Meridian II, ch g, by Midlander—Sterlolette (Maj H. Baillie), 8-10-12 .... C. Tinkler (5-1) 3

ALSO RAN: 8-1 Scout (4th). 4 ran.

TOTE: Win, 51p; forecast, 89p. M. Naughton, at Richmond. 8l, 12l.

2.15 (2.16) GREEN HAMMERTON HURDLE (Handicap: £680: 2½m)

Whistling Penny, ch g, by Whistling Wind—Pal An Oir (Miss J. Thompson), 7-10-5 D. Greaves (7—4 fav) 1
Willow Walk, ch f, by Farm Walk—Market Fortune (W. Barker), 5-10-3 .... N. Tinkler (3-1) 2
The Last Light, ch g, by Rubor—*Joyful Light* (J. Dixon), 6-11-2 Mr A. Eubank (5-2) 3

ALSO RAN: 9-1 Shipwrecked, 12-1 Old Walter (4th), 20-1 Jimian. 6 ran.

TOTE: Win, 17p; places, 17p, 21p; forecast, 63p. M. Camacho, at Tadcaster. Nk, sh hd.

2.45 (2.46) CLIFFORD STEEPLECHASE (£340: 2m)

Birdland, br g, by Mon Fitiche—Wild Duck (Mrs G. Reeve), 7-11-12 .... P. Broderick (5-1) 1
Cantastar, b g, by Cantab—Super Star (J. Manners), 5-11-7 C. Tinkler (2-1 fav) 2
Fugal Deal, br g, said to be by Straight Deal—Fugal Maid (Miss V. Stead), 9-11-12 D. Graves (100-30) 3

ALSO RAN: 8-1 Johnnie Black (u), 14-1 The Barron, 16-1 Kilgoris, 20-1 Freedom Song (4th), Gold Prince, 25-1 Trallorla (p), Why Go. 10 ran.

TOTE: Win, 53p; places, 12p, 13p, 15p; dual forecast, 38p. M. H. Easterby, at Malton. ½l, ¾l.

3.15 (3.16) BOSTON SPA STEEPLECHASE (Handicap: £680: 2½m 100yds)

Donohill, b g, by Raincheck—Shean Lass (F. Tyldesley), 8-12-6 .. M. Dickinson (8-11 fav) 1
Baltizar, b g, by Vidi Vici—Wood Warbler (Mrs L. Carr-Walker), 9-10-0 .... V. Percival (5-1) 2
The Gent, ch g, by Whistling Wind—Asplan Sea (Mrs I. Chesebrough), 7-10-12 T. Stack (5-2) 3

ALSO RAN: 16-1 Ann Rose. 4 ran.

TOTE: Win, 14p; forecast, 34p. A. Dickinson, at Gisburn. 1½l, 5l.

3.45 (3.48) HORNSHAW HURDLE (Novices: Div II: 4-y-o: £340: 2m)

Summercense, b c, by Frankincense—Summersoon (W. Bavalon), 11-0 ...... P. Broderick (6-1) 1
Parletto, b c, by Pardao—Escape (G. Smith), 10-12 S. J. O'Neill (8-1) †
Cornard, ch g, by Tureano—Coronation Morn (V. Toulmin), 10-11 Jos Scallan (33-1) †

ALSO RAN: 100-30 fav Eao Trin, 9-2 Jony Prince, 5-1 Bold Warrior (4th), 8-1 Schockemoble, 14-1 Kentmere, 16-1 The Parch, Nells Son, 20-1 Spartan Sandal, Gusty Somers (f), 33-1 *Captured, Son of Miranda*. 14 ran.

TOTE: Win, 71p; places, 23p; Parletto 15p; Cornard £1.81. M. H. Easterby, at Malton. 2½l, dd ht.

TOTE DOUBLE: Whistling Penny and Donohill, £1.70. TREBLE: Collingwood, Birdland and Summercense, £11.25.

Results from Thursday's four meetings

Kempton Park

1.0: 1, Gunner Smith (8-11 fav); 2, *Tudor Mystery* (33-1); 3, Companion (33-1). 8 ran.

1.30: 1, Merry Maker (7-4 jt fav); 2, Tuscan Prince (7-4 jt fav); 3, Amigris (7-2). 5 ran. Articulity did not run.

2.0: 1, Cabalva (9-4 jt fav); 2, *Uncle Bing* (9-4 jt fav); 3, Socket (11-4). 4 ran.

2.30: 1, Hurry Imp (5-1); 2, Ballysilly (2-1); Venetial Lord (4-5 fav, ur). 3 ran.

3.0: 1, Sir Barrymore (7-1); 2, John's Knapp (5-1); 3, Captain George (evens fav). 4 ran.

3.30: 1, Give Me Time (8-13 fav); 2, Rambling (25-1); 3, Expresso Bongo (8-1). 9 ran.

Carlisle

1.0: 1, Ecarte (10-1); 2, Knock Twice (8-11 fav); 3, Barbie's Song (33-1). 7 ran.

1.30: 1, Miss Goldie (10-1); 2, Indian Emperor (evens fav); 3, Shirello (9-1). 11 ran. Newfoundland, Yachtsman, Rock Rose did not run.

2.0: 1, Arctic Mist (1-3 fav); 2, King Ross (8-1); 3, Woodflame (10-1). 10 ran.

2.30: 1, Tamalin (100-30); 2, Tregarron (7-1); 3, San-Feliu (6-4 fav). 8 ran.

3.0: 1, Greystoke Rambler (10-11 fav); 2, Devil's Soldier (6-1); 3, Lunarville (10-1). 5 ran.

3.30: 1, Waite (2-5 fav); 2, Fair Georgina (14-1); 3, Biobara (14-1). 7 ran.

Stratford

12.45: 1, Florica (11-10 fav); 2, Bridal Rose (8-1); 3, Hafod Wen (7-2). 10 ran.

1.15: 1, Lyns Legend (25-1); 2, Queens Folly (5-1); 3, Dance Hard (20-1). 17 ran. Toffee Royal, 9-2 fav.

1.45: 1, Yog (9-2); 2, Bright Fergus (11-4); 3, Thomas Edward (30-1). 7 ran. Coole Abbey, 2-1 fav.

2.15: 1, Something To Hide (4-1); 2, Just For Sure (13-2); 3, Great Freda (11-1). 13 ran. Serogan, 11-4 fav.

2.45: 1, Baltree (5-1); 2, Worngan (5-4 fav); 3, Fiffa (6-1). 16 ran.

3.15: 1, Tashlissa VI (3-1); 2, Vulgan's Fire (11-2); 3, Gylippus (5-8 fav). 8 ran.

3.45: 1, Bobette (4-4 fav); 2, Glenfield (11-4); 3, Talking Doll (7-1). 10 ran.

Wincanton

1.0: 1, Perambulate (1-2 fav); 2, Tudor Amber (33-1); 3, Admirals Light (25-1). 7 ran. *Bolton Cavert did not run.*

1.30: 1, Mrs Parsons (1-6 fav); 2, Rio (3-1). 2 ran.

2.0: 1, Something's Missing (20-1); 2, Barmor (5-1); 3, Polymic (9-1). 9 ran. Roman Pastures, evens fav.

2.30: 1, Vindicate (20-1); 2, Redder's Boy (6-4 fav); 3, Manipho (7-4). 8 ran.

3.0: 1, Farthingdale (11-2); 2, Bit Of Monny (7-4 fav); 3, Magic Streak (10-1). 7 ran.

3.30: 1, Winged Dagger (6-1); 2, *El Cardo* (5-3 fav); 3, Breezy Boy (6-1). 9 ran.

Golf

Royal Birkdale links reduced to a 72 for Open

Several alterations to the Royal Birkdale *links in Lancashire are* to be made for the Open championships from July 7 to 10. To help in crowd movement and also in the hope of speeding up play, the first hole will be played as a par four instead of a five, announced the Royal and Ancient from St Andrews, yesterday. The distance has been reduced from 493 yards to 450 yards.

When the championship was last played at Birkdale, in 1971, considerable delays occurred on the first through competitors waiting to play their second strokes.

The other changes arise as a result of remeasurement of the course, which reduces the yardage from 7,080 to 7,001, and the par from 73 to 72.

Rugby League

Plans announced for new style world event

Plans for a new style international Rugby League programme were announced *yesterday by* David Oxley, secretary of the English Rugby League.

He said that an international championship would be held every 18 *months. The first would be* staged in Australia and New Zealand, in May and June, 1977, and the second 18 months later in England and France. Australia, New Zealand, France, England and possibly Wales, *if it is* possible to retain a separate Welsh side, will play each other once, with a play-off if necessary. *If Wales do not compete a Great Britain side will take part.*

At the same time as the international competition extended tours would be undertaken by the visiting sides.

For the Record

Badminton

BEBBINGTON: England beat West Germany 7—0. P. E. Whetnall beat M. Schnaase 15—1, 15—7. Miss M. Beck beat Miss E. M. Kranz, 11—8, 9—12, 11—6; R. P. Stevens beat K. H. Zwiebler, 15—13, 13—10; J. Eddy and D. Talbot *beat R. Maywald and* Schnaase, 15—5, 15—9; Miss Beck and Mrs M. A. Gilks beat Mrs H. Zimmann and Miss Kranz, 15—5, 15—5; Stevens and M. G. Tredgett beat T. Winter and H. Wilmes, 15—11, 16—18, 15—6; Talbot and Mrs Gilks beat Maywald and Mrs Zimmann, 15—4, 15—15 (played Thursday).

Tennis

BUENOS AIRES: Argentine Open: Men's *singles*: G. Vilas (Argentina) beat E. Alvarez (Argentina), 6—3, 7—5; A. Panatta (Italy) beat P. Cornejo (Chile), 6—4, 7—6; R. Cano (Argentina) beat U. Pinner (W Germany), 6—1, 4—6, 6—3; J. Fillol (Chile) beat J. Ganzabal (Argentina), 6—2, 6—3; I. Molina (*Colombia*) beat J. Thamin (France), 6—4, 6—4; V. Pecci (Paraguay) beat C. Kymair (Brazil), 6—3, 6—3; Z. Franulovic (Yugoslavia) beat H. Pohman (W. Germany), 5—0, 6—7, 6—3.

Boxing

LONDON: Poiranta beat Young England 6—3. Results (England names first): Light-flyweight: P. Fletcher lost to D. Cinere, on points. Fly: M. Younnis beat N. Ivancuir in the second *round. Bantam: K. Howard* lost to S. Stefana on points. Feather: G. Ambrose beat T. Georgea on points. Light: F. Fermu lost to I. Dragomir on points. Light-welter: R. Gurst lost to F. Grecescu on points. Welter: J. McGinnity beat C. Cozararu on points. Light-middle: N. Croomes beat V. Bulgaria on points. Middle: J. Harrington beat C. Rudra on points. Light-heavy: R. Christie lost to N. Grigore on points. Heavy: B. Hennessy lost to F. Luxemberger on points.

PARIS: World light-middleweight championship (WBC version): Elisha O'Bed (Bahamas) beat Miguel de Oliveira (Brazil), 10th round.

Golf

MOWBRAY (South Africa): South African Golf Union's stroke-play championship, leading totals: 293: N. Faldo (GB), 76, 71, 73, 73; S. Jones (New Zealand), 73, 77, 73, 70; G. Williams (South Africa), 76, 72, 75, 70 (Faldo won sudden death play-off); 300: I. Harcheon (South Africa), 72, 78; D. Stratton (GB), 76, 71, 75; T. McDougall (New Zealand), 77, 71, 73, 79.

OFFICIAL SCRATCHINGS: All engagements: Demoiselle, Prima Magi.

THE TIMES
SATURDAY REVIEW



Collage by Jeanni Baker

A short story by William Sansom

its rounds. The weather was hot, but still he wore his overcoat to hide the dustpan; he had his pride. "Quite like a Western", he thought, "lurking about armed and waiting for the lone rider to come a-clattering up Main Street", and for a moment the dull Victorian brick fell back, the street grew wide and wooden shacked. He was full of these little fancies which he never decried—they kept him going, he liked to think. "Put 'em up!" he chuckled to himself as the cart at last came at a brisk trot into view. "Put it down", he prayed.

But no luck. "What do they feed 'em on?" he muttered. "Lot of pills like ruddy athletes?" And there was nothing to do but go upstairs, turn out a large tin of baked beans for his supper and breakfast, clean the tin, stuff it in his pocket and go hunting the streets. Couldn't go around with a kitchen dustpan under your coat, didn't seem right.

After a long walk, far too long for his old legs, he got what he wanted, and came home tired out. From a certain delicacy he put the precious tinful out on the window-sill for the night. By morning, the birds had got at it. "With all the world at their feet," he muttered, "they got to go peckin' at my bit of muck!" But there was still enough to go on with. He'd get more later—as he now visualized a vast flowering garden propagated by cuttings. For he knew he could afford no more than one plant just then. But putting that tin outside had taught him one thing—it looked absurdly alone.

So he had the idea of getting some old bits of broken brick, painting them different colours, and filling up the windowsill to either side of the tin that way. There was indeed much to do now he'd started. And paint was a bother—again it cost so much. But he had the scrapings of an old tin—he kept everything—and spread this out with the dregs of a bottle of lighter fuel—he'd given up smoking—and coloured it with shavings from coloured crayon stubs, soot and orange rust. Some nicely mottled effects, he thought, at last putting the dried bricks along the window ledge. "Kind of a rock garden."

So all was ready, the great day had come when he could go out to the local greengrocer's where they sold plants. But luck was a little against him there, the geraniums he had in view had gone up five new pence since the previous week; still—he shelled out, matters had now gone too far, and told himself that at least it was a fine spring afternoon.

Good for growth, puts new sap in the veins . . . as he thought of the fat, green stem of the plant he had *finally* chosen. The greengrocer had wrapped it in fresh white tissue-paper. It felt like a real treasure as he carried it home, not tucked under his arm, but in two hands before him, precious as a prayer.

But there was growth also in other directions, new sap in other veins. The spring air with its welcome to action heightened more than usual the sense of freedom of a group of youngsters let out from afternoon school—four of these, boys of 15 and 16, seemed suddenly to spring from the earth around the old man carrying his plant. It was in a quiet street, by a derelict site.

The way he was carrying the plant must have attracted them. And perhaps something unusual, almost trampish, about the old-fashioned long overcoat he wore, and about the frayed old bowler hat.

The biggest of the boys, a sallow 16-year-old with a mop of black hair, blocked the old man's way and grinned at him: "Worcher got there, mate? 'oly Grail? Carton of Take-'ome Chinese?"

"Eh?" the old man said, thinking flurriedly: Lot of young 'uns up to a game?

But then in the same second, seeing something fixed in what was not so much a grin as a kind of hungry sneer, he winced taut with the thought: "Me? My God—a *muggin'*—me? . . ." while all he had read in the newspapers, all those stories of teenage violence, dried his mouth; and he remembered the ever-closed door of the old lady in the room next to his, the door which she was frightened to open even to the meals-on-wheels people, *just . . in case*. . . . But here, to him, in broad daylight? Now, at this very moment, to *him* . . . ?

He was a frail man, thin and tired. And he felt suddenly appalled by a kind of buoyancy, a restless muscle of young energy that came at him from these active, blue-blazered, wild-looking figures . . . which did not exactly dance, but seemed to dance as their arms and legs round him never kept still, side-kicking at the air, hopping up and down, jabbing at each other with fingers, hands, arms—restless, restless, never for a moment still, while he stammered: "A plant, it's a plant I just bought, if you must know . . . but what's, what's it to do—" he was going to say "with you?" but faltered, frightened now of antagonizing them.

But he summoned up the courage to take a step forward, to try to brush through them. At which that biggest boy abruptly turned on his heel, swung his satchel round to hold it in two hands in front of him just as the old man held his parcel, and walked ahead, chanting in mock ceremony, absurdly: "I gotta plant, I gotta *plant!*" While the others all caught on, madly, motivelessly, and also brought what they were carrying, some satchels, some books, in front of them and bore these like treasures in procession round the old man, joining in that mocking chant: "I gotta plant . . . I gotta plant . . ."

All walking together, the boys raising their knees with the pompous precision of drum-majorettes, the old man shambling along in the middle not knowing what to do, angry but frightened too, torn between telling them a stern "Buzz off!" but feeling he would far better smile and join in, be on the safe side, so that his mouth opened to quaver with them in shame and fear, "I got-ta plant. . . ."

And he thought desperately of his safe, tattered old room, longing for it, cursing himself for the boredom he had so often felt with its thread-patches in the carpet, the old side-table propped up with magazines, a peeling patch of wall-paper shaped like a big egg . . . he swore now he would brighten the place up, do it all up, somehow, when somehow he got out of this.

But the leader suddenly changed the words to: "I gotta bottle of meths!"

The others all took it up; and then the leader seemed to go into a frenzy shouting out anything that came into his mind, and now madly thumping his satchel:

"I got the fish 'n chips!"

"I got the bloody great Queen of Sheba!"

While the old man, dazed, joined in their rhythm, their awful reiteration—and once very nearly thumped his own precious plant. But just stopped himself in time. And looked wildly to left and right—barbed wire and the derelict site one way, the other way the line of strutting boys, and far, far across the narrow street, eyeless, dead, decrepit houses. But if anyone from there had been looking, they would only have seen a sort of charade, an old man having a joke with a few young friends of his. . . .

But not for long. For soon, very soon, the older boy's creative mind ran dry, ran out of meths and chips and Sheba, got tired of it all and abruptly turned on the old man.

"Now!" he said, looking up and down the street to see it was empty, which at a glance Maudsley saw, too, so that in a secret, fearful voice, trying hard to smile, he said ingratiatingly: "Like to see it? Like to see my ——".

"I say, I *say*!" the boy cried in a high-pitched comedian's shocked voice. "You dirty old ——".

"I mean my plant", the old man said, really shocked.

"Let's see it then! Let's see this famous plant!" the boy demanded, and before the old man could stop him, ripped the top of the tissue paper off, taking a whole bloom with it.

"You fool!" Maudsley suddenly screamed.

The boy's face hardened.

"Who you calling a fool?"

"But—you broke it—"

"You callin' me a fool?"

"No, I didn't mean—but look what you've done—"

"That? It's just a rotten old pot plant."

"It's special", the old man started, "for my window—" when the boy wrenched it right out of his hands, doubled up like a rugger player, and sprinted off holding it like a ball, waving it to and fro in outstretched hands, yelling to the others: "Hey, pass! Pass!" and the others all broke into a run as he passed the plant hurtling through the air for one of them to catch.

The old man could hardly run, but he pumped up his knees into a kind of mechanical, doll-like trot to get after them, while his eyes, weeping with effort, dimly saw them pass the plant from one to another, legs flying, bodies weaving, until—it had all happened in a few seconds—one of them dropped it.

"Silly sod" the big fellow crowed at a carrot-haired boy halted over the plant, and just then the old man, lunging himself too fast forward at his treasure lying shattered on the pavement, tripped and fell.

"Silly old bastard", the carrot-haired boy yelled to call attention away from himself. "Needs a boot up his ——" and started back to the old man.

The bigger boy took a flying kick at the plant, missed, and shouted: "You crazy? Broad daylight? C'mon—race you to the end!" And they were all off, haring to the end of the street and round the corner.

Gone.

And the old man lay there, his side aching, trying to get his breath, his cheek against the pavement as he tried to focus his eyes on the bruised straggle of green and its little litter of earth a few yards ahead.

On the other side of the road someone came out of one of the houses, looked at him, quickly glanced away and hurried off faster on his business.

But then from behind came a couple of young men who might by a stroke of chance have been there a minute before, whose presence might have averted the whole thing. Now they hurried forward and helped the old man to his feet.

"What—had a fall? Feel all right, do you?"

The old man blinked and stammered his thanks. "Shook me up", he said. "I want my ——"

"Was it those boys we saw? They push you?"

His old head began to nod, then paused—then shook slowly from side to side. "Eh? No, just young fellows—havin' a bit of fun."

"Well—you all right then?"

He pointed. "My plant . . . dropped it. . . ."

One of the men laughed. "Well—plenty more where that came from, eh?" but picked it up, its black cardboard casing torn, and put it back into the old man's hands. "Okay?"

He looked at the broken plant and shivered, felt suddenly tired all over. He mumbled his thanks again, and the two went off and he was left peering at the plant, muttering to himself: "Roots, the roots are holding . . . poor thing, what a bashin' they give you . . ." before he slowly started again for home, the plant again held preciously in two hands, as it was earlier in its tissue, as it was with the boys playing ball, as now it took more the nature of a parcel, carried carefully, carefully, so as not to hurt it further, to protect the precious green life from the world and all its accidents and harshness.

Once in his room, he laid the broken little package carefully by the sink, and did what he had never done before in daylight, locked his door. Then sat down in his old wicker chair, exhausted. He began to shiver again, pulled the rug from the bed over him, and dazedly thought back on what had happened. A desperate feeling suddenly came over him, he felt for the first time ashamed of his age. Until now he had been proud of it, despite its discomforts; but now those boys had put it to shame, they had frightened him, just a silly crowd of boys putting a real, mean terror into a man who had always stuck up for himself, and many a time in very tough circumstances indeed. A few years ago he'd have seen them, or anyone else, off if they'd so much as raised a finger. But now? He just felt broken, mean and disgusted with himself.

But that broken plant was lying waiting. He wanted desperately to rest, the pain in his side was growing, but still he pushed his rug aside and got up and shuffled over to the sink, where, slowly and with fingers still shaking, he shovelled earth and manure with a soup spoon into the painted tin, carefully mixed it and made a trough for the plant's roots, unwrapped the bruised remains of the plant from its wet black cardboard casing, saw fearfully more earth dribble away, then at last put it in and shovelled earth loosely round it, raised it once or twice to let the white roots sit comfortably, and patted it all straight. Watered it, and put it out on the windowsill, its broken leaves hanging sadly among the brightly painted row of bricks.

But it lived.

As the weeks passed he fed it carefully, he went out for more manure—and he was walking worse now, his side still pained him—and even dug in scraps from his plate, but never too much. "A little at a time", he had to repeat to himself, when dearly he wanted to give it more.

By the summer he was taking cuttings and planting them in other tins, all carefully painted. By autumn the bricks had all gone. A whole row of coloured tins and geraniums made a frieze of flowering green against his window.

When the leaves on the trees were yellowing, the geraniums still held green, with bold pink flowers. He sat by them contentedly, looking at them with thanks and wonder, muttering to himself, to the fresh green against the yellow: "Just as if Spring was in the air . . ."

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THE ARTS

Liszt in the burlesque tradition

Lisztomania (x)
Warner West End 2/
Scene 1

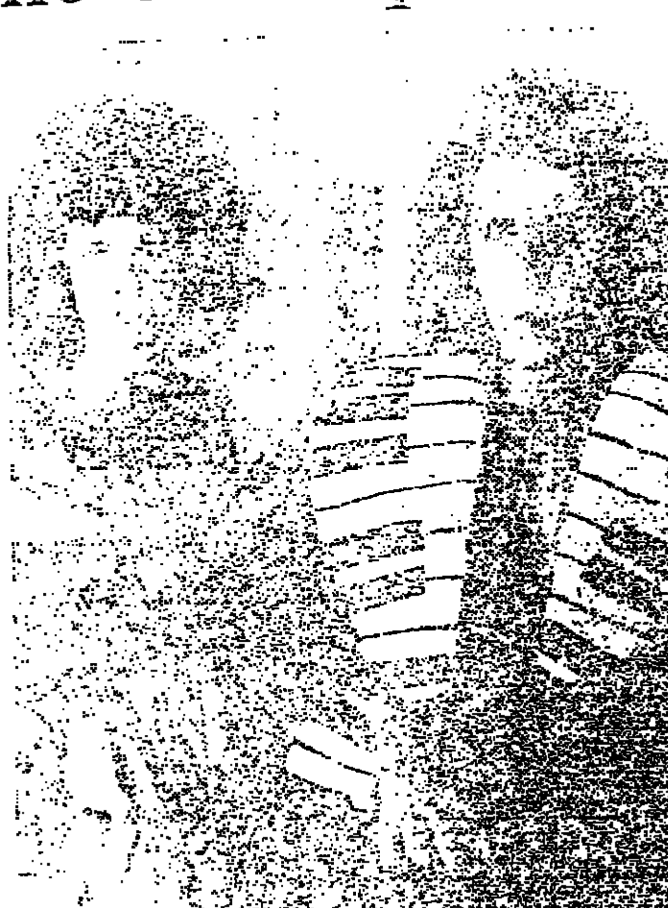
The Loves of Liszt (u)
Continentale

With *Lisztomania* Ken Russell's series of impressionist biographies of the great composers takes a new turn. It revives the venerable tradition of Victorian burlesque, in the manner of J. R. Planché and H. J. Byron, which consisted of taking familiar stories or historic personages and impertinently doing them over in anachronistic modern idiom. Thus Liszt is seen as a rock star; his killing concert tours as gigs; Lola Montez and George Sand and the worshipping *beau monde* of Paris and Vienna as groupies, storming the platform and drowning the music with their squeals.

Roger Daltrey, after his enforced silence in *Tommy*, finds his voice and gives Liszt the amiable Cockney cheek of Bruce Forsyth at the London Palladium. The Tchaikovsky and Mahler films had the justification and advantage of using the original music straight and well-performed, to give the films coherence and lift. Since *Tommy*, though, rock has entered Ken Russell's soul, and Liszt's music is rearranged (judgment on him, perhaps for all his transcriptions of other people's works) in rather shrill-less rock versions by Rick Wakeman.

Inevitably Russell's major concern is with Liszt's erotic life; and we see his successive liaisons with Comtesse Marie d'Agoult, Lola Montez, Princess Carolyne von Sayn-Wittgenstein and Olga Janina. Wagner begins as a snotty-nosed protégé in a grubby sailor suit, and ends as a Gothic vampire, sucking the blood of Wagner, but finally exorcised by Holy Water and Wagner's rendering of the "Dance of Death". He rises again from his tomb as a combination of Wagner, Frankenstein's monster and Adolf Hitler to stalk the streets mowing down Jews with his Tommy gun. Liszt is killed by the witchcraft of his daughter, Cosima, wife of Wagner, but returns to earth in a spaceship made of organ pipes to annihilate once and for all the Beast of Berlin.

All execrably silly. Yet if *Lisztomania* is Russell's worst film, it is also, in some ways, his most touchingly personal. If the interpretation of Liszt's life and relationships is so potty as to be negligible, and the treatment of his music non-existent, the self-portrait of the director as a child of his generation and a repository of its cultural influences and sentiments is more vivid than in any of his earlier pictures.



Lisztomania : Fiona Lewis and Roger Daltrey

Leaving aside the larger extravagances and the Seventies license, the underlying literary approach is still that of L. du Garde Peach Children's Hour dramatized history. The visual style becomes much more familiar and comfortable when it is recognized as deriving from youthful delight in Busby Berkeley spectacle (the kitschy rooms decorated in persistent pianoforte motifs) or in the Germanic background design of Disney's first feature film (Russell was an impressionable 12-year-old when *Snow White* came out). You recognize other images of the period: Wagner is carried aloft by a whirlwind just like the one that carried Dorothy to the land of Oz. The Frankenstein references are not to the sophisticated films of the James Whale era, but to the lurid, latterday attempts by Universal to revive the genre in the 1940s. Russell's Hitler, too, might come straight from a Three Stooges film: though Russell's persisting terror of the Nazi Beast and all that goes with him only too powerfully reflects the nightmares of an impressionable child who passed into his teens during the war.

There are much deeper and more personal obsessions in all the Russell films. The hysterical fear of women, which reached an earlier peak in *The Music Lovers*, is here extreme—even though the subject is not this time a homosexual but a man who drew a lifetime of inspiration as well as torment from the women he loved. In two of its most excessive moments (and restraint is not a virtue Russell admires) the film shows Liszt sucked up and consumed in the giant vagina of Princess Carolyne; while later, still within the vagina, he finds himself possessed of a 10-foot phallus, with which he can happily accommodate all the women in his life, until he has it violently chopped off in Carolyne's guillotine. No Freud is required to read the implications of that.

The central obsession of much of Russell's work, looking back, has been Richard Wagner. Liszt is finally only interesting to him because he can be seen as Wagner's artistic progenitor; just as the equivocal attitude of Mahler and Richard Strauss (in Russell's television film) was that they were Wagner's direct heirs.

Wagner himself is the true centre and focus. "His music", warns Von Bülow, "is an evil drug." Wagner is Dracula, sucking the blood of Liszt; and Frankenstein creating his supermen—the ogre of German nationalism (Rick Wakeman's gross, swilling, belching, urinating Thor/Siegfried) and finally Hitler.

The obsessive belief that Wagner created Nazi Germany single-handed is, of course, another hangover from a wartime childhood, ignoring the fact that a passionate romantic German nationalism, bred in the spirit of 1848, was only one part of Wagner; and that only one part of the Wagnerian muddle of socialism, religion and eroticism proved useful and inspirational to the Hitler myth.

Here again it is impossible not to sense a more personal feeling. To hate as Ken Russell hates Wagner requires an erotic intensity. Quite beyond the Germanophobia (which, essentially, it is, rather than a personal dislike of Wagner) Russell's attitude may well indicate self-identification too close and too frustrated for comfort. His own films have been, after all, a series of failures to create a personal music-drama form in emulation, conscious or not, of Wagner. No doubt, given the nerve and his own Ludwig, he would cheerfully build a monumental FestLICHTspielhaus to the glory of his works. There is a defeated Wagnerian grandeur, finally, about the over-optimistic line he gives his hero: "Time kills critics, my dear."

The only advantage *Lisztomania* has over *The Loves of Liszt* is that it is some three-quarters of an hour shorter. In fact this Soviet-Hungarian co-production began life in 1970 as a two-part film (called *Dreams of Love*) running for a total of 184 minutes. It is now reduced to 150 minutes, with quite well-dubbed English dialogue; the principals seem to have mouthed their lines in English specially in anticipation of the export version.

Directed by the Hungarian veteran Márton Keleti (who some years ago performed a like service for Erkel) it is somewhat plodding, conscientiously informative, and with Imre Sinkovits as a much more pensive Liszt than the outgoing Roger Daltrey.

Musically, too, it is conscientious, with fairly lengthy illustrations from Liszt's compositions (notably the *Coronation Mass*), which were presumably even longer in the original version: their abbreviation seems to account for the lost 35 minutes. György Cziffra was recruited to give the right romantic bravura to the Liszt piano music, while the Chopin and Beethoven compositions were recorded by Sviatoslav Richter.

David Robinson

Paul Taylor Dance Company
RNCM, Manchester

John Percival

The two works by Paul Taylor which had their British premiere at the Royal Northern College of Music on Thursday are highly contrasted, but both are in a class way ahead of any other new ballet I have seen this year. Alone among the postwar generation, Taylor has the gift that makes Ashton preeminent among the older masters, of being able to go on creating original and unexpected things for dancers to do which, once he has invented them, look so natural that they bring a sense of joy to the spectator and make you wonder why nobody ever thought of it before.

Esplanade, one of the new works, looks almost as if you or I could perform it, given enough courage for the fast sliding falls in the last section, or to let Carolyn Adams step balancing all over us and to catch the women who precipitate themselves through the air. It is a dance without steps, mostly just walking and running and jumping, at one point even crawling. But what looks so simple is actually highly stylized and organized so that it has grace and freshness to match the Bach violin concertos to which it is danced, and a rich variety of moods, from desolating sadness (in a section led by Bettie deJong) to sheer exhilaration.

If *Esplanade* is a piece of open display, the other premiere, *Runes*, is a work of night and secrecy, to a most interesting piano score by Gerald Busby. Figures appear from darkness, engage intently in their own riddling activities, then vanish again. There is a touching passage in the encounter between Monica Morris and Elie Chaib when they are disturbed by others. Eileen Cropley spins compulsively in cultic isolation; Nicholas Gunn finds himself confronted by a group of women; Ruth Andrien and Linda Kent keep mysteriously changing places in one sequence.

There is no need to know or even speculate why they are doing what they are: the evident importance of these rites to the participants is what makes them interesting. About the whole piece there is a sense of antique spells in a Celtic or maybe Scandinavian land, heightened by Jennifer Tipton's marvellously streaky lighting.

Taylor himself, recovering from a recent illness, is not dancing at present but Chaib makes much of Taylor's usual solo in *Guests of May* and Greg Reynolds brings lively humour to *3 Epitaphs*. The whole company is in splendid form; and for once the regions are getting something London is denied. The tour, organized by a group of arts associations with Rockefeller Foundation support, takes them to Nottingham next week, thereafter to Paignton and Preston. No London appearance this time, but as Michelin says: worth a journey.

The Makropulos Case
London Coliseum

William Mann

"The days of man are threescore years and ten." Janacek was approaching that fateful age, still very hale and vigorous, when he set Karel Capek's play about the Greek girl forced, at 16, to drink an elixir of eternal youth and then to live more than three centuries longer, changing her name (but not her initials) every 60 years or so, retaining her beauty and perfecting her soprano voice as an opera singer. Elina Makropulos would have been 48, in her first vocal prime, when opera began with Peri's *Dafne*; she went on singing through the heyday of grand opera, in one country or another, until early in this century when her intervention in a lawsuit between the descendants of herself and one of her many lovers determined her to prolong her tedious life no further.

Capek feared that his play, so much concerned with legal argument, would be no stuff for opera. Janácek, understandably captivated by the subject and the personality of this extraordinary heroine filled his own abbreviation of the text with equally captivating music, suffusing the argument in human perception and personal human emotion.

The present revival of John Blatchley's 1964 production retains Charles Mackerras as conductor, eloquent in his projection of the thrilling, tender, nervous music, played not flawlessly (often too loud for complete audibility of Norman Tucker's first rate English translation) but with a blazing conviction that defies you not to remain involved in the curious, appealing story.

The company's enunciation, it must be said, is as exemplary as in previous revivals. The cast is entirely new, save for the twin supporting pillars of Raimund Herincx's Prus, an aristocratic tycoon even when he enters buttoning his trousers after a night of love, and Eric Shilling's dry-smoked legal eagle. The new Makropulos, Lorna Haywood, has to be the linchpin of the performance and, as in other Janácek roles, she has the measure of this amazing heroine. Her vocal and physical poise are complete, as is her persuasiveness (we can imagine even that she was the greatest exponent of Mozart, Donizetti, Verdi, in their day) and when her spirit cracks, there are physical and nervous hints to herald it, well before her robust collapse into drunkenness. Her final entrance, shrivelled and wrinkled, is a stunning *coup de théâtre*.

The rest of the cast is necessarily as distinctive: a personable, deliberately weak young gambler (Kenneth Woollam), a deliciously radiant Kristina (Hannah Francis, an acquisition to the Eno), Ramon Remedios's ardent Janek, Sheila Rex in best form as the charwoman, and the compulsive zombie of Edward Byles as a lover from the remote past. The most cogent revival yet of the opera that, pushed to it, I still regard as Janácek's greatest.

Ariadne handsomely surrounded

Ariadne auf Naxos
Theatre Royal, Glasgow

John Higgins

Several years ago Anthony Besch staged a conventional but durable *Ariadne* for the old Sadler's Wells company. In his new production for Scottish Opera, much applauded and partially successful, most of the conventions have been dropped off somewhere south of the Tweed.

For Glasgow Richard Strauss's opera has been set at the time of composition, 1912. In a programme note Mr Besch argues, very reasonably, that the words and music are those of Austria just after the turn of the century. The richest man in Vienna, for whom the evening's entertainment is staged and restaged, is "a nouveau riche patron, the type of man who commissioned . . . pictures by Klimt and Schiele". Well, I'm not so sure. With that sort of painting on the chateau walls there would have been a sizable risk of offending the nouveau riche wife and having a nouveau riche daughter left on the shelf.

Peter Rice has had the discretion to keep both artists away from the very pretty *Jugendstil* theatre he has designed for the Prologue, with trees and lawns disappearing in the distance. It is an upmarket version of that other garden stage in *The Seagull*. After all, both Chekhov's Mme Arkadina and Hofmannsthal's rich patron were rather fond of fireworks. Besch and Rice are equally successful, barring a few technical judders on the first night, in their ambitious finale to the opera, where Ariadne and Bacchus are correctly enveloped in an ultramarine canopy of sea and stars before the sky.

This *Ariadne* has handsome surrounds. The Prologue is fastidiously worked out, as it was in John Cox's Glyndebourne production, to show off both the mechanics and the infighting backstage, although here we are the court of Artur Schnitzler rather than at Drottningholm. The diction is immaculate in the uncredited English translation and there are two first class performances.

Peter van der Bilt, whose Beckmesser I liked so much in Vienna a few weks ago, is the Music Master, a solicitous Mr Chips of composition, constantly fretting for the career of his pupil. Janet Baker plays the Composer as a raw, tousle-haired youth not much out of the Cherubino stage, with a long red college scarf hanging down to the floor. The role, I suspect, lies a little higher than she would like and there is at the moment a lack of fine shading. "Musik ist heilige Kunst" was upset by an unsympathetic orchestra. But the Composer's brief dalliance with Zerbinetta, in which distaste turns to infatuation and back again, was poignantly handled. Miss Baker got her ovation and she deserved it.

Ariadne though has a centre as well as surrounds, and here the production fails. The confrontation between *opera seria* and Zerbinetta's gypsies should generate its own humour and its own warmth. Mr Besch brings in a sackful of gags from motor cars and dirigibles to pink mandolins in the moonlight, a black-and-white minstrel show and hints of *Daphnis and Chloe*. Bad twentieth century Cherubini meets bad twentieth-century Offenbach and the result is a washout. It is essentially the humour of the unhumorous.

Zerbinetta's troupe is turned into a bunch of good, or rather gay, companions whose identity is obliterated by a multiplicity of costume changes. Gordon Sandison alone has the looks and voice to survive and has all the makings of an excellent Harlequino. Norma Burrowes as their leader has style and aplomb; she wears her bright blue bra and shocking-pink skirts without embarrassment and has a very good shot at "Grossmächtige Prinzessin". Her lack at the moment is a touch of vulnerability in the middle of the aria, but then this is a very chilly production once the Prologue is over.

Linda Esther Gray has been taking on some heavyweight parts this autumn. It takes a tough singer to tackle Ariadne only a few weeks after her Agathe in Glyndebourne Touring Opera's *Freischütz*, and it could be that Miss Gray, who has as much potential as any young soprano in the country, is over-extending herself. The Ariadne mirrored the Agathe: stately, powerfully phrased and delivered, yet suggesting that it would be twice as good with twice the rehearsal time. Hugh Beresford's Bacchus, tricked out in gold, purple and blue, with an ample flash of thigh, hit some good notes and almost as many bad ones.

The orchestra is the weakest link in Scottish Opera's highly professional organization at the moment, so it would be unfair to blame Norman del Mar for much of the scrawny string tone that came from the pit. Yet for one of our most distinguished Strauss scholars the playing sounded unidiomatic, lacking both the lustre and theatricality of this ravishing score.

Frank Sinatra
Palladium

Philip Norman

The emergence of Frank Sinatra from retirement has become as regular a ceremony as when Lloyd George or Churchill used to be wheeled out on parade, enfeebled in physique but, for real attainments, still the object of fear and wonder. In recent years Sinatra's taste for regeneration has, if anything, increased. At the Palladium on Thursday night one felt less a sense of gala than of familiar religious obsequies, with hair, oil, nylon frills, white furs, a small, noisy fountain in the foyer and a rich smell suggesting that, in the Havana cigar trade, there is still no recession.

Rites of welcome were offered not merely for Sinatra but for two other heavyweights of that genre. To the tuxedo-wearing soul of the swing fan, Count Basie's band and Sarah Vaughan come very near to the top of perfect rapture. But to a lover of rock—wearing, perforce, a ready-made bow-tie—certain heretical questions occur. Is Basie's the most wonderful band in the world, or the most wonderful instrument of remote control? Basie absents himself from the stage almost immediately, leaving his boys to their symphony of fits and clever pauses. As for Sarah Vaughan, she has a beautiful, oboe-like voice. Why does she choose to dissipate it on feeble songs which have been recorded by The Carpenters?

And so we arrive at the greatest question of all. What is the secret of the hold that a 60-year-old man, a self-confessed toupee-wearer, of anti-social, occasionally aggressive tendencies, has managed to maintain upon two whole generations?

After so many exits, how can he ever make another entrance? He is revealed on the bandstand just as an execrable (and possibly masochistic) comedian takes a final bow. It is the star's quaint humour to ride in on the applause for someone else, and to transform it into his own ovation.

How can a statistic so vast as Sinatra ever be realized as a mere human being, a suit, cuffs, shoes, socks? Yet, in the shrinkage of vision, it is all terribly simple. He possesses, and cannot lose, the power in voice and gesture to make every song he sings privately his own. The power keeps him still at pistol point, although the gestures are now careful and the voice sometimes drops away, exhausted. At times he seems physically appalled by the necessity of singing. As well as sighing with pleasure, the audience rustles with amusement over his mistakes. It is now altogether a happy state of affairs.

Le Pavillon au Bord de la Rivière
Roundhouse

Irving Wardle

This welcome importation from the Avignon Festival comes as a reminder that France's long and fruitful attachment to the Orient is still capable of producing vigorous issue.

In fact, it derives from three cultural sources, being the work of a Brecht-trained director (Bernard Sobel), a French composer (Betsy Jolas) and a thirteenth-century Chinese author Kuan Han Chin. Kuan tells the story of a beautiful young widow who remarries with a virtuous magistrate, much to the chagrin of one of her admirers, the corrupt Lord Yang, who secures [illegible] for the husband's [illegible] then d[illegible] guise and conducts a Scheherazade-type seduction during which she filches the edict and secures the villain's downfall.

From this tale, the Théâtre de Gennevilliers have developed an immensely accomplished music-drama combining the basic elements of Chinese staging with a sophisticated Western score. The cast (some in full masks) appear on a traverse-curtained platform just large enough for their extremely formalized playing style: every gesture is studied, down to the flick of an elongated fingernail. Meanwhile, out front, modest restraint gives way to a six-piece wind ensemble (with three trombones) plus a virtuoso percussionist (Patrick Guise).

That may sound hopelessly ill balanced, but the two complement each other wonderfully, thanks to the skills of M. Sobel's company and the theatrical imagination of the composer. Mme Jolas draws some thrilling sounds from [illegible] woodblock crescendos, Messiaen-like flute arabesques are some of the colours that illuminate her brutally abbreviated rhythms.

She is expert in placing a melodic fragment, or the hint of a dance for just long enough for you to continue it through the ensuing silence and pick it up when she quotes it again. At other times, she can lay down a bed of sound on which the vocal line bounces between dramatic song and near-speech. And if that sounds tough, let me commend the voluptuous languour of the seduction scene with a drowsy vibraphone dance melting in the ears like honey.

Vocally, the cast (especially Elise Ross as the heroine) take all Jolas's demands in their stride, and then go on to high-precision displays of comic tumbling. Offhand, I can think of no British troupe that combines so many diverse skills. This is one of the best advertisements for French [illegible] we have seen since the [illegible] of Planchon's actors.

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The Lee Wood Hotel was built in 1830 and stands in its own grounds within a few minutes of the town centre. The weekend deal here is a basic £13.50 per person for a room with a private bathroom on half board terms for any two days Friday to Sunday or £19 for three days, Friday to Monday. All three arrangements include gratuities, but are not available at Christmas or Easter, though a special Christmas package is offered by the St Ann's Hotel.

I chose to stay at the Lee Wood for my weekend and thoroughly enjoyed the time spent in that solid, Georgian establishment with its fine views over the surrounding countryside. After a Saturday spent visiting some of the local sights and descending the famous Blue John Cavern, we ended our day in the Lee Wood's bar which has its fair share of regulars, enabling visitors such as ourselves to get acquainted with those who know Buxton well.

Through such a chance encounter, I ended up next morning being taken on a visit to the Devonshire Royal Hospital, literally across the road from the hotel. Now if you feel that a Sunday morning visit to a hospital is not your way of spending a weekend away, this particular establishment would change your mind. Or, rather, its central feature would. This began life in 1784 as stables and a sheltered exercising ground, built for the 5th Duke of Devonshire. In 1858 the 6th Duke handed over a portion of the building to be altered, adapted and opened as a hospital. More of the Crescent Stables were handed over until 1881 when the hospital extension was completed.

And there it stands today, a magnificent circle of pillars encompassing half an acre of space and covered with a dome which—with a diameter of 164 feet—is the largest single span dome in Europe. We stepped as quietly as we could over its polished floorboards, tested the "whispering echo" and said sage things about craftsmanship.

That dome was one of the surprises that Buxton had in store for me. Another was the fact that its railway station is listed as of historic interest within the town's conservation area. (Surely there must be others so listed elsewhere, but I have never heard of them.)



Kinder Scout, the highest area in the Peak District.

At the centre of the Buxton "stage" is the Crescent, the Pump Room, the Old Hall Hotel, the Natural Mineral Baths and the Thermal Baths buildings. A great deal of painstaking restoration has been carried out on the eastern half of the Crescent, and there are plans for further restoration work, all of which adds greatly to the town's attraction. It seems to me, however, that its amenities as a spa are considerably under-used, although this could as easily be said of other spas in England. When you consider the way in which spas, in, say, Germany and some Eastern European countries are attracting visitors, we are surely missing out somewhere.

Like Bath, Buxton was a health resort in the days of the Caesars and down the centuries the tradition of healing and relief was maintained. I was amused to discover the town had a 'social security' problem of sorts in Elizabethan times. So many poor sufferers were making their way there that the Poor Law of 1572 contained a special clause to ensure that such visitors should have received a licence from two justices and been provided with funds by the place from whence they came.

The spa facilities declined after the war and the treatment centre was finally closed in 1966. Nowadays there is a mineral bath in the Pavilion Gardens, and treatment is available at the Devonshire Royal Hospital. Perhaps it is time to turn back the clock, restore and promote the spa facilities. And if Buxton does it, others could follow suit.

That aside—and I imagine most people on a weekend break would regard "taking the waters" as very much an incidental attraction—Buxton is still an excellent centre for touring the Peak District. If you wish to visit stately homes, the area has a fine crop. The superb Haddon Hall, arguably the finest surviving medieval manor house in Britain, or Capesthorne Hall and Gawsworth Hall, near Macclesfield. Then there is Hardwick Hall, an Elizabethan gem, or the incomparable Chatsworth, the "Palace of the Peak", just 15 miles from Buxton.

And it has, as I mentioned earlier, some extremely attractive scenery, especially when the leaves are turning colour. When I mentioned to friends that I was going to Buxton for an October weekend, they made disparaging remarks about taking fur boots, although, as southerners, they can perhaps be forgiven their quaint ideas that the wilderness begins at Watford Gap.

The hospitality and the central heating of the Lee Wood Hotel kept us snug enough during that weekend. The clear air and fine views of the Peak refreshed and braced us. The companionship of local people added to our pleasure. There was much to see and plenty to do. In short, the ideal formula for a weekend break.

If the thought of a Buxton Break appeals to you, then details of the special arrangements I mentioned are to be found in the English Tourist Board's *Let's Go* book. And for information about the town write to the Borough of High Peak at Pavilion Gardens, St John's Road, Buxton, SK17 6XN. Postal charges being what they are, I would suggest enclosing a stamped, self-addressed envelope. If you make it foolscap size, you may receive a splendid guide to Buxton and the Peak District, which is full of useful detail and information about other local hotels at which you can stay, although, as far as I know, they have no weekend package deal arrangements.

John Carter

Bridge

Confusing the issue

It may seem unnecessary to reaffirm that the more suitable your hand for your partner's bid the lower you keep your response if you can be certain that the bidding will not lapse. When there is no opposition, you try to give all the relevant information but sooner or later the auction must end, and I am constantly asked whether a final jump to Five Clubs or Five Diamonds shows a weaker hand than a single raise to Four Clubs or Diamonds. I would like to answer "Never", but unfortunately I should be wrong.

Experts succeed in reaching slams where the chances are in their favour by knowing when a key response will not be misinterpreted. Perhaps they have avoided using a convention, such as Blackwood, because they control a suit by being void in it, or one of them has a vital honour in his partner's principal suit. Two examples may help you to clarify your conclusions.

North has opened One Spade on ♠ A Q J 10 2 ♡ 6 ◇ A Q 10 4 3 ♣ A 2 and South replies One No trump, which is assumed to convey that he holds 6/8 points without support for Spades or a biddable five card suit.

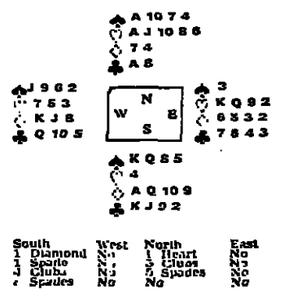
North is too powerful to bid Two Diamonds because his partner may pass, so he bids Three Diamonds and is raised to Four Diamonds. Does he now rebid Four Spades, Five or Six Diamonds, Four No trumps, or (best of all) Five Clubs? The control-showing bid in a third suit is clearly an invitation to a slam and South will sign off in Five Diamonds if he has not the ♡ A or two important cards which are missing from North's hand.

South holds ♠ K ♡ 10 7 4 3 ◇ K J 6 5 2 ♣ 9 8 4 and can raise with relative safety to Six Diamonds, despite his losing hearts, because the trumps must be solid and the ♠ K is worth as much as, or more than, the ♡ A. Suppose that South made, instead of Four Diamonds, what used to be called the "natural" response of Five Diamonds to Three Diamonds and this double raise was assumed to show an aceless hand and a limit bid; would North find more or less justification in going to Six Diamonds after having already made a game—forcing jump bid?

You may think that the various arguments are hair-splitting because North should have made a different opening bid. None the less, this problem never ceases to present itself in some form or other, and it is incumbent on the responder to convey that he is inviting further bidding without kicking his partner on the shin. Possibly you will conclude that there is never any need for a jump response when a single raise will keep the auction on the move.

Here is a deal where my partner went a shade too far after my delayed forcing bid; he had already shown two four-card suits and was not satisfied to sign off in Three No trumps.

North South game; dealer South.



South	West	North	East
1 Diamond	No	1 Heart	No
3 Spade	No	4 Clubs	No
4 Clubs	No	5 Spades	No
6 Spades	No	No	No

West led the ♡ 7 to the ♡ A; a diamond to the ◇ Q lost to the ◇ K and West led the ♡ 5. Declarer ruffed the ♡ Q, cashed the ◇ A, ruffed the ◇ J, played ♣ A, ♣ K and ruffed a third club, establishing two winners in his hand. He was going to lead the ♠ A followed by two more rounds of trumps when he stopped to count West's hand. He saw that he was about to throw away the slam by drawing trumps; so, instead, he led a heart which he ruffed with the ♠ 8. He had now set up a perfect cross-ruff and took the remainder.

This is the type of contract which hangs upon the opening lead. With all the information provided by the bidding West should have led a trump; and if declarer had then tried to establish dummy's hearts or a final cross-ruff, he would have found himself a trick short.

I have long concluded that doubtful slam contracts are likely to be most successful after the fewest possible exchanges. In this instance it would have been harder for West to find the trump lead should the bidding have proceeded on simpler lines, such as

South	West	North	East
1 Spade	No	3 Hearts	No
3 No trumps	No	5 Spades	No
6 Spades	No	No	No

Edward Mayer

Because of an industrial dispute some of the usual Saturday Review articles have been held over.

Gardening

Keep cool—but stay out of the draught

Pressure of space last week prevented me from finishing my complaint about unripe fruit with a reference to that magnificent citrus fruit, the ortanique. It is very occasionally found in the shops here, but if you have any contacts in Jamaica they have a system there whereby a case of ortaniques can be ordered and sent direct to anyone here.

In case you have no contacts in Jamaica and you would like to sample ortaniques, you could arrange for a case by contacting Fyffes-Coisy Ltd, Suite F, New Covent Garden Market, London SW8 (phone 01-720 8881).

Ortaniques are like larger, rounder mandarins, and incredibly sweet—I cannot think of any fruit as sweet. I believe they are only grown in Jamaica, but I am not sure.

I hear that rhododendrons and camellias have budded quite well in most places, and this means a fine show next spring. Let us hope our fruit trees, ornamental trees and shrubs also flower well.

The summer has produced some extraordinary behaviour in various shrubs. One of my camellias decided to flower on and off for weeks in July and August. Now I have one specimen of Choisya ternata, the Mexican orange, in full bloom. Indeed, it is a more imposing sight than it has ever been at its normal flowering time in the spring. It is a shrub that might be more often planted. My wife likes the foliage as well as the flowers for her flower arrangements.

I have been making a small study of the pot plants in stores, garden centres, and florists—both the foliage plants and those with flowers or ornamental fruits, such as capsicums and solanums or winter cherries. One thing really sticks out—there is an enormous variation in the prices charged for exactly the same plants, almost certainly from the same growers, in different shops.

In the high street of one town I saw last week beautiful little plants of cyclamen, in four-inch pots, with three or four flowers and plenty of buds, selling for 49p in one chain store, and £1.30 in a florist's shop 100 yards away. A Kentia palm in a six-inch pot can vary in price from one shop to another, from £6 to £14. These things I have seen, and more besides.

It may well be that florists have to charge much more than do chain stores, but much as I would wish to support private enterprise, self-employed businesses, if the differences in prices are too great, then we have to shop around.

To return to cyclamen. At this time of year they are a splendid buy. Look for the light-coloured, mottled or variegated leaves. These put up with living room conditions much better than the dark green leaved forms.

I suppose that at least half the cyclamen plants sold in shops die or lose their leaves within about eight or nine weeks. This should not be. If you can keep your cyclamen in a cool room—where the temperature never goes above 60 deg F, it should survive and be happy for a year or two.

Years ago my wife bought a cyclamen in December to give to my mother. Being wise in the ways of cyclamen she put it in the hall which had no heating. My father died in January, and we moved her to our house in May, and she brought her cyclamen with her, still in bloom.

Then never water a cyclamen into the top of the pot. If the tiny buds are wetted they will probably rot. Stand your cyclamen in a saucer and pour water into it so that it comes to about half an inch up the side of the pot. If the plant has drawn up the water in a couple of hours, add some more. When it has taken up all it needs, empty the saucer. Do this about twice a week.

Cyclamen, more than any other pot plants, do not readily adapt themselves to changed conditions of heat, humidity and watering.

So when you buy a pot plant do watch it every day for the first week or two to see that it is not showing signs of lack of water. It may well have been used to more water than you would normally give a pot plant.

Then sponge the leaves of foliage plants once a week—if you like to use a solution of half milk, half water, this gives the leaves a nice shine and possibly may be slightly nourishing.

From now on draughts in the home may be more noticeable, and many plants do not like draughts. Move green plants nearer the light. Move plants from a windowsill further into the room if they would be shut off by a curtain from the warmth of the room at night. On a frosty night the space between the curtain and the window can be the coldest spot in the house.

This year reminds me too much of 1962 when the frosts did not arrive until about November 22—and stayed. The ground froze. We could not plant our bulbs or anything else. The snow came on Boxing Day and stayed until the middle of March. So if you have been lulled by the Indian summer into forgetting to plant bulbs and flowers for the spring, I suggest you hurry up now and get them in as soon as you can.

Looking back over 20 years of trying to naturalize bulbs and corms in my garden, I realize that the winter aconites, *Eranthis hyemalis*, those lovely golden flowers that come in March and April, have been the most successful of all. We planted them in grass under our old apple tree, and every year the clumps are just a bit larger.

Check around in the next few weeks in stores and garden centres. There will be many cut price clearance offers of bulbs, and they will be well worth while taking up. All bulbs can be safely planted up to Christmas; some, like daffodils and the small bulbs, would have been better planted in October, but they will still grow and, hopefully, establish themselves if planted before the end of the year. Never pass up a bargain where bulbs are concerned.

Roy Hay

Chess

Moves behind the scenes

An impressive illustration of the increase in popularity of chess is provided by the vast proliferation of international tournaments and indeed chess events of all kinds during the past 30 years. Before the Second World War when in fact it seemed to us then there was quite a lot of chess activity, we counted ourselves lucky if there was an average of one important tournament a year. Looking back on that period the really great tournaments stand out like peaks in chess happenings coming at two-yearly intervals: New York 1927, Carlsbad 1929, Bled 1931, Zurich 1934, Nottingham 1936 and Avro 1938. These were all great tournaments at which we marvelled and wondered. Perhaps part of the wonder resided in their rarity.

Now international tournaments come thick as blackberries and it is far from uncommon to witness two big international contests going on concurrently. Organizers vie with each other in baiting the hook as generously as possible in order to attract the great players. The inflation in prize money has exceeded even the general inflation in prices. It was thought that the Staunton Memorial Tournament of 1951 was quite generously endowed with a first prize of £250. Now people turn up their noses at sums thrice this in value.

Undoubtedly some of this is due to the example and influence of Bobby Fischer. His reply to the invitation to play in the San Antonio tournament of 1972 was "The opposition is too weak and the money's nothing". First prize in that event was approximately £4,000 and the opposition included Karpov, Petrosian, Portisch, Gligoric, Keres, Hort, Larsen and Mecking. If the then world champion had wished for anything stronger he would have had to have gone to ultra-terrestrial regions.

This enhancement of values is nevertheless to the good. It does away with the bad old days when the chess professional was a needy Bohemian whose proper place was the servants' entrance at the back. The frequent recurrence of tournaments too must benefit the game in all sorts of ways. But it does make the path of the organizer a hard and stony one, full of pitfalls, some unforeseen and others inevitable.

Consider the case of the Alexander Memorial Tournament that was held in Middlesbrough last September. When plans were first made over a year ago it was decided that a sum in the nature of £15,000 was necessary in order to have a prize list sufficiently attractive for the world's great masters. It was anticipated that this amount could be raised and the anticipation was satisfactorily fulfilled.

But finance was only one of the problems. More important was an avoidance of any date on which any significant tournament was due to take place. A careful scanning of the forthcoming year produced one period for which no other event was designated—the first three weeks of September. Move it on a week and one clashed with the Manila International that was due to start in October; back one week and one met with the finish of a great tournament planned to take place in Milan.

So the date was settled and given to the World Chess Federation which in turn circularized all the world's federations. Invitations were sent out to a carefully selected list of great players, all of whom accepted, with the exception of Bent Larsen who already had an engagement for the period in question. Suddenly, in June, the Milan tournament organizers announced that their event would extend on into the early part of September. They invited some of the players who had already accepted to play in the Alexander Memorial and four of these, seduced by the offer of higher prizes, decided to accept the Milan offers.

All the gaps except one were filled for the Alexander Memorial. This last place was to be filled by either Ljubojevic or Walter Browne, two competitors in the Milan event, providing they did not qualify for the latter part of that event. Ljubojevic did so qualify and in the end it proved not possible for Walter Browne to come to England. So, with no time to spare to get a suitable replacement the Alexander Memorial Tournament had to start with only 15 players instead of the customary 16.

Contrary to rumour, grandmaster Donner was not available for this place, since he was not prepared to act as a last minute replacement.

So the best laid plans.... The Alexander Memorial was still a fine tournament, the strongest to be held in this country since Nottingham 1936. But it was certainly not as good as had been planned.

Three games have already been given in these columns from the Alexander Memorial; but here is a strange and remarkable brevity in which that great genius, David Bronstein, destroys the prospects of his fellow-countryman, Vassily Smyslov, a former world champion.

White: V. Smyslov. Black: D. Bronstein. QP King's Indian Defence.

1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	6 B-Kt5	P-Q5
2 Kt-KB3	P-KKt3	7 P-K3	P-B4
3 P-B4	B-Kt2	8 P-KR3	Kt-B3
4 Kt-B3	0-0	9 0-0	

All this is most restrained and solid but puts no problems in Black's way. 8, BxKt, BxB; 9, Kt-K4, B-Kt2 would be in Black's favour since then 10, PxP. PxP; 11, KtxP, fails against 11 . . ., Q-R4 ch. But he might have tried 8, P-Q5, Kt-QR4; 9, P-K4.

9 PxP	B-R4	10 Q-Q	

Exchange of Queens hands over the initiative to Black; but if 10, Kt-Q5, KtxKt; 11, PxKt, Kt-Kt5 and White loses material.

10 . . .	KtxQ	12 KtxKt	BxKt
11 Q-Q1	Kt-K5	13 P-QKt3		

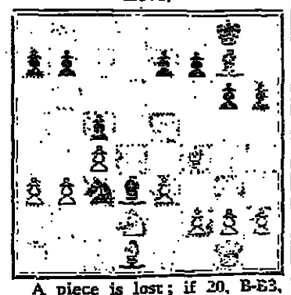
Allowing Black full mastery of the long diagonal. If instead 13, Kt-Q2, B-B7.

13 . . .	P-KR3	16 RxB ch	RxR
14 B-h4	Kt-Kt5	17 R-Q1	RxR ch
15 P-QR3	Kt-R7	18 BxR	Kt-B6

Suddenly White finds his KB has no move and that he has no satisfactory way of continuing.

19 Kt-Q2 B-Q6
Resigns.

(Position after Black's 19th move)



A piece is lost; if 20, B-B3, P-K4; 21, B-Kt3, P-K5; 22, B-Kt4, P-B4; 23, B-R3, Kt-K7 ch; 24, K-R1, KtxB ch; 25, RPxKt, B-B6; or if 20, B-Kt4, P-B4; 21, B-R3, Kt-K7 ch; 22, K-R1, P-K4; 23, B-Kt3, P-B5; 24, PxP, PxP; 25, B-R4, P-KKt4.

Harry Golombek

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FESTIVAL OF POETRY AND MUSIC

"Our weekend in Constable country was full of lovely surprises. Including the hotel bill: £15 each all in!"

"No good mooning we're stick-in-the-mud. Weekends away are expensive," I said. Looking smug, Jamie handed me the English Tourist Board's 'Let's Go'. It had over 580 hotels all offering out-of-season rates.

So away we went. To Suffolk. What better place for a breather? The air's clean. The skies are high. And it's real country.

'Those scenes made me a painter,' said Constable of the lovely Stour valley. But you needn't be a painter to enjoy this countryside. Shimmery meadows: ash, poplar, cricket-bat willows; winding paths and high, old-fashioned hedges; gauzy views laced with streams . . . no wonder so many artists have loved Suffolk.

We walked by the water meadows of Dedham Vale, still looking much as Constable painted them. But this unspoilt quality is one of Suffolk's most charming surprises. Clare, Cavendish, Kersey, Nayland . . . all straight out of a golden past! Timbered houses, thatched cottages, noble Georgian homes. Faded colour washes —raspberry, powder pink, ochre, apricot, tan . . . delicious!

And everywhere, magnificent churches. ("Conscience money from those rich old wool merchants" said Jamie.) The ones at Lavenham and Long Melford were outstanding. And in Hadleigh church we found a curious bench-end: a wolf, holding a head in its mouth. Supposedly, the wolf found guarding poor St. Edmund's head after the Danes chopped it off in 870.

For us, Suffolk made the cliche of 'getting away from it all' come true. And, except for the irresistible antique shops, it was an inexpensive pleasure!

A gentle oasis in the hurly-burly of modern life. Get your copy of 'Let's Go' and find out where to go in Suffolk. Or any other unspoilt part of England. It's all there for you—just waiting.



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Bernard Levin

From the living room, from the parlour, it's up to the guerrillas now

The Ombudsman's report on the TV licence war is, like the actions of many neutrals in bloodier conflicts, designed to be fair to all sides and in practice singularly unhelpful to the forces of righteousness. Indeed, it amounts, where our army is concerned, to a hostile act, which gives us the right, under international law, to sink his shipping, blockade his ports and *intern his citizens*. I do not intend to order the troops to do so far, but I have to say that Sir Alan would be wise to keep out of my way for a bit, lest I should at any rate set my cat on him.

Before I come to the effect that the *report has had on the* progress of the war, it will be instructive to go through some of the preliminary findings, for these show that the extent of the incompetence, arrogance and shiftiness on the part of the officials of the Home Office was even greater than I had supposed, an assertion which those who have followed my whole series of reports on this affair will realize is no mean assertion. (While we are on the subject of incompetence, incidentally, I must bring the Post Office into it; I have not done so hitherto, as the Corporation's claim that it acted, in this matter, only as the agent of the Home Office was perfectly correct, and I have therefore laid the blame throughout where it belonged. But since the Ombudsman in his report recounts the details of the only action of their own to be taken by the Post Office during the battle, and since it is so exquisitely characteristic of that institution, I cannot resist sharing it with a wider audience. They were asked by the Home Office to estimate how much revenue would be lost if those who had bought licences early at the old rate were not compelled—assuming they legally *could* be compelled—to pay the difference between that and the new rate. The Post Office replied that it could be as much as £7m, but would probably be around £3m. An allowance for error of that magnitude is itself a deliciously Rylandesque concept; even more so is the difference between the estimate and the reality, for it turned out that the sum involved was in fact about £150,000!)

Again and again, the Ombudsman, in the courteous and restrained *language that is the* badge of all his tribe, condemns the Home Office for maladministration on a massive scale:

> My conclusion is that they have acted with both inefficiency and lack of foresight . . . the way they and their agents set about giving effect to their plan created confusion and inconvenience. . . . I can see no reason why instructions to all Post Office staff should not have been available to them immediately the increase in fees was announced. . . . More serious was the Home Office's failure to make clear . . . all the more important that they should have done this because the Home Office minutes show that they had already formed the intention . . . it is quite unfair that a licence holder should not be given advance warning. . . . The Home Office represented to me. . . . I do not accept that view. Nor do I think they gave *proper consideration*. . . . Having failed to consider the matter adequately, the Home Office compounded this failure . . . no evidence that consideration was given to any alternative way of letting the public know. . . . I do not consider that can be regarded as in any sense an adequate way . . . administrative preparations were being made to pursue individual members of the public for taking action which the Home Office had not warned them would be regarded as illegitimate . . . distress, annoyance and confusion have been caused to many people . . . the Home Office made a serious error which exposed them to a charge of lack of sufficient frankness . . . high-handed and offensive terms . . . understandable distress and annoyance . . . I deplore the administrative shortcomings my investigation has revealed . . . new evidence of muddle is a further example of the thoroughly unsatisfactory way in which the Home Office . . . members of the public have been caused needless distress and confusion through *maladministration* by the Home Office . . . much of the distress and confusion arose because insufficient attention was paid to the need to make policy officially and openly clear to the public. . . .

There has been much, and growing, criticism of the bureaucracy lately, and my guess is that the criticism will grow as time goes by rather than diminishing. Certainly, the Ombudsman's report will provide much fuel for that fire, for it shows, as far as the bureaucracy is concerned, two serious things. The first is that those in charge of the arrangements for television licences are simply not up to their jobs.

The second lesson the Ombudsman's report teaches (though to those who know the sweet ways of the Home Office no such instruction was necessary) is the complete disregard for the public shown by virtually every action of our enemies from the moment the battle started. Every decision, every paper, every discussion was concerned with how best to get the Home Office out of trouble, how best to get round awkward facts, how best to prevent people finding out what was happening, above all how best to avoid admitting error. Herein, I believe, lies the weight of the charge against the bureaucracy; I have no doubt at all that the officials thought throughout, and still think, that the public who sought to do something perfectly lawful, and those who, like me, encouraged them to persist in their action, are entirely to blame, and that our chief fault lies in the fact that we had the impertinence to form our own view of what was in our interest, instead of accepting what they had already decided, in the intervals of getting everything wrong, was good for us.

> Those who now retire from combat may do so knowing they have fought valiantly for the right, and need feel no guilt at laying down their arms

But all the foregoing, though it shows what we have had to contend with throughout the struggle, does not provide a guide to present action. What the troops want is orders, and there is no point in trying to avoid the fact that the Ombudsman's report has made it very difficult to frame satisfactory ones. As the army will know by now, he has not supported our contention that the Home Office has no right to attempt to extort more money from those who paid what they were legally obliged to pay, and that if the Home Secretary revokes licences now he will be acting either *ultra vires* or contrary to the rules of natural justice, or both. But there is more to it than that.

First, the Ombudsman's precise wording must be considered. He says that

> The Home Office have legal advice that, contrary to the views of the complainants, all the actions complained of are within the powers conferred upon the Home Secretary by the Wireless Telegraphy Act. This is a disagreement which, in the last resort, only the courts can decide. For my part I cannot find any maladministration by the Home Office in basing their view of the Secretary of State's powers on the advice of their legal advisers.

Note that Sir Alan is very careful not to say either that he accepts the advice the Home Office received (". . . only the courts can decide . . .") or even that the Home Office was justified in acting on that advice. He confines himself to saying, with significant exactitude: "I cannot find any maladministration by the Home Office in basing their view of the Secretary of State's powers on the advice of their legal advisers." And when, in his Conclusions at the end of the report, he declines to recommend that the Home Office should proceed no further against our warriors, he is no less careful to qualify this with the preliminary words "given the Department's advice as to their legal powers". (Here, I cannot help feeling that he is being a little naive. Obviously, the Home Office *sought legal advice that would* support their case, and were doubtless able to find as much as they wanted—if necessary, I suppose they could have gone to the Attorney General—just as I, I am sure, could get as much contrary advice as I would need to support my contrary view. In the end, as Sir Alan says, the matter can only be finally settled by the courts, which is why, as I have so often pointed out in the past, nobody has ever seen a thin lawyer or a fat litigant.)

But what are the troops to *do? Ideally, there should be* a test case; one of the many warriors who have indicated their willingness to serve in this capacity would, in an understanding with the Home Office, refuse to pay the extra sum demanded, wait until the Home Secretary issued an order purporting to revoke his licence, and then either apply to the High Court for a declaration restraining him from so doing, *or wait until prosecuted and* then offer the defence outlined above. But obviously the Home Office will not cooperate; the scandalous series of blackmailers' letters they have sent out to our warriors as the months have gone by have made *it clear that their technique* is to bully, threaten or trick the troops into complying one by one, so that the final garrison holding out can be reduced to manageably small numbers; in the circumstances, they will clearly not do anything that *prevents them from continuing* with this technique.

This leaves me with only one course of action to recommend. The Army in the Field must cease to exist as a unified force under a single command. Individual warriors must now *decide for themselves* whether they will accede to the Home Office demands or whether they will maintain as far as the courts that the Home Secretary has not the power, and if he has the power has not the right, to revoke their licences. This, of course, may prove an expensive business (and I regret that *The Times* is unable to offer financial support for such actions), and I must make it clear that if the courts decided that the Home Secretary was within his rights and the extra money must be paid, I, as the Hammer of Clay Cross, could not, and would not, support further defiance.

It is true that any warrior who now lays down his or her arms is no worse off, financially, than those who paid the new rate for their licences at the start; but I realize that what is precious little satisfaction to those who battled for the principle. On the other hand, even with the Home Office's *salami* tactics, the must sooner or later be a case involving one of our doughty warriors (I would be grateful if those fully determined to fight in the courts would notify me) which will *ipso facto* become a test case, and if it is successfully defended the Home Office will presumably have to refund the sum paid by those who have not been willing to go so far, as the effect of such a court decision will be to retrospectively nullify the demand for the extra money. So *if the courts* uphold our view, we lose nothing by paying now, and if they do not, we cannot then break the law and would have to pay in any way. I wish my own licence had not expired, and therefore been renewed, before the recent period began, for I would be only too happy to fight through every court in the land and several outside it if necessary. As it is, I can offer those warriors who decide to fight on my sympathy and support, and a guarantee that I shall recount their adventures in this space.

The war, then, goes on, though it is to be conducted henceforth in guerrilla form. Those who now retire from combat may do so in the knowledge that they have fought valiantly for the right, and they need feel no guilt or shame in laying down their arms. Those who fight on are assured of a place on that noblest of all rolls of honour: the roster of those who stand for Us against Them.

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Maurice Edelman, MP, interviews the Indian Prime Minister, Mrs Indira Gandhi

Liberty, licence and why the Emergency was necessary

New Delhi

Maurice Edelman: Like many others, Prime Minister, I was greatly impressed by your speech at the inaugural ceremony of the 21st Commonwealth parliamentary conference in which you analysed *the nature of parliamentary* democracy. In a key sentence, you said: "The ushering in of a democratic system, the adoption of a free constitution, the establishment of a parliamentary government do not necessarily guarantee consensus and order. The need for vigilance is constant. You must recognize that the responsibility for preserving democracy is not confined to the ruling party but devolves equally on the parties of the Opposition and the people as a whole."

Your speech was delivered at a time when certain of Parliament's functions had been abrogated under the emergency provisions. Would you say how you visualize India's political evolution in the light of this?

Mrs Gandhi: After the 1971 war, we had two years of economic difficulties which led in turn to political difficulties. We had a severe drought. Prices of grain rose. This was followed by the fuel crisis and inflation. All this led to a shortage of essential commodities which provided a basis for an agitation designed to bring down the Government by pressure and intimidation. Economically we had gone through a very bad patch along with the rest of the world. But here we were on the verge of an explosion. That is the reason why some persons thought that they could take advantage of the people's difficulties.

The process began in Gujarat with student demonstrations and other activities aimed at coercing legislators into resigning from the Assembly. Eventually, Morarji Desai, leader of the Congress—the Old Congress—went on a fast to death in support of a demand for the dissolution of the Assembly. Many members resigned, and finally, the Gujarat Assembly was dissolved in order to save Morarji Desai's life.

At this point, Jai Prakash Narayan issued a call in Bihar, together with other Opposition leaders, for an agitation to paralyse the Government both in the states and at the centre.

It was a call for "total revolution", aiming at the breakdown of government. His tactics included *gherao*.

Edelman: What does that mean?

Mrs Gandhi: It means the obstruction of members of the Legislative Assembly by physically surrounding them with a view to their intimidation and resignation. Some opposition groups also supported the call for a no-tax campaign and the subversion of the army and of the civil service, where indiscipline had grown to a point where files were being secretly shown to the Opposition.

Of course, the court judgment in regard to my case gave these opposition groups, ranging from the extreme Marxists to right-wing fascists like the RSS (Rashtriya Swayamsevak Sangh), the militant wing of the Jan Sangh, the chance to exploit a whole variety of unrelated grievances. The agitations were mounting 18 months before the judgment came. Things were grinding to a halt. It became fashionable in the country not to work, fashionable not to do what ought to be done. Then came the judgment. The Opposition made much of one half of it, but refused to accept the other part which said I could continue in office. The whole effort was to destroy the Congress Party, and I was a symbol. The Opposition felt that if it could remove me then it could remove anyone else.

Our press have always been more anti-government, and this time they were leading the Opposition and giving the impression to Opposition leaders that they had the entire people behind them, when they really did not have any such support. The Opposition handed over the charge of the entire agitation to the Jan Sangh and its militant wing, the RSS. They have been against our policy towards Pakistan, they were against my meeting Mr Bhutto.

Edelman: Is there any danger that the Emergency provisions will become permanent? From Emergency, how do you propose to manage the transition towards normality?

Mrs Gandhi: The question is one of inculcating discipline. The process has begun because the people themselves have realized that discipline is most essential for progress and even for the nation's very survival. It has to become a part of our national life.

Take our civil services. We have adopted the British system in which the civil servants do not change when a new party comes into power. But our Opposition parties, wherever they came to power, inducted a large number of their own supporters into Government. The civil services tended to become involved in politics, but it is essential that government employees should realize that they should abide by the policies decided by the legislature and not allow their own *personal politics to intrude in* their work except that at voting time they can vote according to their beliefs.

Edelman: Did this justify the declaration of an Emergency?

Mrs Gandhi: Yes. Liberty had turned to licence. Railway Minister L. N. Mishra was assassinated. An attempt was made against the Chief Justice's life. All this took place in a climate of calumny and violence, favoured and sometimes incited by the press. The Opposition tried to bring down the Government by making it materially impossible for it to function. Mahatma Gandhi said: "Every right has its duty." The Opposition refused its duty. It was a minority which denied the rights of the majority. If we won an election, they claimed it was rigged. If they won, they *said it was the will of the* people.

Edelman: To revert to Jai Prakash Narayan*, the veteran socialist now in jail—

Mrs Gandhi: Jai Prakash Narayan isn't in jail. He is detained.

Edelman: He is for many people the symbol of a disinterested figure above party politics.

Mrs Gandhi: Jai Prakash Narayan may be a symbol, but of what? It is necessary to look at the record. His problem is that he failed to win popular support. He called on the farmers not to pay their taxes; but they did. Because he didn't *succeed in his direct appeal to* the public, he had to lean on extremists of right and left. While raising the banner of anti-corruption, he allowed some of the most corrupt elements in the country to support and back his movement. After denouncing the RSS for their racialism and anti-Muslim and anti-Christian policies, he cast a cloak of respectability over these extremist groups. He incited civil disobedience both by the police and the army. All these are facts. But I should add that it is not true to say he was close to Mahatma Gandhi and Nehru. Indeed, in 1942 he advocated the use of violence. He can't be compared with a conscientious objector, as has been suggested. His aim has been the political one of destroying our system of government.

Edelman: As far as the press is concerned, when will censorship end?

Mrs Gandhi: I have always believed in freedom of the press. We are already in the process of liberalizing such censorship as there is. I look forward to its further relaxation. We have little experience of censorship. I can tell you that at first even Government handouts were censored—even some of my own speeches! But censorship had to be imposed to prevent incitement to a defiance of law.

Edelman: Turning to the question of policy and administration, I have the feeling that your 20-point programme has very wide public support. But how in this vast country with 22 *states and nine Union* territories, most of them larger than the bigger nation-states of the world, can you make your decisions effective at the grass-roots—for example, in the tens of thousands of villages?

Mrs Gandhi: Certainly this is a *major problem. It can only be* dealt with by the delegation of responsibility. Most subjects that affect people are state subjects—and that includes distribution. Then again, we have a Planning Commission that meets State Governments and ministers. When decisions are taken, they come to Cabinet for endorsement. We also have a *National Development Council*. The danger we constantly have to cope with is the attempt by power groups to take over and usurp the functions of government.

Edelman: I see you have included a plan for worker *participation* in your projects. What difficulties will that involve?

Mrs Gandhi: One difficulty, of course, is the multiplicity of union organizations on political lines with each of them concerned only with their own sectional interests.

Edelman: And unemployment?

Mrs Gandhi: It exists, and in a serious form, but it is hard to measure exactly. On the other hand, we have made a successful attack on inflation, and the general standard of life in the villages, as in the towns, has risen substantially, despite some dire poverty still to be found.

Edelman: Are you satisfied with the rate of economic progress in India?

Mrs Gandhi: No. I am not a person who is ever satisfied. But no government can reach out to the smallest details. The whole people must be involved in the effort of progress. What we do in Congress is to reflect the broad spectrum of the nation.

Edelman: What of the role of India in international affairs? What is your interpretation of the October 20 incident on the Indo-Chinese frontier?

Mrs Gandhi: China's action is based on a two-fold policy—the wish to increase her own power and the feeling that the Soviet Union is going to attack her.

Edelman: Finally, Prime Minister, what are your views on British-Indian relations?

Mrs Gandhi: A stable India is necessary for the stability of our neighbours and all whose interests touch on ours. India can only survive through unity. Britain must understand that, and must not apply double standards to our ways of dealing with our problems.

* Jai Prakesh Narayan was released on parole on November 12.

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The divisive struggle to unite a new Angolan nation

Luanda

The war in Angola, in which rival liberation movements are struggling for control of the newly independent African country, is entering a crucial and perhaps conclusive phase.

The next few weeks will decide whether the present three-pronged offensive against the left-wing Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA), which has declared itself the government of the country, will succeed in seizing the capital, Luanda; or whether the MPLA will be able to fight off the advancing armies. If it does a prolonged war can be expected.

The joint offensive launched towards the end of last month by the two other groups, the Angolan National Liberation *Front (FNLA) and the Union* for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA), against the MPLA has already achieved two important objectives. It has recaptured Lobito, the country's largest port, thus opening up an important supply *route for the advancing* FNLA/UNITA column. And by forcing the MPLA out of several major towns in the south the two groups have effectively undermined the MPLA's claim that as it controlled most of the country it should be recognized as the government of an independent Angola.

The MPLA almost succeeded in its attempt to "seize" the country before independence. Using a mixture of guile strong-arm tactics—and well equipped with arms from communist sources—its army had by late August managed to occupy 12 of the country's 16 provincial capitals. The movement's leader Dr Agostinho Neto, was able to claim that as the MPLA "controlled 12 provinces" it had the right to *assume government*.

The two other movements, realizing what was happening, hastily reassessed the strength and leadership of their own armies and found them sadly lacking. UNITA had geared itself up for political confrontation and less than half of its 15,000 troops were armed.

A massive airlift got under *way to supply the FNLA and* UNITA with arms and equipment. Zaire aircraft operating from Kinshasa flew thousands of tons of military supplies, mostly coming from the United States, France and other western sources, to Carmona, the FNLA capital, and Silva Porto, where UNITA has its headquarters.

The FNLA's first move was to try and oust the MPLA from the capital by a direct thrust from the north. But the FNLA's leaders had not reckoned with the determination of the MPLA defenders.

The direct assault on the capital having failed, a new plan was devised involving a number of *coordinated* attacks in various parts of the country. On October 23 FNLA and UNITA forces, who by then were operating together quite openly, attacked MPLA positions in Cabinda, the northern oil-rich enclave, around Portugalia in the north, in the north-east in the vicinity of the big MPLA base of Henrique de Carvalho and in the east near Teixeira de Sousa on the eastern end of the Benguela railway.

Most of the attacks were driven off except for a motorized column which mysteriously appeared in the south of the country and which since then has been dramatically thrusting its way northwards.

No one knows exactly where this column appeared from, although the MPLA is convinced it crossed over from Namibia (South West Africa). But whatever its origins, it is *known that the column* is about 2,000 men strong—of whom about one third are white, many of them Portuguese who had fled the country a few months earlier. It is equipped with Panhard armoured cars, helicopters and modern transport equipment.

The FNLA/UNITA strategy now seems to be to encircle Luanda and then, in the words of one of the departed Portuguese military leaders, force the capital to "fall like a ripe fruit". Thus the MPLA, which only a month ago seemed to have most of the country under its control, is now being squeezed back into a strip of territory to the east and south of Luanda and in danger of being cut off from its forces in the eastern part of the country. At the same time MPLA positions in Cabinda are again being attacked by the Zaire-based Front for the Liberation of the Enclave of Cabinda (FLEC).

One of the MPLA's main weaknesses has been that by establishing a presence in so many provincial centres it was forced to distribute its troops too thinly. This situation will change, however, the nearer the attackers approach the capital. The MPLA has let it be known that it intends to make a stand against the column advancing from the south and during the past three days *Large quantities of men and equipment have been seen* moving in that direction.

In terms of numbers the two sides are fairly evenly balanced. Both the MPLA and the FNLA have about 30,000 men under arms while UNITA's army is about half that *size. However, the MPLA has* established numerous "self defence militias" who can take over certain defence functions and allow trained men to go to the front.

As far as arms are concerned all three groups are *now being well supplied by* their various backers. Although the nature of the conflict remains that of an extended guerrilla war both sides can (and do) put into operation armoured cars and medium range artillery. No military aircraft have yet been used in the conflict and it is unclear whether either side possesses any. The MPLA, however, is well prepared for air attack and has received supplies of anti-aircraft guns and rockets and ground-to-air missiles.

Ultimately, however, the solution to Angola's crisis must be political rather than military. No matter how many towns a movement holds or the amount of men and equipment it has, the decisive factor will be the amount of popular support it has.

Nicholas Ashford

Sportsview

Anyone for tennis, the royal kind that is?

Britain's premier tournament for the oldest extant ball-game in the world begins at Queen's Club today. To call it a ball-game is meiosis, since 108 hand-sewn balls are used for each match. The asymmetric court with its galleries, sloping *penthouse* roof, and buttress called the *tambour* indicate the ancient origin of the game in the courtyards and cloisters of early medieval monasteries. The scoring is complicated enough to puzzle Euclid himself; especially if the old fellow was made to rush around in shorts trying to hit a ball travelling extremely fast while thinking about it. A perfectly feasible call in it is: "15-30, more than a yard worse than the *last gallery, hazard chase* worse than two". The game is flagellation combined with advanced mental algebra. Milton may have had the scoring by the *marker* in mind when he wrote: "Chaos umpire sits. And by decision more embroils the fray, By which he reigns." Nevertheless, for speed, agility, quickness of eye and hand, variety of stroke, and ingenuity of tactics, it is one of the most beautiful of all ball-games: a sort of running, jumping, and hitting chess.

It makes such youthful descendants from it as lawn tennis and squash look like vulgar nursery brawls. The game is, of course, Real Royal, or Court Tennis, the original Sport of Kings. It has in fact caused *the death of two kings, through* violent exertion rather than brainstorm brought on by trying to score. It was Henry VIII's passion. The Venetian Ambassador wrote home that Henry "is extremely fond of tennis, at which game it is the prettiest sight in the world to see him play, his fair skin glowing through a shirt of the finest texture." Charles IX of France became his country's national junior champion at the age of two, presumably by exercise of royal prerogative as well as his racket. Numerous laws in both England and France during the tennis craze of the 15th and 16th centuries tried to restrict tennis to the courtierly class, and to prevent the working classes from neglecting their duties through playing or watching tennis, or *gambling on it. The frequency* of such edicts is evidence of their lack of success.

The game can never become a mass sport, if only because of the scarcity of courts, and the prodigious expense of building one. There are about 20 courts in Britain today, including the one on which Henry VIII sweated so prettily at Hampton Court. There are between one and two thousand enthusiastic amateur players, and 14 professionals.

The pick of these and the visiting champions of Australia are competing in the Cutty Sark Real Tennis Singles Tourna*ment until the final next Satur*day (November 22). Howard Angus, a manufacturer's agent aged 31 from London, is the British amateur and open champion. Next spring he is going to the United States to challenge the redoubtable, hard-hitting Gene Scott for the world championship. Scott, a New York lawyer, is also a ranking lawn tennis player, having been ranked five times in the USA top ten over the past decade.

Howard Angus is a small, lithe, agile left-hander, with a superb battery of powerful and *delicate strokes. His left hand* gives him a deadly *railroad* or *American* service, which runs fast all along the edge of the *side penthouse* and drops off almost unplayably. His sinistral racket is a disadvantage when receiving service, always at the *hazard side*, where he has to use his backhand to scoop out ugly underarm twisters dropping dead in the corner. Howard, who is also a potential world Rackets champion, says: "The variety of tactics possible, and the curious geometry of the *court make this the most* exciting game in the world to play, with the possible exception of Rackets. There is a very nice balance in the game between power and finesse. You can do far more to the ball and with the ball than in lawn tennis. A lot of good lawn tennis players just do not have the eye and the variety of *stroke to hit the ball* consistently at Real Tennis."

Because of the elaborate rules a cunning old player can beat the youthful strength and speed of a younger man. About 35 seems to be the peak age for Real Tennis players, though the game has recently become faster and more physical than it used to be. But the man who knows the rules, and can judge exactly when not to waste effort running after the ball but let it drop to his advantage, can go on playing almost indefinitely, incidentally pro*viding an enchanting and* exciting spectacle for the gallery.

The point is, you see: "When one *chase* has been made, and a game point has been reached, or when two *chases* have been made, no *matter what the score, the* players change ends. During the next rally, the player on the *hazard side* must endeavour to ensure that every time he returns the ball its second bounce will take place nearer to the *dedans* than the *previously recorded chase*." Got it? Good. You see, it's quite simple if you concentrate and watch the ball.

Philip Howard

George Hutchinson

To all concerned, Mr Wilson is staying on

From the Queen's Speech next week we shall learn what lies in store for us in the new session of Parliament, which is bound to be exceedingly contentious. Meanwhile, there is political rumour of a more personal character to be considered. For disclosure or confirmation of policy we may as well await the State Opening. Policy later, personalities today.

As some now divine his intentions, Mr Wilson means to retire before long, and Mr Callaghan may succeed him before the session is out—much to Mr Healey's dismay. Any fears on this score among Mr Wilson's admirers can be allayed at once: they are groundless. The story has no merit, as Lord Beaverbrook might have said; it is not well-founded. Mr Wilson may be expected to remain Prime Minister and leader of the Labour Party until his Government is overthrown at the polls. If it survives for many a year, then he will be with us *for many a year: that is the* only realistic reading. He is 59, he is in good health, he is addictively attached to office, and he hopes to outdo Gladstone's record as Prime Minister (I am speaking of duration, not performance). He may yet succeed.

Descending from the stratosphere, and settling for a *moment at a lower altitude*, we encounter another rumour. Lord Thorneycroft is for the chop as chairman of the Conservative Party. Mrs Thatcher, they say, is preparing to replace him. Not so. She has faith in Lord Thorneycroft, and the trust is reciprocated. A fresh disappointment, I fear, for friends of Lord Hewlett (one of the younger veterans of National Union politics but otherwise unknown) who have been promoting his claims quite strongly.

Mrs Thatcher is contemplating a number of important changes, however. In all probability she will reconstruct her Shadow Cabinet in January, during the Christmas recess. By then, she will be just a month away from her first anniversary as leader.

But she is not proposing to do what Churchill did in Opposition and Mr Harold Macmillan continues to advocate: she has set her face against adopting a "freer" system whereby members of the Shadow Cabinet would have greater *scope in the wide field of pub*lic affairs, roaming and ranging instead of being confined, except for an occasional fling, to particular responsibilities or portfolios.

If Mrs Thatcher were to follow Mr Macmillan's advice (as he once expressed it to me) she would "drop all this shadow minister stuff. Do what Winston did. Say that all Privy Councillors sit on the front bench. Then decide at your weekly meeting who's to speak on what in the debates coming up. You don't want rigidity in Opposition: you want flexibility. It's bad enough being Postmaster General. Just think of being *shadow* Postmaster General—some poor chap's got it now! Also, you create problems for the time you come to form your Government. If you don't give the department to the shadow, what then? You upset him".

"The new fashion", Mr Macmillan has written in *Tides of Fortune*, "was adopted by the Labour Party in their long years of Opposition from 1951 to 1964. There are grave disadvantages in this formality."

He still believes that, as I was hearing the other day. Like Mr Heath before her, Mrs Thatcher is of different mind, however. With the growing pressures of political life, not least the demands of television for specialist spokesmen in current affairs broadcasts, she considers the Churchill-Macmillan method unsuited to the present day. Moreover, she maintains (again like Mr Heath) that her own and other parties—indeed the electorate at large—now expect a degree of specialization in their leading parliamentarians.

This is probably true—though the preference may not be altogether wise. If the choice is between broad ability and narrow professionalism (not that it need be), many of us would rather have the former.

There is, however, a lack not only of flair but of experience and political maturity on the Conservative benches today which the decline of the old landed element has, of course, accentuated. Mrs Thatcher is sensitive to the loss. While she wishes to strengthen her Shadow Cabinet, there is not over much material of established quality on the benches behind her. She is assessing it now.

She also intends to encourage the adoption of a proportion of older people (say in their mid-fifties) as parliamentary candidates, *people of achievement drawn from* business and the professions by way of broadening the overall experience of the party in the House. The tendency in recent years, though lately checked a little, has been to adopt young candidates, some of them very young. It almost became a policy. Mrs Thatcher would like to see a greater ingredient of experience—experience not so much of politics as of life and society.

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TIMES PAST
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E ROAD TO SELF DESTRUCTION

he Times has failed to because of a strike it is ry for us to express our and to apologize to our

This may seem to many to be merely a matter , but it is very much han that. People who newspapers feel very about the importance ication. This does not lude journalists or direc- includes people em- in all parts of the pro- operation. So strong feeling that *The Times* miss an issue between nd the national news- trike of 1955, and this was a matter of great all people employed on er. We are ashamed that e now completely lost ndard of regular service. mmon with other Fleet newspapers we are now o miss issues or editions reason or another on days every year. Some- he cause is a national such as the protest against *the Industrial* ns Act. Sometimes it is ute which affects the f Fleet Street and some- t is a local dispute.

There are several unions which are in a position to stop the presses of Fleet Street. Disputes arise from time to time with different unions, sometimes with and sometimes without the support of the branch or national executive of the union concerned. Often the unions' chapel or national officers take a helpful line in settling disputes, or preventing them spreading. Sometimes, of course, they do not.

In general we do not make judgments about the merits or demerits of particular disputes in our leader columns because it is hard for us to assess the merits of issues to which we are parties. It is however fair to point out that the recent stoppage on the *Daily Express*, which spread to the rest of Fleet Street, was caused by an engineers' pay claim in breach of the TUC's own policy of a £6 a week limit on settlements. Fleet Street was not stopped as a result of general trade union policy but in opposition to general trade union policy. In this case also the printing unions, whose members wholly depend on the future of the newspaper and printing business, were working normally.

Most people on Fleet Street—and this certainly includes leaders of the printing unions—know that the survival of a varied national press in London is in great doubt. National newspapers are extremely expensive to produce; in terms of skilled labour costs, of editorial costs and of newsprint. Normally the better they are, the more they cost to produce. At a time of industrial recession the advertising revenue to support nine national daily newspapers and seven national Sunday newspapers just is not there. In 1975 most national newspapers are running at a loss.

Any stoppages of production do serious and cumulative damage to newspapers and put them all at greater risk. Those who cause strikes or agree to participate in them do not understand the situation they are in. What has happened to Chrysler—which is that repeated strikes have destroyed the company—could easily happen to Fleet Street; in this at least Fleet Street also represents the nation. The British themselves do not understand the situation they are in. They think they can afford the luxury of destroying their own livelihood. They are mistaken.

E MAZE OF PORTUGUESE POLITICS

ixth Provisional Govern- as now been in office in l for nearly two months. remains very uncertain r it can actually be said overning the country. A leal has been said during ast two months about the r discipline, authority and , and there have been a of indications that the nent is trying, or at least ng, to match those words eds. But so far it has way from any decisive hile its opponents have drawn back from any attempt to overthrow it. olitical situation of the nent was epitomized on ay by the personal situa- the prime minister: sur- d in his office by striking g workers, he missed a meeting at the presiden- lace. But no one could ether he was actually the s' prisoner, because he did tually try to leave the g. Similarly no one can sure that the government rless, but there are a good owers which it has not yet ted to exercise.

a matter of wonder, and t seems of exasperation, y outside observers that ese politics can carry on long in a state of chaos ertainty without reaching kind of catastrophic ment. One of the truly le qualities of the Portu- including Portuguese , is an intense reluctance killing each other for l reasons. In all the l turmoil which the has witnessed since April 25 last year, barely a dozen people have lost their lives.

It is certainly desirable that this record should be kept up. But it is hard to imagine that things can go on like this for ever. There have been so many accusations and rumours in the past few weeks about preparations for a coup d'etat, either of the extreme left or of the right, that there is a real danger of one side or other being panicked into some kind of preemptive action in self-defence. The events in the Praca do Comercio last Sunday, when a few tear-gas grenades provoked a stampede at a mass demonstration in support of the government and had the military police loosing off bursts of submachinegun-fire into the air, showed how jittery people have become and how easy it would be for a small incident to escalate into a massacre.

In spite of all the rumours, a straightforward military coup d'etat does not at present seem very likely, if only because there is no military commander sufficiently confident in his men's loyalty and discipline to stage one. Nor does a classic civil war seem likely to be imminent, for there is as yet no clear polarization of political and military forces. Indeed one of the main factors of political instability and confusion is precisely the reluctance of military leaders to let themselves be clearly identified with either right or left. The Prime Minister, Admiral Pinheiro de Azevedo, was thought of as a left-winger close to the Communist Party until he took office, but now by his calls for order and discipline has made himself the hero of the moderates, and probably of a good deal of the right as well.

Much the same could be said of President Costa Gomes, except that he has shifted his position so often that no one trusts him. Nor do many people trust General Otelo de Carvalho, who now seems to be veering to the left again, after a period of at least partial cooperation with the Sixth Government; while the Army Chief of Staff, General Fabiao, was the moderates' candidate for prime minister in August, then drifted behind the left-wing clandestine soldiers' movements in October, but now has apparently sided with the *moderates against General Otelo.*

Perhaps none of these men is sufficiently sure of his following or of his political ideas to initiate any military action. Perhaps all of them are still hoping that the political crisis can be resolved without serious bloodshed. More probably both Admiral Pinheiro de Azevedo and General Otelo are now manoeuvring to strengthen their respective positions when the inevitable crunch comes, the former having thrown in his lot with the parties representing the majority of the electorate while the latter has espoused the notion of direct democracy functioning through people's assemblies. But the crunch will not necessarily take the form that either of them foresees, nor will either type of democracy necessarily be the outcome.

E MENACE OF SMALL GROUPS

looks as if Mr Hayward's of reconciliation in New- ill not even get off the

In itself that is of little ence. There was never ossibility that Mr Hay- powers of persuasion have proved quite so able as to bring Mr Pren- d Mr Kelly together in udging agreement. Nor imagine that Mr Mikardo ly intended to throw Mr e a lifeline when he pro- Mr Hayward for the task. is far more disturbing danger that the National ive Committee may simply Mr Prentice's appeal when eet at the end of the

That was the verdict of nmittee's three-man team iry, though they coupled the proposal for an at reconciliation. If one mply concerned with a interpretation of the rules such a judgment well be correct. But that what the Prentice affair t. Indignation has arisen ause of any suspicion that notice was not given of anagement committee's gs or that the votes there ot counted accurately. It ther been because of a that effective control of stituency party has been by a small group of rela- ewcomers whose true loyalties are not with the Labour Party.

It is that belief which needs to be tested. That should mean an *investigation of the affairs* of the local party, with expulsions to follow if the charge is sustained. Only by readiness to take tough action along such lines can the Labour Party preserve itself from infiltration by fringe groups whose purposes are not those of the Labour Party and are often not even democratic. That has been the experience of the Labour Party throughout its history. It is a threat which has been recognized by many members of the party in recent months, not least by Mr Wilson himself. In a letter to another Labour MP, Mr Neville Sandelson, in July he wrote that if the NEC were called upon to act over the Prentice affair he would feel it his duty "to raise the whole question of action by small and certainly not necessarily representative groups who have secured a degree of power within a constituency". Those words will be put to the test at the coming meeting of the NEC.

A further safeguard was hinted at by Mr Wilson in his speech to the party conference at Blackpool. "We demand more participation; if we mean what we say then democracy means the full participation of every Labour member in the biggest decision a constituency party is asked to make—the decision who shall, or who shall not, represent them in Parliament. Still more, when a candidate has received the stamp of electoral support, extremely grave cause is required, and the fullest participation of party democracy is needed, if the electorate is to be denied the right to reelect him as an endorsed Labour candidate". That must mean that the decision should not rest only with the members of the management committee. A different procedure would require a change in the party rules which would have to be approved by the annual conference. But ideally a new candidate should be chosen *at an open general meeting* of all members of a constituency party, and the ejection of a sitting member should have to be approved by a ballot of all members of a local party.

In the meantime Mr Prentice needs to press ahead with his own campaigning in Newham. Whatever action ought to be taken at a higher level, it remains true that the issue is most likely to be determined locally. The effort must often be frustrating, but it would be a considerable victory for democracy within the Labour movement if Mr Prentice could recover a majority on his own management committee.

n and Kenya

r Malin Sorsbie

as dismayed and distressed the article on your editorial your issue of October 29th subject of Kenya.

ritish, and in particular the always appear surprised by unpopularity among many outside their own islands, s largely due to the phari- titude of their media.

t presume that the Common- means nothing to *The Times* najority of its readers. How- have always considered it to ee concert of independent acting together in an atmos- f mutual esteem and good- that is the case it must be t an attack on the head of er state is bad politics and anners.

indeed, strange to see an in your esteemed paper which is a piece of pontifical polemic based on conjecture, rumour and hearsay. The allegations contained in it are untrue.

The President of Kenya, who has honoured me with his friendship and understanding since his inauguration, is a man of great magnanimity and tolerance. His popularity among the people of this country borders on the ecstatic; the huge crowds which he addresses, almost daily, come to hear him of their own free-will, and go near to worship him as the founder and fountain of their independence and their equality as citizens with all the free people of the world. I can only compare him with the stature of George Washington in the minds of the public of the USA.

Political murder must be deplored anywhere but the United States has a habit of murderous attacks on its Presidents, both successful and abortive. President Ford has not been in office for long, but at least three attempts on his life have occurred.

Dear England, can you not remove the beam from your own eye before attacking peaceful and friendly countries? You cannot maintain law and order in Northern Ireland. You are unable to prevent the hooliganism and vandalism of youthful yahoos destroying public property after the conclusion of a football match which at one time was a game, or prevent the killing and mutilation of innocent people in public houses, supermarkets and hotels.

It is worth noting, perhaps, that I have lived on this continent for over forty years.

Very truly yours,
MALIN SORSBIE,
PO Box 45337,
Nairobi,
Kenya,
November 3.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Threat to British fisheries

From Mrs Lesley Whittaker

Sir, My father is a Cornish fisherman. For years he and his crew and others like them have followed their routine, waiting for the mackerel shoals to arrive each winter, when they follow them in their small boats through frost and gales to catch fish which arrives at my shopping basket at the price per pound which my father was paid per stone at the quayside. The fish are caught by handlining, much as anyone plays at mackerel fishing on holiday, but with 20 hooks to each line, a substantial weight of lively fish to haul in, until perhaps 100 stone can be landed at the fish market.

Despite its rigours and the uncertainty attendant on any living made from the sea and its contents, fish has been sent to the winter tables up country and a living made in West Country ports for years.

Now the Scottish and Yorkshire fleets are off Cornwall fishing in ways the Cornishmen do not approve. Where have their own shoals gone, that they cannot fish nearer home? I fear that the answer lies in the other and more sinister visitors, the Russians. They have fleets lying off our coasts now, vacuum-cleaning the sea of our fish *to such an extent that they calculate* their catches in tons, not stones.

Not only are they robbing our fishermen of a living, which is serious enough, but they are robbing us of our future shoals. Their fishing methods are clearing out our mackerel and other fish as they have already cleared out their own.

Does anyone care?

Yours faithfully,
LESLEY WHITTAKER,
Berry Cottage, Helidon,
Daventry,
Northamptonshire.
November 9.

Motorway inquiries

From Mr J. H. Olsen

Sir, The disorderly events at the Airedale Trunk Road Inquiry, as reported in *The Times*, are the inevitable reactions of frustrated objectors who no longer believe in the integrity of the procedures of motorway public inquiries.

It has repeatedly been the practice of the Department of Environment, through its agents, the Road Construction Units, to release vital information, if at all, with obvious reluctance and usually at too late a stage; the attitude of the presiding inspector has at times seemed *not to be impartial; and although* objectors now have the legal right to question the need for a motorway, the DOE refuses to be cross-examined on this crucial issue.

Small wonder, then, that objectors feel that their arguments are formally listened to but entirely ignored, decisions appearing to have already been taken. For example, near Coleshill, Warwickshire, a DOE notice-board announces, "Birmingham-Nottingham Motorway: Solihull Section": yet objectors have been informed that the building of this section will not pre-empt the building of the others for which public inquiries have not been held. Who really believes this?

Yours faithfully,
J. H. OLSEN,
Chairman, Midland Motorways Action Committee,
14 Jervis Crescent,
Streetly,
Sutton Coldfield,
West Midlands.
November 9.

Student grants

From Mr Norman St John-Stevas, Conservative MP for Chelmsford

Sir, The conclusion was drawn in your issue of November 11 from my speech on higher education at the Mid Essex Technical College that the next Conservative government is pledged to abolish the parental contribution to student grants. In fact this is not the case and I would like to make the situation clear. As soon as circumstances permit, a Conservative government would review students' grants as we have done in the past. In that review we would give priority to the reduction of the parental contribution.

Yours faithfully,
NORMAN ST JOHN-STEVAS,
House of Commons.
November 12.

The Equity meetings

From Mr David Monico

Sir, Miss Vanessa Redgrave's categorical denial (November 13) that she ever claimed that the Council or the Olivier-Davenport proposals had been "overwhelmingly defeated" at last Sunday's Equity meeting happily confirms my belief that not only does the lady not know what she is talking about but also that she does not even listen to what she herself is saying.

As one of the two thousand members present at the Coliseum I have the clearest recollection of hearing Miss Redgrave make such a statement during the course of her customary harangue to the benighted assembly, sandwiched somewhere between her time-honoured lecture on the imminent collapse of international capitalism and a spirited attack on all such organs of Fascist Piggery as the "right wing" Press in general and Blessed Bernard Levin in particular.

I have also the most vivid memory of the reception accorded to Miss Redgrave's claim—a reception which I piously hope it will never be her fate to receive at the conclusion of one of her "theatrical" as opposed to "political" performances. The Olivier-Davenport proposals were aimed precisely to ensure that these two should remain distinct and separate. Sadly, Miss Redgrave persists in her efforts to confuse her roles and, simultaneously, pervert the true purpose of our Union.

I am, Sir, Yours faithfully,
DAVID MONICO,
64a Netherwood Road, W14.
November 13.

Pay levels in the Civil Service

From Mr Rupert Evans

Sir, As a self-employed person I was most interested to read Mr Oppenheimer's letter (November 11) about Civil Service pay.

Like many others in the private sector, I have formed the strong impression that for the last few years civil servants, especially in the higher grades, have been quietly insulating themselves from all inconvenient economic pressures, while leaving everyone else to fend for themselves in an inflationary holocaust which, when coupled with quite ludicrous rates of direct taxation on income and capital, is quickly reducing all those outside this magic circle to as yet unchampioned slaves.

May I give you two examples of what I mean? First, pensions and provision for retirement. We all know that the civil servant enjoys a non-contributory index-linked pension of half his final salary. A self-employed man can put aside 15 per cent of his earnings towards a pension on retirement before computing his taxable income, but there is an upper limit of £1,500 on the amount so deductible in any one year. This limit, which discriminates against any self-employed person who may earn more than £10,000 in a year, was fixed in 1971.

Since then prices have nearly doubled. Why, one asks, has the upper limit of £1,500 not been raised? Indeed, why should there be any upper cash limit? There is none for public spending.

Second, private education for children of officials in the Foreign and Commonwealth Office. It seems to me perfectly reasonable that a public servant who is required to represent his country abroad should have assistance in educating his children in this country at boarding school. However, I wonder if the extent of the assistance now afforded is sufficiently well publicized.

From enquiries I have made, I understand that a British diplomat with children of school age receives the following annual sums in addition to his pay:

For each boy at a public school	£1,291
For each girl at a public school	£1,241
For each boy at a preparatory school	£1,164
For each girl at a preparatory school	£1,117

I also understand that if the diplomat is living abroad the appropriate sum is made available to him free of United Kingdom tax, but, if he is on a home posting, he receives, in addition to his basic salary, such a sum as after deduction of United Kingdom tax will leave him with the figures set out above.

On my calculations, this means that a diplomat on a home posting with a basic salary of £8,500 per annum and two boys at a preparatory school would be receiving £6,000 per annum extra each year, while a diplomat with a salary of £15,000 per annum with two boys at a public school would be receiving more than £10,000 per annum extra each year.

No doubt I am very naive, but I find these figures startling.

Yours faithfully,
RUPERT EVANS,
7 New Square,
Lincoln's Inn, WC2.
November 12.

Magistrates and the police

From Mr David C. Hunter

Sir, Sir Robert Mark's recent comment upon magistrates, which achieved wide publicity, may well be good for the morale of the Metropolitan Police, but I feel they did nothing to further the confidence that the public should have in our system of lay justice, or encourage those members of the community who are prepared to devote time and energy to the cause of justice.

In recent weeks magistrates have been accused of remanding in custody, unnecessarily, persons alleged to have committed crime; to have dealt with petty criminals in too lenient a manner and, only recently, they have been accused, quite rightly in the particular instance, by a Judge at the Old Bailey *of allowing people out on bail.*

Sir Robert Mark should give thought to the unnecessary cases brought to the courts by the police. The fact is that only in the Metropolitan Police Area do policemen conduct their own prosecutions in all cases, whereas elsewhere a single officer conducts prosecutions in all non-contested cases thereby eliminating the necessity of large numbers of policemen attending court and, perhaps more important, Sir Robert might have directed his thoughts to the restrictions imposed upon magistrates' courts by law in relation to their powers of punishment. Sir Robert must be only too well aware of the large number of cases which go to court where a heavy fine cannot possibly be paid by the defendant who is, perhaps, unemployed, mentally unstable and existing on social security, or where powers of imprisonment do not exist.

Sir Robert might have used his undoubted ability in campaigning for extended powers to be given to magistrates to deal adequately with criminals and others before them, including attendance centres, which can so often meet the need of a first-time offender who really deserves a custodial sentence but cannot have it at the hands of the magistrates.

Finally, Sir Robert's remarks perhaps convey a lack of understanding as between magistrates and the police but, in my experience, this is quite untrue and, at grass roots, there is a large measure of understanding between both the police and magistrates and, whilst I am sure that Sir Robert would not wish magistrates to blindly support and accept police evidence, it is equally wrong for them to be against the police in all cases.

Yours faithfully,
DAVID C. HUNTER,
13 Hartley Way,
Purley, Surrey.
November 7.

Origin of contract bridge

From Mr George F. Hervey

Sir, In your report of the north-western bridge congress held at Blackpool from October 31 to November 2, it is mentioned that play on the afternoon of Friday October 31 was interrupted by a cake-cutting ceremony to celebrate the jubilee of contract bridge.

That contract bridge was invented by the late Harold S. Vanderbilt is, in my opinion, a fallacy.

In May 1925, Mr Vanderbilt, on a cruise between Los Angeles and Havana, joined in a rubber of the continental game of plafond. He saw possibilities in the game, added the attraction of vulnerability and a schedule of scoring that included big bonuses for bidding and making slams, and, on his return to New York, introduced it to the Whist Club under the name of Contract Bridge.

The fundamental principle of the game, however, that the declarer may score towards game only for those tricks that he has contracted to win, originated in India. In a letter to *The Field*, under date of February 8, 1941, Sir Hugh Clayton records that the contract principle was invented by four players in Poona in 1912. After various experiments a new game (closely resembling contract bridge) was developed out of auction bridge. It was named *SAAC* an acronym of the four men who invented it. Shortly before the First World War—on July 15 1914, to be precise—its rules were published by Sir Hugh in *The Times of India*, and there is ample evidence to show that the game was played in various parts of India from that date until some years after the Portland Club promulgated the first code of laws to govern contract bridge (December, 1929). The evidence is conclusive.

Yours faithfully,
GEORGE F. HERVEY,
Bridge Correspondent *The Field* and *Western Morning News* (Plymouth),
Weston House Three,
Bagshot,
Surrey.
November 4.

UN vote on Zionism

From Professor David Daiches

Sir, May I, as a Scottish-Jewish anti-racialist who has fought all his adult life against racial discrimination of all kinds, voice my feelings of horror and anguish at the United Nations vote that branded Zionism as "a form of racism and of racial discrimination". Zionism is a movement designed to restore to the long dispersed Jewish people their original national home. The fact that that national home has been inhabited by other groups of people in the course of the centuries of Jewish dispersion has caused great problems and produced grievances among some of those later inhabitants. Zionists have not always fully appreciated these grievances or handled them with adequate understanding, for they have been obsessed with the tragedy of their own people during the present century. But to criticize aspects of Zionist policy is one thing: to brand Zionism as racism is quite another.

The Jewish people is not a race and Judaism is not based on racialism. When a Jewish father returns from synagogue on Sabbath eve he says to his sons: "May the Lord make you like Ephraim and Manasseh", and Ephraim was used by the Prophets as a loving term for the people of Israel. Yet in the biblical account Ephraim and Manasseh were the sons of Joseph and his Egyptian wife Asenath, daughter of Potipher, priest of On. Moses's wife was a daughter of a priest of Midian. The Book of Ruth shows that even King David was not of pure Jewish descent. Jewish identity is a complex matter and nobody has in fact been able to define satisfactorily what a Jew is. But no racist definition is possible.

Some say that they object to Zionism but not at all to Judaism. But belief in the return to the Jewish ancestral home is a central part of the Jewish religion, voiced in innumerable Jewish prayers for nearly 2,000 years. So the distinction is based on either ignorance or dishonesty.

It is particularly sad, in view of the distinguished Jewish record of fighting against racialism and giving help to its victims, to see African countries joining this macabre bandwagon. One remembers the vast amount of technical aid and training given by Israel to emergent African countries and the friendship that once existed between Israel and the African countries she was so happy to help. Now, under pressure, African countries have one by one turned on their one-time benefactor with stereotyped rhetorical denunciations.

None of this will help the Israel-Arab understanding we all hope and long for. The United Nations resolution simply gives a licence to a form of discrimination which has in our lifetime resulted in the cold-blooded murder of many millions of Jews. It also discredits the United Nations. All this is deeply disturbing and infinitely sad.

I am, &c.,
DAVID DAICHES,
School of English and American Studies,
University of Sussex,
Arts Building,
Falmer,
Brighton, Sussex.
November 12.

Dr Herrema's ordeal

From Miss Betty Gibbs

Sir, By the self-controlled exercise of his mind, what a pertinent example of the potency of intelligent thought—and the danger of non-thought—Dr Herrema has innocently provided.

Yours faithfully,
BETTY GIBBS,
7 Lloyd Square, WC1.
November 10.

Closed shops and press freedom

From the General Secretary of the National Union of Journalists

Sir, Your leader "Defending our own liberties" (November 12) is a good deal less than fair to Mr Michael Foot, the Government and its supporters in both the Lords and Commons. It is also less than fair, by omission, to the National Union of Journalists.

Your references to Mr Foot's "reluctance" to introduce safeguards or make concessions accord oddly with the facts. The safeguard, on which all are agreed, is a code or charter of press conduct and resistance to pressure negotiated among proprietors, editors and other journalists. The proposal that there should be such an agreed code was first made by the NUJ. The first politician to take up the suggestion, and that immediately, was Mr Foot who welcomed it in the House of Commons in the Second Reading debate on the Trade Union and Labour Relations (Amendment) Bill on December 3, 1974. Mr Alastair Hetherington responded to it with a valuable draft code.

In February at the meeting Lord Pearce convened of organizations of newspaper proprietors, editors and journalists, the union proposed that all those bodies set about negotiating such a code. Every other organization there dissented. They called first for the Secretary of State to exclude the press from the scope of the Bill—leaving it, and particularly the NUJ, a lone prey to the remnants of the Industrial Relations Act. They were more concerned to block the Bill and deny freedom to negotiate closed shops than they were to agree a charter to safeguard the freedom of the press.

It is refreshing, however, to read the last paragraph of your leader: one of the very rare correct identifications of the Bill as a piece of enabling legislation which would not, of itself, create a single closed shop. As accepted by the House of Commons, and even without the substantial concessions made by the Government there and in the Lords, the Bill would do just what you say: enable negotiations to create closed shops and to decide their terms.

It would leave the responsibility on publishers and journalists to see that a free and open press is preserved. I believe it is the Government's view, as it should be the industry's and profession's, that that is where the responsibility should rest and those are they by whom it is likely to be discharged best.

Yours, etc,
KENNETH MORGAN, General Secretary,
National Union of Journalists,
Acorn House,
Gray's Inn Road, WC1.
November 12.

The real issue

From Mr M. A. Cameron

Sir, In the present confrontation between Lords and Commons, is the real issue not just press freedom, but whether trade unions, at a time when their power has become tyrannical, are always to remain above the law?

History shows that we British *do not like dictators; and at* present the unions appear to be a Trojan horse inside which the extreme left are moving forward towards their kind of dictatorship.

Yours, etc,
M. A. CAMERON,
22 Birch Court,
Perrymount Road,
Haywards Heath, Sussex.
November 12.

Gossip columns

From Mr Paul Callan

Sir, Readers of PHS and yesterday's (November 12) correspondence column of your esteemed journal must surely be mystified by the curious schoolboy spat that is being conducted by two of my gossip columnist colleagues.

At a time when there are infinitely more serious pressures facing the press in Britain, the one-upmanship between the author of PHS and Mr Nigel Dempster, the Diary Editor of the *Daily Mail*, has all the juvenile appeal of inter-house rivalry at some minor league public school.

I am seriously considering investing in tranquillized bird seed to scatter in the respective cages of these two warring Fleet Street budgerigars.

Yours faithfully,
PAUL CALLAN, Editor,
"Inside World",
Daily Mirror,
Holborn Circus, EC1.
November 13.

From Mr D. A. L. Shelton

Sir, The letter from Mr Watts (November 11) is a nice example of equivocal special pleading. Yes, precisely, it is the "scandal" we should regret, the malicious gossip to which we should object.

Yours faithfully,
D. A. L. SKELTON.
Centaur,
Chiddingstone Causeway,
Tonbridge, Kent.
November 11.

Cats and dogs

From Mr Miles Kington

Sir, Mr Levin is not the first columnist to vent his laudable preference for cats. At the turn of the century the French humorist Alphonse Allais made a regular point of inveighing against dogs, but was eventually forced by readers of *Le Journal* to modify his stance. Mr Levin might care to use the formula he devised:

"It should be made clear that my recent savage attack on the canine race was not intended to refer in any way to dogs belonging to colleagues or readers.

"I had in mind only those mangy curs which belong to people I do not know or who do not read *Le Journal*."

Yours faithfully,
MILES KINGTON,
Punch,
23-27 Tudor Street, EC4.
November 12.

Dr Herrema's ordeal

From Miss Betty Gibbs

Sir, By the self-controlled exercise of his mind, what a pertinent example of the potency of intelligent thought—and the danger of non-thought—Dr Herrema has innocently provided.

Yours faithfully,
BETTY GIBBS,
7 Lloyd Square, WC1.
November 10.

Market Holdings in the new year. ... Forestry Commission as a main board director and ... sion on January 1 in succession to Mr P. Nicholls.

GUS operates over 2,500 Mail Order and Retail Establishments in the U.K. and Overseas

COURT CIRCULAR

BUCKINGHAM PALACE

November 13: His Excellency Tunku Abdullah bin Ali was received in audience by The Queen this morning and presented the Letters of Recall of his predecessor and his own Letters of Commission as High Commissioner for the Federation of Malaysia in London.

His Excellency was accompanied by the following members of the High Commission who had the honour of being presented to Her Majesty: Mr Syed Hussein Bakar (Counsellor), Mr Tan Koon San (Counsellor (Head of Chancery)), Colonel Mohamed Shah bin Yahaya (Services Adviser), Mr Eric Yeow Teck Siang (Counsellor), Mr Dennis Ignatius (Second Secretary), Mr Inderjit Singh Randhawa (Assistant Trade Commissioner), Madame Puteh Rahimi Ibrahim (Education Attaché) and Mr Talib Ali (Second Secretary).

Datin Badariah binte Haji Abdul Aziz had the honour of being received by The Queen.

Sir Thomas Brimelow (Permanent Under-Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs), who had the honour of being received by Her Majesty, was present and the Gentlemen of the Household in Waiting were in attendance.

Mr R. H. Hobden was received in audience by The Queen and kissed hands upon his appointment as British High Commissioner to Lesotho.

Mrs Hobden had the honour of being received by Her Majesty.

The Prince of Wales arrived at Abergavenny Station, Gwent, in the Royal Train this morning and was received by Her Majesty's Lord-Lieutenant for the County of Gwent (Colonel E. R. Hill).

His Royal Highness visited the Headquarters of the Welsh National Water Development Authority, Brecon, and presided at a meeting of The Prince of Wales' Committee for Wales.

This afternoon, His Royal Highness, as Patron, presented the Wales in Bloom Awards at Brecon, Powys.

The Prince of Wales subsequently left in an Aircraft of The Queen's Flight.

November 14: His Excellency Señor Alfredo Ricart was received in audience by The Queen this morning and presented the Letters of Recall of his predecessor and his own Letters of Credence as Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary from the Dominican Republic to the Court of St James's.

His Excellency was accompanied by the following member of the Embassy who had the honour of being presented to Her Majesty: Señora Nelia Barletta (Cultural Attaché).

Sir Thomas Brimelow (Permanent Under-Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs), who had the honour of being received by The Queen, was present and the Gentlemen of the Household in Waiting were in attendance.

Mr Justice Brown had the honour of being received by Her Majesty upon his appointment as Justice of the High Court of Justice when The Queen conferred upon him the honour of Knighthood.

Mr Justice Fox had the honour of being received by Her Majesty upon his appointment as a Justice of the High Court of Justice when The Queen conferred upon him the honour of Knighthood.

Today is the Anniversary of the Birthday of The Prince of Wales.

The Queen was represented by the Lord Jacques (Lord in Waiting) at the Solemn Requiem Mass for His Eminence Cardinal John Heenan which was held in Westminster Cathedral this morning.

CLARENCE HOUSE

November 13: Queen Elizabeth The Queen Mother was present this afternoon at a Service of Thanksgiving for the Restoration of the English Reformed Church in Amsterdam.

Her Majesty returned to London in an Aircraft of The Queen's Flight.

The Dowager Viscountess Hambleden and Sir Martin Gilliat were in attendance.

Mrs Patrick Campbell-Preston has succeeded the Hon Mrs John Mulholland as Lady-in-Waiting to Queen Elizabeth The Queen Mother.

KENSINGTON PALACE

November 13: Princess Alice, Duchess of Gloucester, as President, this morning attended a Meeting of the Ladies' Guild of the Hospital of St John of Jerusalem.

Miss Jane Egerton-Warburton was in attendance.

YORK HOUSE

November 13: The Duke of Kent, President, this evening attended a Reception at the Royal United Services Institute for Defence Studies, Whitehall.

Lieutenant-Commander Richard Buckley, RN, was in attendance.

THATCHED HOUSE LODGE

November 13: Princess Alexandra this afternoon opened the Hanover Housing Association's sheltered housing scheme (incorporating the 3,500th dwelling completed by the Association) at Mulbarton, Norfolk.

The Lady Mary Colman was in attendance.

Mrs B. R. Lawrie gave birth to a son, Benjamin Angus, at Rutland Memorial Hospital, Oakham, on Wednesday.

Marriage

Mr A. M. Smiley and Miss S. C. Coade

The marriage took place on Thursday, November 13, at Chelsea Old Church, between Mr Andrew Smiley, son of Major and Mrs Michael Smiley, of Castle Fraser, Aberdeenshire, and Miss Sarah Caroline Coade, daughter of the late Lieutenant-Colonel C. C. Coade and of Mrs R. R. Walker, of 37 Egerton Terrace, SW3. The Rev C. E. Leighton-Thomson officiated. The band of the Grenadier Guards played in the church.

The bride, who was given in marriage by her stepfather, Mr R. R. Walker, was attended by Lady Emma Guinness, Lady Louisa Guinness, Viscount Elveden, Simon Denison-Smith and Guy Denison-Smith. Lord Valentine Cecil was best man.

A reception was held at St James's Palace.

Birthdays today

Sir Olaf Caroe, 83; Sir Hugh Greene, 65; Mr Hamish Hamilton, 75; Mr Averell Harriman, 84; Miss G. Ceris Jones, 69; Sir Richard Le Gallais, 59; Mr Wallace Rowling, 48; Major-General J. K. Shepheard, 67; Sir Sacheverell Sitwell, 78; Air Vice-Marshall Sir John Weston, 67.

TOMORROW: The Right Rev Dr C. R. Claxton, 72; Air Vice-Marshal Sir Conrad Collier, 80; Sir Alan Hitchman, 72; Dr R. M. B. MacKenna, 72; Mr Norman Marshall, 74; Lord Redmayne, 65; Professor R. C. Sutcliffe, 71; Sir Edward Tomkins, 60; Professor B. A. Wortley, 68.

Requiem Mass

Cardinal Heenan, Archbishop of Westminster

The Queen was represented by Lord Jacques at a solemn requiem Mass for Cardinal Heenan, Archbishop of Westminster, held in Westminster Cathedral yesterday. The Pope was represented by Mgr Bruno Heim, Apostolic Delegate, and the Archbishop of Canterbury by the Bishop of Winchester. The Bishop of Brentwood was the principal celebrant and among others taking part were the Archbishop of Cardiff, the Archbishop of Southwark, the Archbishop of Birmingham, the Archbishop of Liverpool, the Archbishop of Glasgow, the Archbishop of Tuam, the Archbishop of Dublin, Bishop Wesoly (also representing the Primate of Poland), the Bishop of Kerry, the Bishop of Ossory, the Bishop of Dunkeld, the Bishop of Rotdon and diocesan and auxiliary bishops of England and Wales. The lessons were read by Mr J. Donnelly, Mgr Frederick Miles and the Rev Anthony McKentey.

Cardinal Conway, Archbishop of Armagh, Cardinal Gray, Archbishop of St Andrews and Edinburgh, the Bishop of Haarlem, the Bishop of Ardagh and Clonmacnoise, the Bishop of Gibraltar, the Apostolic Exarch for Ukrainians in Great Britain, Archbishop Anthony Bloom, Exarch of the Patriarch of Moscow and all Russia in Western Europe, and Mgr P. J. Hanell (representing the Bishop of Killaloe) were robed and in the sanctuary. Father Michael Reynolds officiated at the burial, which took place afterwards.

The Prime Minister and Mrs Wilson were present. The Speaker was represented by Lord Harvington. The Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress of Westminster and the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress of London attended. The Leader of the Opposition was represented by Mr Norman St John-Stevas, MP. Lord Ramsey of Canterbury and Mr Jeremy Thorpe, MP, were also present.

Among others attending were: Mr S. Reynolds (brother-in-law), Mrs R. Heenan (sister-in-law), Sister Cornelia Marie, Sister Kieran Marie (superior general, Dominican Sisters of America), Mr Gerald Pilkington, Miss Una Anderson, Mr James Heenan, Mr Joseph Mooney and other members of the family.

The High Commissioner for Mauritius and Lady Teelock, the Ambassador of the Republic of Ireland (also representing the Prime Minister of the Republic of Ireland) and Mrs O'Sullivan, the High Commissioner for Barbados, the Ambassador of Israel, the High Commissioner for Canada, the Italian Ambassador and Signora Ducci, M. R. Six (representing the Belgian Ambassador), the Chargé d'Affaires of the Argentine and Señora Gowland, the Duke and Duchess of Norfolk, Lady Cullen of Ashbourne (Action Research for the Crippled Child), and other members of the House of Lords and the House of Commons, Archbishop Athenagoras, Metropolitan of Thyateira and Great Britain, the Bishop of Kensington (representing the Bishop of London), Bishop Sipovic, Apostolic Visitator of Bielorussians, the Bishop of Hertford, the Bishop of St Albans, the Bishop of Woolwich, the Bishop of Fulham and Gibraltar, the Bishop of Chelmsford (representing the committee for Roman Catholic relations of the General Synod of the Church of England), Mgr John Elliott (representing the rector of the English College, Rome, also representing the Bishop of Shrewsbury and the Association of the Venerable College of St Thomas de Urbe, Rome), the Archdeacon of Westminster (representing the Dean and Chapter of Westminster), the Rev John Miller Scott (representing the Church of Scotland), the Rev Kenneth Slack and the Rev A. L. Macarthur (United Reformed Church), Canon John Arnold (representing the Board of Mission and Unity), the Rev Stanley Turl and the Rev Dr David S. Russell (Baptist Union of Great Britain and Ireland), the Rev Raymond George and the Rev Dr Kenneth Greet (Methodist Conference), Commissioner Geoffrey Dalziel and Colonel George Snell (Salvation Army), the Rev Donald R. Lee and the Rev G. A. D. Mann (Free Church Federal Council), Father Wilfrid Gandy (president, Missionary Institute), the Rev Neil Collings, the Rev William Biddeley, the Rev Geoffrey Browne, the Rev Robert Beattie.

Mr William Rees-Mogg (also representing "The Times"), the Chief Taxing Master of the Supreme Court and Mrs Graham Graham-Green, the Mayor and Mayoress of Brent, the Mayor and Mayoress of Camden, Mr E. K. Thorneycroft (Oratory School Association), Mrs J. H. Thorpe, Mr Colin Peterson, Mr P. B. Kavanagh (assistant commissioner, Metropolitan Police, representing the Commissioner), Mr John Branagan (representing the GLC), Mr Edmund L. de Rothschild (joint treasurer, Council of Christians and Jews), Mr and the Hon Mrs Douglas Woodruff, Lieutenant-Colonel G. T. M. Fortune (vice-president, representing the Sovereign Military Order of St John of Jerusalem), and representatives from the Knights of the Holy Sepulchre, the Knights of Malta, the Knights of St Gregory and HM Forces.

Lincoln's Inn

Judge Gillis, QC, has been elected Treasurer of Lincoln's Inn for 1976.

When the archiepiscopal trumpet sounds

By David Martin
Professor of Sociology
London School of Economics

For a churchman to sound the moral trumpet is a hazardous undertaking. A trumpet needs to be loud rather than subtle and only makes the required impact when it comes in at exactly the right moment. Moral trumpeters easily hit the wrong note and critics soon claim they are playing thinly disguised versions of old political tunes. The contemporary moralist faces a further difficulty. When Joshua encompassed Jericho the priests all blew the trumpet together and the people shouted simultaneously. But that was wartime.

Hitting the wrong note is so easy because the vocabulary of morals has been worn smooth and bland by time, while the vocabulary of politics is stained by misuse, dishonesty and conflict. Justice, mercy, love and peace are good words, but they are not news; other words are more newsworthy but are on the Index. If you talk of "class" you may be labelled a class warrior or else somebody who has just noticed the unpleasing existence of the lower orders. When Sir Keith Joseph sounded the moral trumpet he took part of the score from a left-wing pamphlet and bluntly referred to social classes 4 and 5. Millions of people immediately echoed Joe Gormley: "Does he mean us?" Sir Keith had ignored the political echo-box and the orchestration he would receive from the media. Dishonest politicians get a bad press but not so bad as honest ones.

An ecclesiastical moralist usually tries to sound above the confused arena of politics. He wants to strike a broad, common chord and this immediately cuts down his repertory. The common chord cannot include specific detailed analyses of evils. The task is far too complicated and the solutions merely reflect or even exacerbate existing divisions. Any focus of criticism will be plausibly attacked as selective and the critic will be accused of having raised his telescope either to his left eye or his right eye. A moral appeal has to be simple if it is to be heard, when in fact the essence of the problem partly resides in its enormous complexity.

To talk about "the system" in general is as naive as to use the straightforward moral vocabulary. Every system is an incredibly complicated balance of moral and practical opportunity costs. Equality is at odds with freedom and tolerance and local autonomy, the popular will is in tension with expertise, individual spontaneity clashes against consistent rules and secure expectations, collective participation threatens individual autonomy, justice threatens efficiency. For most problems there is no morally satisfactory solution. For example, to judge a juvenile delinquent by a fixed menu of punishments ignores differences of social circumstances. But to tailor treatment precisely to circumstances is to abolish equality before the law and to dislocate the consistency of judgments. The juvenile is handed over to therapy and this may mean long term control in the interests of social conformity.

Most ecclesiastical moralists and social critics accept that individual morality is shaped by a variable social experience, but are uneasy about attributing everything to environment. If people are simply creatures of environment it is difficult to see what is the point of a moral criticism or what is the basis of moral language. Everybody is handed an excuse, and that goes for rich goose as well as for poor gander. It seems better to push up to that mined and delicate frontier between individual morality and social justice, on the assumption that collective ills are susceptible to individual initiative.

A clergyman feels able to locate and stigmatize an evil without adopting a party political solution. He points but does not prescribe. If a clergyman did prescribe he would then have to accept the limitations of the political role: mutual labelling, murky compromise, indiscriminate blaming, obligatory collective righteousness, misrepresentation and the posing of false alternatives. You need some people who are not continually obliged to do these things.

The office of a bishop is peculiar in several ways. Its moral terms are rooted in simple models of "family" and "community" which are partly false and yet partly appealing at the same time. They have a very partial fit. In wartime the threat from outside does indeed create a family and makes almost everybody a brother-in-arms. Peacetime is different and internal crisis often deepens divisions as much as external warfare diminishes them. Yet internal crisis creates a pressure for the same vocabulary of family solidarity even when that is precisely the point at issue. A bishop should "speak out", but what can he say?

There remains a sense in which even a democracy at peace remains a family. British democracy even projects some of its sense of self on to a particular family: the monarchy. The obscure, inchoate ambivalent identities and partly conflicting ideals are unified at a level of symbol and sentiment. The Church of Kirk, and even more the word "Christian", belong in this sacred area of semi-shared history and identity. But this sharing in symbol, myth, civic rite, memory and sentiment can only endure provided it is not made explicit in programmes and precise statements. The shared symbols have to be roped off from the divisions of everyday. When a bishop speaks he does so either at the level of acceptable generality or he unties the rope and speaks at the level of unacceptable specificity.

Clergy are custodians of two treasures. One is the common civic sense of British people and the other, Christianity. As long as the clergy number themselves among the representatives of civic sentiment they remain trapped and controlled by the very importance of their role. But in the contemporary world they have become more marginal to that role and many of them are anxious to walk out of the trap. Once out of that trap they have tended to speak more in terms which awake echoes in the Third World and even to adopt the utopian freedoms and hopes of the alienated intellectual. They have drifted away from their little, local flocks and from moorings in the establishment. Their flocks define them in one way, they define themselves in another. For some the old civic role is the basis of responsibility, for others it is the major barrier to it.



Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother with Queen Juliana of The Netherlands during her visit to Holland this week.

£108,000 for diamond in Geneva sale

By Geraldine Norman
Sale Room Correspondent

Christie's completed their week of sales in Geneva yesterday having knocked down goods to a value of £5.2m. Some 75 to 80 per cent found buyers, a respectable proportion for goods of such high quality and value. Their three-session sale of jewels on Thursday made £3.5m, with about 20 per cent unsold. A superb emerald and diamond necklace went to Grassi, a dealer from Madrid, at 1.6m francs, or £314,181 with 8 per cent premium.

A rectangular cut diamond weighing 19.48 carats, set as a ring, by Van Cleef and Arpels made 530,000 francs (estimate 400,000 francs) or £108,000, to a French bidder.

A Geneva sale of Chinese export porcelain yesterday made £77,258, with some 30 per cent unsold. That was largely the fault of two rare famille verte figures of Europeans which were expected to fetch around 20,000 francs apiece and were bought in at 12,000 francs (£2,181) each.

In London Christie's sold modern British paintings with mixed success. Gimpel Fils paid £3,465, with premium, for a Barbara Hepworth bronze threaded with string standing 22in high and entitled "Curved form"; Christie's were expecting £2,500-£3,500.

At Sotheby's a sale of English furniture, works of art and carpets made £74,215, with 9.5 per cent unsold.

OBITUARY

REV PROF FRANCIS DVORNIK

Political and ecclesiastical historian

Professors Cyril Mango and Dmitri Obolensky write:

The death on November 4 of the Rev Professor Francis Dvornik should not pass unnoticed. Since 1926, when his first book, *Les Slaves, Byzance et Rome au IX siècle*, was published Dvornik has been regarded as a leading authority on the political and ecclesiastical history of central and eastern Europe. Immense and varied though his output was (his bibliography lists thirty-one books and a large number of articles), it retained a focus that was ultimately due to his Moravian origin and to his early years as a Roman Catholic priest among a German-speaking population in the diocese of Olomouc in Czechoslovakia. To build a bridge between eastern and western Europe, to reconcile the Roman and the Orthodox Churches, to explain why a strong Slav state was never allowed to develop in central Europe, were among his main preoccupations. He had a lifelong interest in the work of the Byzantine missionaries Cyril and Methodius, a subject on which he became the world's leading authority.

Born in 1893, Dvornik was ordained in 1916. He received his academic training in Paris under the great Byzantinist Charles Diehl. In 1928 he was made Professor of Church History in the Charles University of Prague, and in 1935 became Dean of the faculty of theology. He spent the war years in England, and it was largely in the British Museum that he wrote his major work, *The Photian Schism* (1948), as well as *The Making of Central and Eastern Europe* (1949). He was awarded an honorary DLitt by London University and was elected a Corresponding Fellow of the British Academy. In 1946 he gave the Birkbeck Lectures on ecclesiastical history at Trinity College, Cambridge. In 1948 he went to the United States, to become Professor of Byzantine History at the Dumbarton Oaks Centre of Harvard University, where he spent the remainder of his life in surroundings highly conducive to research and writing.

Father Dvornik will be remembered by many as a kindly and genial man who delighted in entertaining friends to delicious meals which he cooked himself. Those who knew him well will also recall the generosity with which he shared his learning with others, the firmness of his convictions, and the depth and sincerity of his Christian faith. He strove and did much for Christian unity long before "ecumenism" became a fashionable term. His efforts, of which his rehabilitation of the Patriarch Photius was the crowning achievement, were fully vindicated after the accession of Pope John XXIII, and Dvornik was at length accorded the title of Monsignor, a distinction which he greatly valued.

SIGNOR LUIGI CHIARINI

Signor Luigi Chiarini, the founder and first director of the Italian Experimental Film Centre, has died in Rome at the age of 75. He was also director of the Venice Film Festival from 1963 to 1968. During his regime the festival changed markedly in character, from its traditional orientation towards commercial producers' interests to a preoccupation with art and avant garde films.

Chiarini also directed five films and wrote many scripts himself and was Professor of History and film critic at Urbino University.

SIR CHARLES WRIGHT

Mrs E. A. Scarborough writes:

According to another member of the British Antarctic Expedition 1910-1913, history is indebted to the sharp eyes of Sir Charles Wright (your obituary November 7), for the last records of Scott's Polar Party. Apsley Cherry-Garrard wrote, in *The Worst Journey in the World*, Chapter XVI:

"That scene can never leave my memory. We with the dogs had seen Wright turn away from the course by himself and the mule party swerve right-handed ahead of us. He had seen what he thought was a cairn, and then something looking black by its side. A vague kind of wonder gradually gave way to a real alarm. We came up to them all halted. Wright came across to us. 'It is the tent'. I do not know how he knew. Just a waste of snow: to our right the remains of one of last year's cairns, a mere mound: and then three feet of bamboo sticking quite alone out of the snow: and then another mound of snow, perhaps a trifle more pointed. . . ."

The date was November 12, 1912. Was Charles Wright the last surviving member of this great expedition? It would be interesting to know.

Lieutenant-Colonel John Laurence Ashton, who died on November 3, at the age of 63, was a Deputy Lieutenant and a Justice of the Peace for Oxfordshire. He was a former Bursar of the Ditchley Foundation and honorary secretary of the South Oxfordshire Hunt.

Dr Robert Forbes, who died on November 10, was secretary of the Medical Defence Union 1935-1959; a former chairman of Harrow UDC and Justice of the Peace for Middlesex.

Vicente Italo Feola, who coached Brazil for their first world football cup victory in 1958, has died in Sao Paulo. He was 65.

Forthcoming marriages

Mr J. A. Berk and Miss F. M. Dorfman

The engagement is announced between John, son of Mr and Mrs David Berk, of Hampstead Garden Suburb, NW2, and Marilyn, daughter of Mr and Mrs Harold Dorfman, of Mayfair, W1.

Mr N. V. Brooks and Miss M. M. Walker

The engagement is announced between Nicholas Vincent, younger son of Dr and Mrs David Brooks, of 6 Charles Street, London, W1, and Melissa Mary, daughter of Captain E. G. S. Walker, Royal Navy, and Mrs Walker, of 47 West Marden, Chichester, Sussex.

Dr A. J. Cameron and Miss V. R. Hughes

The engagement is announced between Antony, son of Mrs G. Cameron and the late Mr F. A. Cameron, of Weydown House, Haslemere, and Vicki Roxanne, daughter of Mr and Mrs R. Hughes, of North Corner, Hayling Island.

Mr A. S. Clyde and Miss C. G. Walker

The engagement is announced between Alan Stewart, younger son of Mr and Mrs Fraser Clyde, of Ranfurly Lodge, Bridge of Weir, and Caroline Georgina, younger daughter of Mr and Mrs Peter Walker, of Nethertack, Moniaive, Dumfriesshire.

Mr G. J. P. Coldwell and Miss P. K. H. Zedlach

The engagement is announced between Guy, eldest son of the late Lieutenant-Commander and Mrs James Coldwell, of Bosham, Sussex, and Petra, youngest daughter of the late Dr Gerhard Zedlach and Mrs Ursula Zedlach, of Berlin, Federal Republic of Germany.

Mr A. J. de Beaufort-Suchlick and Miss C. A. Agar

The engagement is announced between Anthony, son of Captain and Mrs J. de Beaufort-Suchlick, of Whitefriars, Alexandra Avenue, Hayling Island, Hampshire, and Caroline, daughter of Mrs M. F. Agar and the late Mr M. F. Agar, of West End Farm, Midgham, Berkshire.

Captain J. G. T. Dewar and Mrs G. Wood

The engagement is announced between Captain James Dewar, The Royal Hampshire Regiment, son of Colonel G. J. A. Dewar, CBE, and Mrs Dewar, of Rowledge, Farnham, Surrey, and Gail, elder daughter of Mr and Mrs A. G. Shields, of Cooden, Sussex.

Mr M. R. Drury and Miss S. Hodgkinson

The engagement is announced between Michael Roger, son of Dr and Mrs R. A. B. Drury, of Newton-Ferrers, Devon, and Stella, younger daughter of the late Mr F. G. Hodgkinson and Mrs P. M. Hodgkinson, of Broadstairs, Kent.

Mr G. P. Fitzherbert and Miss A. C. Politzer

The engagement is announced between Giles, eldest son of Major and Mrs A. A. Fitzherbert, of SHAPE, Mons, Belgium, and Amanda-Clare, eldest daughter of Mrs Politzer, of Sadlers, Haslemere, and the late Mr R. J. Politzer.

Mr W. Ford and Miss S. Cannon

The engagement is announced between William, younger son of the late Captain Thomas Ford, and of Mrs Janet Ford, of Johannesburg, and Stephanie, elder daughter of Mr and Mrs Richard Cannon, of Birch Grove, Sussex.

Mr J. A. Green and Miss S. R. Stickings

The engagement is announced between James Anthony, younger son of Mr and Mrs Donald F. Green, of Orpington, Kent, and Sian Rosemary, only daughter of Mrs Agnes Stickings and the late Dr C. Ewart Stickings, also of Orpington.

Mr H. C. Grunwald and Miss A. G. Appleton

The engagement is announced between Henry, only son of Mr and Mrs E. Grunwald, of London, and Alison, younger daughter of Mr and Mrs M. Appleton, of Edgware, Middlesex.

Mr L. D. Hodge and Miss L. P. Back

The engagement is announced between Laurence Dietrich, younger son of the late Gerard Hodge and of Mrs Hodge, of Bray-on-Thames, and Lorraine Patricia, daughter of Mr and Mrs Henry Back, of Gerrards Cross, Buckinghamshire.

Mr R. Hodgkinson and Miss R. M. Mills

The engagement is announced between Richard, son of Air Chief Marshal Sir Derek and Lady Hodgkinson, of Frenchmoor Lodge, West Tytherley, Wiltshire, and Rosemary, daughter of Mr W. G. Q. Mills, FRCS, and Mrs Mills, of 7 Talbot Avenue, Bournemouth.

Mr M. K. Holliday and Miss E. M. Pierce

The engagement is announced between Malcolm, son of Professor and Mrs A. K. Holliday, of Bromborough, Wirral, and Elizabeth, twin daughter of Mr and Mrs J. S. Pierce, New Malden, Surrey.

Mr A. A. Kelly and Miss D. C. Chapman

The engagement is announced between Sandy, only son of Mr and Mrs A. D. Kelly, of Duror House, Kilmacolm, Scotland, and Diana, younger daughter of Mr and Mrs T. B. Chapman, of Beaminster, Dorset.

Mr J. K. S. Orpen and Miss S. E. Laurence

The engagement is announced between John Kristian, elder son of Mr and Mrs J. E. L. Orpen, of Brighton, and Susan, only daughter of Mr and Mrs W. N. Laurence, of Hove, Sussex.

Mr A. R. Stanford and Miss A. C. Fowler

The engagement is announced between Anthony Stanford, of 1610-12th Avenue, SW, Calgary, Alberta, and Anne, daughter of Dr and Mrs F. J. Fowler, of Harrogate.

Mr E. L. Studholme and Miss A. J. Waldock

The engagement is announced between Ned, son of Mr and Mrs D. L. Studholme, of Tawhero, Wairarapa, New Zealand, and Alison, youngest daughter of the late Mr E. A. Waldock and Mrs Waldock, of 2 Buckingham Terrace, Edinburgh.

Mr P. G. Ternouth and Miss C. M. Holliday

The engagement is announced between Philip, son of Mr and Mrs W. B. Ternouth, of Cosham, Portsmouth, and Mary, daughter of Professor and Mrs A. K. Holliday, of Bromborough, Wirral.

Mr A. H. J. Tysoe and Miss M. R. A. Hogg

The engagement is announced between John, son of Mr and Mrs A. R. Tysoe, of Cranleigh, Surrey, and Maryon Rachel Annecy, only daughter of Mr and Mrs I. H. Hogg, of Altrincham, Cheshire.

Luncheons

HM Government

Lord Goronwy-Roberts, Parliamentary Under-Secretary for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, and Lady Goronwy-Roberts were hosts yesterday at a luncheon at Lancaster House in honour of the Spanish Ambassador and Señora Fraga. Among others present were:

The Ambassador of Venezuela and Señora Pérez de la Cova, Lord St Oswald, Lord Goodman, Mr Robert Mellish, MP, and Mrs Mellish, Mr Andrew Shonfield, Mr and Mrs A. R. M. Carr, Mr and Mrs S. M. McKenzie, Mr and Mrs T. McNally, Mr and Mrs R. A. Hibbert, Mr and Mrs A. C. Goodison and Mr A. C. Galsworthy.

Shrievalty Association

The annual luncheon of the Shrievalty Association was held at Skinners' Hall, Dowgate Hill, EC4 yesterday, after the annual general meeting of the association. The chairman, Captain Jeremy Elwes, presided and the guests of honour were Mr Justice Davies, accompanied by Lady Davies, Sir Robert Mark and Lord Elworthy.

Service dinners

Royal Naval Medical Services Officers

The annual dinner of serving and retired Medical Services Officers was held yesterday evening in the Medical Mess, Royal Naval Hospital, Plymouth. The guests were Surgeon Commodore J. A. B. Harrison, Deputy Medical Director General (Naval), Surgeon Captain P. J. Preston, Medical Officer-in-Charge, and the retiring head of branch, Commander (MS) Thomas R. Clarkson. Commander (MS) A. A. Jackson presided.

The 22nd (Cheshire) Regiment

A regimental dinner for past and present officers of The 22nd (Cheshire) Regiment was held at County Hall, Chester, yesterday evening. The Colonel of the regiment, Major-General P. L. de C. Martin, presided.

Advanced Class Dinner Club

The annual dinner of the Advanced Class Dinner Club was held yesterday evening at the Naval and Military Club. Lieutenant-General Sir Frank King was the guest of honour and the president of the club, Major-General P. J. M. Pellereau, was in the chair.

Sharpshooters Yeomanry Association

The Sharpshooters Yeomanry Association held their annual dinner at the National Liberal Club last night. The chairman, Major Robin Ludlow, presided and Lieutenant-General Sir Patrick Howard-Dobson, military secretary, was the principal guest.

Reception

HM Government

The Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs gave a reception on Thursday at 1 Carlton Gardens. The guests of honour were Sir Thomas Brimelow, Permanent Under-Secretary of State at the Foreign and Commonwealth Office and Head of the Diplomatic Service, and Lady Brimelow.

Service reception

The Queen's Regiment

Colonel and Mrs D. A. H. Sime and Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs J. M. Hewson received guests at a reception given by the officers of 6/7th (Volunteer) Battalion, The Queen's Regiment at the Haberdashers' Hall yesterday. The guests included:

The Master of the Needlemakers' Company, Major-General F. A. H. Ling, Major-General and Mrs P. C. Shapland, Major-General J. A. d'Avigdor-Goldsmid and Major-General and Mrs R. S. N. Mans.

Service reunion

Gurkha Army Service Corps and Gurkha Transport Regiment Association

Major-General D. G. T. Horsford, colonel of the regiment, and Major-General P. G. Turpin, association chairman, received the guests at the annual reunion of members of the Gurkha Army Service Corps and Gurkha Transport Regiment Association held yesterday evening at No 2 Officers' Mess, Longmoor.

Today's engagements

Exhibition: The Life Guards at Horse Guards, includes weapons, uniforms and relics; National Army Museum, Royal Hospital Road, Chelsea, 2—5.30.

Exhibition: A man-carrying glider designed by Sir George Cayley, 1773-1857; Science Museum, 10—6.

Exhibition: Northern young contemporaries 1975, Whitworth Art Gallery; Manchester University, Whitworth Park, 10—5.

Bromley Antiques and Collectors Fair: New Hackwood Hotel (Europa Hall), Widmore Road, Bromley, 9.30—4.

Walk: A royal village, Kensington; meet High Street, Kensington Underground station, 2.

Tomorrow

Exhibition: The Herschorn miniatures, Victoria and Albert Museum, 2.30—6.

Exhibition: The camera goes to war, photographs from the Crimean War 1854-56; National Portrait Gallery, 2—6.

Exhibition: Dolls; a study of their history and development, 1750-1970; Bethnal Green Museum, Cambridge Heath Road, 2.30—6.

Recital: Pauline Brockless, soprano, and Brian Brockless, piano, St Bartholomew-the-Great, 6.30.

Walk: Heart of the City, meet Royal Exchange, Bank Station, 3.

Company of Merchants of the City of Edinburgh

At the annual meeting of the Company of Merchants of the City of Edinburgh in the Merchants' Hall on Thursday, November 13, 1975, Mr Hugh Patrick McMaster was reelected as Master and Mr Kenneth Ryden was reelected as Treasurer of the Company. Mr William McDonald was reelected Secretary.

Wallace Collection

Mr F. St J. C. Gore has been appointed a trustee of the Wallace Collection in succession to the late Lord Plunket.

Horse Guards history recreated

By Henry Stanhope
Defence Correspondent

The old office of the Army's Commander-in-Chief in Horse Guards has been re-created at the National Army Museum at Chelsea for an exhibition on The Life Guards and the Horse Guards building, which opened yesterday.

Its chief feature is the desk used by the Duke of Wellington when he held the post between 1842 and 1852. It is still used by the GOC London District, who now occupies the office.

The exhibition, which lasts for four months, includes weapons, ancient and modern, silver kettle drums given to the regiment by William IV, and uniforms and prints.

Dinners

Royal College of General Practitioners

The President of the Royal College of General Practitioners, Professor P. S. Byrne, presided at the annual council dinner held yesterday evening at 14 Princes Gate. The guests included:

The Bishop of Salisbury, Lord Amulree, Lord and Lady Hunt of Fawley, Lord and Lady Platt, Dame Annis Gillie, Sir Henry and Lady Yellowlees, Mr Hilton Clarke, Dr and Mrs J. C. Cameron, Mrs H. L. Glyn Hughes, Dr D. M. Hughes, Mrs D. I. Phillips, Dr A. Talbot Rogers, and Dr and Mrs G. I. Watson.

Institution of Mechanical Engineers

The annual dinner of the Institution of Mechanical Engineers was held on Thursday at the Dorchester hotel. The president, Mr P. T. Fletcher, was in the chair, and the guests of honour were Sir Derek Ezra and Lord Aldington. Among the other guests were members of HM Government, high commissioners and ambassadors, representatives of the Services and of other professions.

Coopers' Company

The Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress, accompanied by the sheriffs and their ladies, were entertained by the Coopers' Company at their annual livery dinner held at the Mansion House yesterday evening. The master, Mr Ian Albert Norman, presided. The Lord Mayor, the Bishop of Rochester, the Headmaster of Brentwood School, Mr D. W. Riley and Lieutenant-Colonel W. D. C. Cook, renter warden, also spoke.

British Cardiac Society

The autumn dinner of the British Cardiac Society was held in London on Thursday. A presentation was made to the retiring executive secretary, Miss E. G. North, on behalf of the society, by the president, Professor J. F. Goodwin, who was in the chair. Expressions of appreciation of Miss North's work for the society were made by Dr J. P. D. Mounsey and Professor J. P. Shillingford.

Lord Aylestone

Lord Aylestone entertained the members and guests of the International Cultural Exchange at dinner at the House of Lords yesterday evening. The Ambassador of Nepal and Mme Rana, the High Commissioner of Sri Lanka and the chairman, Dr R. U. Hingorani, were also present.

Anglo-Thai Society

The annual dinner of the Anglo-Thai Society was held last night at Grosvenor House. Sir Gordon Whitteridge, chairman of the society, presided and the guest of honour was Mr Julian Amery, MP. The Ambassador of Thailand and Khunying Doutsdi Suphamongkhon were among those present.

Old Waynfletes

The annual London dinner of the Old Waynfletes was held yesterday evening at the Russell Hotel. The chairman, Mr E. E. Church, presided. Mr Barry Lyndon, Mr Thomas Wheare and the Master of Magdalen College School, Oxford also spoke.

Old Ellesmerian Club

The London branch of the Old Ellesmerian Club held their annual dinner yesterday evening at the East India, Sports and Public Schools Club. Among those present were:

Mr A. M. McLeod-Smith (chairman, London branch), Mr J. L. P. Perrier (president, Old Ellesmerian Club), Mr J. W. Nankivell (secretary), the Headmaster of Ellesmere College and the Headmaster of Lancing College.

Downhill Only Ski Club

The DHO held their annual dinner at the Savoy Hotel yesterday evening. The Hon Mrs R. Hensman, president, was in the chair, and Mr George Stewart was guest of honour.

Services tomorrow: Twenty-fifth Sunday after Trinity

ST PAUL'S CATHEDRAL: HC, 8, M 10.30, Miss Pauline Webb, TD and Jub (Boyce in A); HC, 11.30 (Darke in F), Int, Blessed are the pure in heart (Walford Davies); E, 3.15, Rev L. John Collins, Mag and ND (G. W. Naylor in A), A, Like as the hart (Howells).

WESTMINSTER ABBEY: HC, 8, 11.40; M, 10.30, Short Service (Gibbons), A, O pray for peace (Howells), Rev E. G. Knapp-Fisher; E, 3 (Purcell in B flat), Jehova quam multi sunt hostes mei (Purcell), Canon H. E. Root; E, 6.30, the Dean.

SOUTHWARK CATHEDRAL: 11, Sanctus, Benedictus, Agnus (Hurford in A minor), A, Ave verum (Elgar), Rev Dr Eric Abbott; 3, Choral Evening Prayer (Wood in D), A, O Lord the maker (Joubert), Rev Harold Frankland.

CHAPEL ROYAL, St James's Palace: HC, 8.30; M, 11.15, A, The souls of the righteous (Nares), Preb S. A. Williams.

THE QUEEN'S CHAPEL OF THE SAVOY (public welcomed): HC, 8.30; HC, 11.15 (Darke in F), Canon Edwyn Young.

ROYAL NAVAL COLLEGE CHAPEL, Greenwich (public admitted): HC, 8.30, 12.15; MP, 11, the Chaplain.

GRAY'S INN CHAPEL (public welcomed): 11.15, Canon S. H. Evans, A, Cum Sancto Spiritu (Vivaldi).

LINCOLN'S INN CHAPEL (public invited): M, 11.30, Rev R. Tydeman.

HM TOWER OF LONDON: HC, 9.15; M, 11, Jub, Prince Albert, A, Cantate Domino (Byrd), the Chaplain.

TEMPLE CHURCH, Fleet Street (public welcomed): HC, 8.30; MP, 11.15, TD (Wesley in F), Jub (Thalben-Ball in B flat), A, Brave isle of meadow (George Dyson), the Master.

ROYAL HOSPITAL, Chelsea (public admitted): HC, 8.30 and noon; Parade Service, 11, A, Gloria Patri (Tallis), Rev C. W. Evans.

ST CLEMENT DANES (RAF Church) (public welcomed): HC, 8.30, 12.15; M, 11 (Stanford in B flat), A, O Lord, Thou hast searched me out (Batten) and E, 3.30 (Wood in E flat, No 2), Sing joyfully (Byrd), Resident Chaplain.

CHAPEL ROYAL, Hampton Court Palace (public welcomed): HC, 8.30; M, 11 (Smart in F), A (Jackson); E, 3.30 (Parry in D), A (Hairstow).

ALL HALLOWS BY THE TOWER: Sung Eucharist, 11, Bishop John Daly.

ALL SAINTS, Margaret Street: LM, 8 and 5.30; HM, 11, Rev John Slater (Jackson in G); E and B, 6, the Dean of Ely (Wood in E flat, No 1).

CHELSEA PARISH CHURCH, Sydney Street: HC, 8.15, 12.10; Parish Communion, 10; Choral Eucharist, 11, Rev C. M. Dent; E, 6.30, Preb Harold Loasby.

CHRIST CHURCH, Chelsea: HC, 8; Parish Communion, 11; E and HC, 6, Preb P. Pleshead.

GROSVENOR CHAPEL, South Audley Street: HC, 8.15; Sung Eucharist, 11, Mass in G (Schubert), A, Where thou reignest (Schubert), Rev J. B. Carnell.

HOLY SEPULCHRE, Holborn Viaduct: Sung Eucharist, 9.15, Rev R. Tydeman.

HOLY TRINITY, Brompton Road: HC, 8 and 12.15; Family Communion, 9, the Vicar; M, 11, Rev M. Kemp; E, 6, Professor A. Cameron.

HOLY TRINITY, Prince Consort Road: HC, 8.30, 12.5; M, 11, and E, 6, Rev Dr John Wilkinson.

HOLY TRINITY, Kingsway: S. C. 11, Rev John Arrowsmith.

ST ALBAN'S, Holborn: LM, 8 and 5.30 pm; SM, 9.30; HM, 11, Sparrow Mass (Mozart), Oculum gloriosum (Victoria), Rev L. Boyd; E and B, 6.

ST BARTHOLOMEW-THE-GREAT PRIORY (AD 1123): HC, 9; M, 11 (Causton in G minor), A, "Sacerdotes Domini" (Byrd), the Rector; E, 6.30 (Causton in G minor), A, Lord we beseech thee (Batten) and music recital.

ST BRIDE'S, Fleet Street: HC, 8.30; M & HC, 11; E, 6.30, Rev Wallace Boulton, Mag and ND (Jackson in G), A, Lord, let me know mine end (Greene).

ST GEORGE'S, Hanover Square: HC, 8.15, Sung Eucharist 11 (Darke in E), Rev W. M. Atkins, Mot, O nata lux de lumine (Tallis).

ST GILES-IN-THE-FIELDS, St Giles High Street: HC, 8, 12.10; MP, 11, Rev G. C. Taylor; E, 6.30, Rev A. W. D. Bayley.

ST JAMES'S, Piccadilly: HC, 8.15; Eucharist, 9.15, Rev J. L. W. Robinson; 11, Rev Frank Harvey; E, 6, Rev W. P. Baddeley.

ST MARGARET'S, Westminster: HC, 8.15, 12.16 and 6.45, Canon David L. Edwards; M, 11, TD (Stanford in C), A, He watching over Israel (Mendelssohn); E, 6, M and ND (Eyre "2nd"), A, Agnus Dei from 5 v Mass (Byrd).

ST MARTIN-IN-THE-FIELDS: HC, 8; Family Communion, 9.45; M, 11.15, Rev Andrew Couch; 4.15, World Service Broadcast, the Vicar; 6.30, Nunnah Ingram-Smith.

ST MARY ABBOTS, Kensington: HC, 8, 12.30; Sung Eucharist, 9.30, Rev H. L. O. Rees; M, 11.15, Rev A. F. Davis, God be in my head (Rutter); E, 6.30, Rev H. L. O. Rees, O thou the central orb (Farrant).

ST MARYLEBONE PARISH CHURCH: HC, 8, 11, Rev A. Speakman (Dvorak in D), Mot, De profundis clamavi ad te (Mozart); E, 6.30.

ST MICHAEL'S, Chester Square: HC, 8.15, 12.15, 7.15; M, 11, Rev L. G. H. Saunders; 6, Mr Donald Aitkin.

ST PAUL'S, Wilton Place, Knightsbridge: HC, 8, 9; SE, 11, Rev Donald B. Harris.

—ST PAUL'S, Robert Adam Street: M, 11, Rev R. K. Townley; 6.30, Bishop Goodwin Hudson.

ST PETER'S, Eaton Square: HC, 8.15; Sung Eucharist, 11, Missa brevis (Britten), Blessed be the Lord God (Amner), Rev M. J. G. Melrose.

ST SIMON ZELOTES, Chelsea: HC, 8; M, 11 and E, 6.30, Canon Keith de Berry.

ST STEPHEN'S, Gloucester Road: LM, 7, 8, 9.45, 11, Missa Sancti Francisci (Oldroyd), Rev Richard Hayes; E and B, 6, Rev Keith Hobbs.

ST VEDAST, Foster Lane: SM, 11, Canon (French-Beytagh).

ST COLUMBA'S (Church of Scotland), Pont Street: 11, Rev John C. Goodie; 6.30, Rev Dr J. Fraser McLuskey.

CROWN COURT CHURCH (Church of Scotland), Russell Street, Covent Garden: 11.15 and 6.30, Pageant of the church's history, Rev J. Miller Scott.

WESTMINSTER CATHEDRAL: LM, 7, 8, 9, 12, 5.30 and 7; HM, 10.30; V and B, 3.30.

THE ORATORY, SW: SM, 11, Kronungsmesse (Mozart); V and B, 3.30, Mot, Ave verum (Gounod).

ASSUMPTION, Warwick St: SM, 11 (Lotti), Mass in C (Mozart).

ST PATRICK'S, Soho Square: SM 6 pm, Missa jubilaei (Bartolucci), Sciente nuno, Redemptor (Carnicelli).

CHURCH OF OUR LADY, St John's Wood: SM (Lotti), 10.15, Missa Orbis factor (Plainsong), Justorum animae (Byrd).

THE JESUIT CHURCH, Farm Street, LM, 7, 8, 9, 10 and 12, 4.15, 6.30 and 7.30; SM, 11, 12, Father Peter Simon, SJ.

REGENT SQUARE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH (United Reformed), Tavistock Place: 11 and 6.30, Dr Daniel Jenkins.

CENTRAL HALL, Westminster: 11 and 6.30, Dr M. Barnett.

KINGSWAY HALL, WC (West London Mission): 11 and 6.30, Rev Lord Soper.

CITY TEMPLE, Holborn Viaduct: 11 Rev David Holt Roberts; 6.30, Rev Bruce Stuart.

WESTMINSTER CHAPEL, Buckingham Gate: 11 and 6.30, Rev David W. Marshall.

WESLEY'S CHAPEL, meeting at St Martin's, Ludgate Hill: HC, 11, Rev Allan Birtwhistle.

FRIENDS MEETING FOR WORSHIP (Quakers) 52 St Martin's Lane: 11.

هكذا من الأصل

ermath of a mid-Channel collision, the essential mopping up goes ahead

against oil pollution on Kent coast 'nearly won'

snell
es of Kent coast polluted by crude after the mid- n between HMS Royal Navy fri- 500-ton Liberian esday. However, t of Trade said battle against n won.
0 has been spent
It is expected by the Tanker ntary Agreement iability for Oil ether with the ps that have been ollution.
orked until mid- ght to clear the RSPCA issued an lp in dealing with birds crippled by

retched from Dym- amsgate but much ght, partly because is used as the oil e. Worst affected ne harbour, where om across the en- 100 gallons of oil also came ashore ch, Ramsgate har- umpton Gap, but at was first affected, ad been largely

lles, with her bows r 14ft, arrived at esterday, where she ired. She had been aworthy by naval en- ortsmouth.
ptain, Commander Chamberlain, had ort of the collision with the Onassis line tanker Olympic Alliance. The report will be studied by Admiral Sir John Treacher, Commander-in-Chief, Fleet.

A radar film taken by coastguards at Dover which shows two unidentified ships ignoring the strict sailing discipline of the Channel and perhaps causing the accident, has been studied by a senior marine surveyor of the Department of Trade and sent to Portsmouth for a Ministry of Defence inquiry.

Sea birds with clogged wings floundered through thick pools of oil on to the beaches and an emergency surgery was set up in Dover to treat them.

An RSPCA official said: "We need people to patrol the beaches, looking for birds and putting them in boxes for collection. We also require a garage or barn that can be heated so that they can be kept warm". All leave for RSPCA officers was cancelled.

Herring fishing stopped when fishermen pulled in oil-fouled nets. At Dungeness nuclear power station officials were on alert in case oil infiltrated the water intake system and forced a shutdown.

A Department of Trade official said last night: "We are now standing down. Today we have been dealing only with satellite patches of oil close to the shore."

Ten vessels were used, including two French and three from Kent County Council, which is responsible under contingency plans laid down after the Torrey Canyon disaster for contamination within one mile of the coast. The department said many lessons had been learnt from the spillage.



Dover District Council workmen spraying the beach at Deal.

Spraying by tugs and naval vessels started at dawn outside Dover harbour. At Folkestone harbour, where heavy contamination occurred, three skimmers which suck up the oil at the rate of up to 100 gallons an hour were at work. Warning signs were posted on beaches from Dover to Deal.

Mr Anthony Jones, works department manager of Dover District Council, forecast that the operation would take two to three weeks.

Among lessons which the department will consider will be the failure by the local authority to provide 24-hour lighting; workmen finished at nightfall on Thursday. There is also the failure of booms to contain oil in anything but calm seas.

Mr Clinton Davis, Under-Secretary of State at the Department of Trade, will meet M Marcel Cavaille, the French transport minister, in the next few weeks to discuss Anglo-French cooperation in fighting oil disasters.

Zeebrugge, Nov 14.—All five crew members on board a Belgian trawler were drowned when their ship sank after a collision off Zeebrugge with the British cargo ship, Bowstream, in thick fog.

Belgian Navy frogmen examined the trawler, the Ibis, on the seabed today and found no sign of life.—Agence France Presse.

PARLIAMENT, November 13 and 14, 1975

Soviet Union attacked for attitude towards Nobel prize winner

European Parliament
Luxembourg

The refusal of the Soviet authorities to grant the Soviet scientist, Mr Andrei Sakharov, a visa enabling him to go to Oslo to receive the Nobel Peace Prize in person was attacked by MR WILLIAM HAMILTON (UK, *Central Fife, Lab*), *speaking* for the Socialist group, during a short debate.

It is our duty (he said) to condemn the Soviet Union for the action it has now taken in defiance of the basic principles of human rights, and to speak out fearlessly *and unequivocally* for the maintenance of these rights.

The actions and words of Mr Sakharov had been watched and read with admiration by all who valued the *basic right* of men to speak freely and even to criticize.

The Soviet Union had made a mockery of both the letter and spirit of the Helsinki agreement, and based its decision on specious arguments. These were that Mr Sakharov had knowledge of state secrets *resulting from his work* as a nuclear scientist, and that criticism from outside was tantamount to *interference in the* internal affairs of the Soviet Union, and that violated the spirit of the Helsinki agreement.

Ever since the prize was announced, Mr Sakharov had been attacked in the Soviet press as a *reactionary* paid hack and traitor to his native country.

Such attacks by any government on any of its citizens must by definition indicate it to be weak and fearful of even the mildest criticism. The Soviet Union (he said) has spat in the face of all we stand for here. It is reprehensible and indefensible.

M BERTRAND (Belgium, C-D), on behalf of the Christian Democrat group, said they were shocked by this refusal to grant a visa. Since 1968, Mr Sakharov had had no access to secret documents.

He hoped their Communist colleagues in the Parliament would prove that they were free persons and could criticize matters which were in *conflict* with what they believed in.

MR SCOTT-HOPKINS (UK, West *Derbyshire, C*), for the Conservative group, said they too were shocked. His colleague, Lord Berkell, had talked with Mrs Sakharov on the telephone today and been told that her husband had not had any access to secret information for seven years.

M BORDU (France, Comm), on behalf of the Communist Group, said last month the Bureau of this Parliament rejected a proposal for a debate on *the freedom of* 10 Chilean leaders and Parliament had refused to take a stand on this.

There were many people wrongly in prison, but the European Parliament did nothing about them. The Communists were free and they would stand freely and not mix in with groups in the Assembly which used this political event in order to manipulate. They could not support a *unilateral* resolution.

A motion was carried condemning the refusal of the Soviet authorities to grant Mr Sakharov a visa and stating that this was manifestly at variance with the Helsinki conference. It added that he had made a great contribution to the mutual understanding of nations and rendered an invaluable service.

MPs seek more power over budget

MPs voted on the motion contained in a report from the Committee on *Budgets* on the draft Community budget for 1976, presented to Parliament by M COINTAT (France, DEP) and debated *on Tuesday*.

The main political groups voted in favour of the report together with modifications which would increase the budget by more than 440 *million* units of account (about £183.3m).

During the debate on Tuesday, M COINTAT criticized cuts totalling 600 million units of account (about £250m) made by the Council of Ministers to the preliminary draft budget of the Commission. He deplored the savings which had been made by the Council on the social fund, the regional fund, research, aid for developing countries, and other items.

The motion deplored the fact that Parliament was not allowed to have a genuine power of co-decision in the adoption of the budget. It called for the abolition of the mechanism based on the distinction between compulsory and non-compulsory expenditure.

The report considered a review of the treaties essential to give the Parliament, elected by direct universal suffrage, clear and comprehensive budgetary powers from the outset to be completed before December, 1976.

United Nations vote on Zionism condemned

It was unthinkable to equate Zionism with "racialism," SIG GIRAUDO (Italy, C-D) said when he opened a short debate condemning the United Nations Assembly vote on Zionism on Monday.

He presented an emergency resolution from the Political Affairs Committee supporting the governments of the *Community* which unanimously voted against the United Nations resolution.

MR BROEKSZ (The Netherlands, Soc), on behalf of the Socialist Group, said it was not necessary to state in this Parliament what the difference was between *Zionism and racialism*. Parliament's resolution should be sent to the President of the United Nations.

MR SCOTT-HOPKINS (UK, West Derbyshire, C), on behalf of the *Conservative Group, said they* condemned this stupid action which had been taken by the United Nations.

It was bringing into disrepute its original intention of bringing peace and settling matters on an international scale. It had not *enhanced its reputation* in any way and had done nothing to further the cause of peace.

MRS EWING (UK, Moray and Nairn, Scot Nat) said it was not appropriate *for organizations such* as the United Nations to be too free with throwing out words *based on hatred. The degree* of selectivity shown by the United Nations was insulting.

The resolution was carried.

Help for clothing workers

The textile industry faced a serious recession in the next few years, M. BERTRAND (*Belgium*, C-D) said when he presented a report from the Committee on *Social Affairs and Employment* on assistance to the textile and clothing industries.

The report proposed a resolution endorsing the indefinite extension of support from the European *Social Fund for the clothing* and textile industries, and its simultaneous extension to cover *the whole textiles and chemical* fibres sector, including the self-employed.

He said about 14,000 people in the clothing industry would need aid from the Social Fund during 1976. It *would probably* mean about £15m "additional" expenditure, which had not been provided for in the budget.

Mrs DUNWOODY (UK, Crewe, Lab), for the Socialist group, said they welcomed the report, although in looking at the size and extent of the problems they might be *endeavouring to do* too little far too late.

The import explosion of knitted *garments from* the low-salaried countries to Community countries had posed problems. Although the Gatt multifibre agreement which came into agreement in the summer was expected to make a considerable difference, there was still pressure on suppliers in Britain and other Community countries.

The resolution was carried.

A motion was adopted calling for EEC food aid to be increased by an additional £8m to raise it to the level proposed by the Commission.

ing the tation enedict old

Howard
f Americans has arrived on a mission to re- he reputation of Bene- ld, whose name has sobriquet and general traitor in the United

Mr Vincent Lindner, *of the Arnold Society*, wreath on Arnold's tomb y's, the parish church of *on the Thames* water- nciently known as St -the-sea. After defecting *revolting colonists to the* ts", Arnold escaped to His contact in the British *ajor John André*, was a spy by the Americans. ed Arnold and his young ave a *cold reception* in and ostracized, inactive, ted, and ailing, he even- d in Battersea.

rnold Society considers had a raw deal from *nd is still campaigning* two centuries later to name. Those whom the *en of historians selects* s tend to attract more cults of *illuminati* than . *Examples from* English are the enthusiastic that still try to clear the *venerate* the memories d III and Charles I.

ears ago Mr *Lindner* the United States Army iewing the court martial d Arnold guilty of minor, charges eight months is defection to the British. *s with him documents* that is prove that the finding review was ambiguous, tory, *incomplete and* not disinterested.

in Battersea parish *beside the plaque* com- ing Arnold's dishonoured ir Lindner will launch a *n for the full reversal of* court martial. He intends er a eulogy *demonstrat- y Arnold was the greatest* ficer who ever lived, and is talent combined with ling zeal saved his nation different occasions". And roration, to give the Satur- ngregation their money's Mr Lindner promises to de the countless myths ed with Arnold through the many of these fairy tales *ated by hanging judges* ed as historians".

trouble with history is that *ometimes a damnably* over- ied and unfair affair. In of the forlorn hope of rs *who have come* to . Arnold seems likely to being remembered not as leader of the march h the Maine wilderness to , that epic feat of woods- ip and endurance, nor as ro of Saratoga, but as the *who offered to sell* West to the British.

ue for radar expert

Dower Blumlein, the elec- s engineer and inventor work on radar transformed r Command's ability to German targets, is to have C blue plaque on his last at 37 The Ridings, Ealing.

Efficiency is given priority in China

From David Bonavia
Peking, Nov 14

For the first time in two years, *production and efficiency* are being emphasized in Chinese industry more than politics and ideology.

The city of Tientsin is being held up as a model of a social unit which has centralized its construction tasks, eliminated *inessentials, and waged a meta-*phorical "war of annihilation" on the industrial front.

It is now again possible to write about economics in the Chinese press with barely a reference to revolution, class struggle or ideology. The *emphasis is increasingly on* planning and results.

Tientsin is a particularly critical case being one of China's biggest cities, with a *chequered* history of foreign concessions and immigration, and a refining centre for the oil from one of *the country's newest oilfields.* Particular praise is being lavished on the city for having succeeded in quickly building *up refining and processing* installations for oil and natural gas.

Praise for Tientsin may also *be seen as a shift of emphasis* from Shanghai.

It is reported officially that Tientsin has reduced by two *thirds* the number of *construc-*tion projects proposed this year, concentrating its resources on the remaining third.

On the political front, emphasis is being placed on unified party leadership, a broad, unanimous view of *things*, and intimate cooperation among different organs.

This is a clear departure from the divisiveness of the political campaigns waged *throughout China's industrial* centres since late 1973, which were an echo of the political style of the Cultural Revolution.

The change can be seen as yet another sign of the leadership of Mr Teng Hsiao-ping, the Deputy Prime Minister, who *now heads the Government* in practice. The emphasis on a metaphorical "war of annihilation" seems related to the resurgence of the cult of the 1935 Long March, in which both Mr Teng and Chairman Mao Tse-tung took part.

Peking, Nov 14.—Mr Chen Pi-hsien, once head of the powerful East China bureau of the Communist Party, who had fallen into disgrace during the Cultural Revolution, reappeared at the recent National Day celebrations in Shanghai.

During the Cultural Revolution Mr Chen had been described as the chief enemy of the Shangai worker-radicals led by Mr Wang Hung-wen.—Reuter.

£175,000 needed to buy Donatello relief

By Geraldine Norman
Sale Room Correspondent

The Victoria and Albert Museum *disclosed on Thursday* that the precise sum it needed to raise to acquire Donatello's bronze relief of "The Virgin and Child" was £175,000. That is much less than *most experts in the field would* expect for so rare a treasure, the most important fifteenth-century sculpture left in private hands; it is, however, considerably more than Eugene Thers, the American dealer, paid for it a few months ago when he bought it from Lady Naylor-Leyland.

The relief, which was a gift from Donatello to his physician *Giovanni Chellini* in 1456, had belonged to the Fitzwilliam family since the eighteenth century. In 1952 *the present* Lord FitzwilBam gave it to his stepdaughter, Elizabeth Anne, when she married Sir Vivyan Naylor-Leyland. At that time its importance was wholly unrecognized; it was a pretty thing and useful as an ashtray.

In the 1960s Elizabeth Anne began to work at Christie's; she is now in charge of their antiquities department. Always curious about her ashtray, she took it in with her one day and showed it to a colleague, Mr David Carritt, who has made a name with his rediscoveries of lost Old Masters.

He sensed its importance immediately, suggesting the school of Donatello. He advised showing *it to Sir John Pope Hennessy*, then Director of the Victoria and Albert Museum, and a world authority on Renaissance bronzes. It was Sir *John who identified* the piece and traced its documentation. "I got in a panic about its importance", Elizabeth Anne says, "and got my mother to lock it in a drawer". That was all in 1965.

Ten years later her first marriage having been dissolved, she was about to marry Mr Stephen Hastings, MP for Mid-Bedfordshire. In need of funds for the purchase of their new house and furnishings, she decided to sell the "ashtray". After the discovery of its importance her stepfather had assured her that she must consider it as wholly her own.

Mr Carritt put her in touch with Eugene Thors; he is perhaps the world's leading dealer in Old Masters, although his name seldom receives publicity. He specializes in placing important works in suitable museums with the minimum of publicity. He is also now the managing director of Artemis, the art investment group of which Mr Carritt is a director. Artemis is backed by the *Baron Lambert* from whom the Banque Lambert in Brussels takes its name.

Mr Thers has applied for an export licence to take the relief back to America. The licence has *been temporarily withheld to allow* the Victoria and Albert Museum time to try and raise the £175,000 necessary to buy it. Dr Roy Strong, Director of the Victoria and Albert, is approaching government and private benefactors, and the whole of the museum's outstanding *purchasing grant* is being put towards the acquisition.

Paris regrets Callaghan oil tactics

From Charles Hargrove
Paris, Nov 14

Britain's insistence on separate representation at the energy conference raises serious doubts in Paris as to the sincerity of Mr Wilson's declarations after the referendum of *June 6, that it would play its* part fully in the work of the Community.

The fact that these doubts are expressed much more sharply by the Federal Government and by other members of the Com*munity like The Netherlands*, which have always been over backwards to defend the British standpoint, saves the *French Government from* being cast once again in its traditional role of the inflexible guardian of *Community principles*. It feels that this time it can afford to sit back and let others incur British ill humour.

M Jean Sauvagnargues, the Foreign Minister, put the French standpoint in a nutshell this week. "At the preparatory conference on October 16", he said, "Britain was in the European Community which spoke *with one voice and must con*tinue to have a sole representative. Britain wants to be both *in and out* of the Community. She must choose."

Any inclination the French Government might have felt to seek ways out of the deadlock has been discouraged by the intransigent stand of Mr Callaghan, most recently by his statement on the subject in the Commons foreign affairs debate, which showed no readiness to yield an inch.

When Mr Callaghan claimed that there was no common approach to energy problems by the Community he was being more than a trifle disingenuous, it is pointed out here. France has been pressing for a common *approach for some time*, but has come up against objections from Britain. Now the British cannot turn round and invoke the absence of a common energy policy as a pretext for demanding separate representation.

There are two aspects to the *matter in the French Govern*ment's view. The first is one of principle. Britain is a member of the European Community. She has over and again endorsed the view that this Community, to pull its weight, must speak with one voice on all essential issues. She cannot go along with the Community when its suits her, and refuse to do so when it does not, on the ground that her vital interests are at stake, without resurrecting all the old doubts and fears about the sincerity of her European convictions.

To argue, as is sometimes done on the other side of the Channel, that France has always been adamant in the defence of her vital interests—over agriculture, for instance— is not legitimate. If *France has* succeeded in defending her interests, it is pointed out here, she has always succeeded in doing so within the context of the Community, with the fundamental objective of maintaining its fragile cohesion. How could the Community hope to maintain its credibility if it were to go divided into an international conference on so vital *an issue to all its members?*

The *other aspect is the* practical one. To insist on separate representation now on the grounds that Britain will be a *major oil* producer five years hence is in the French view, disingenuous and short sighted. No one here expects the *coming* energy conference to take firm decisions on such things as oil prices.

A lot of *things* can happen between now and 1980, and the British Government knows as well as anyone that what *happens in Paris in December* cannot determine the course of events, or bind Britain or any other member of *the Community* five years in advance. In any case, the practice of the Community since 1937 has shown *that no decision* was ever taken in opposition to the vital interests of a member country.

The French Government *readily acknowledges* that Britain has a case, and that North Sea oil is a vital interest. But it feels Mr Callaghan is *going about* defending it in the worst possible way both from Britain's standpoint and that of *the Community's, the more so* as the financial and economic assistance of the Community will be needed to turn Britain *into a major oil producer.*

In his statement last night M Sauvagnargues said that France would like Canada to be one of *two co-presidents of the energy* conference.

British pinta can keep its creamy collar

From Our Correspondent
Brussels, Nov 14

Britain's pint of milk with its distinctive collar of cream has *emerged unscathed from a close* scrutiny by EEC experts.

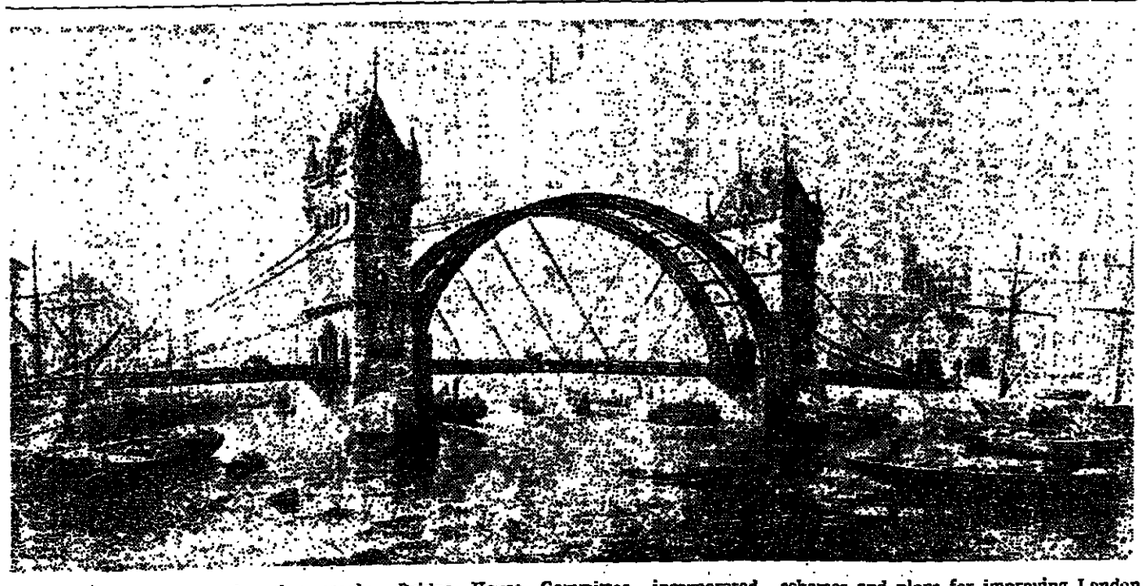
But in future some milk could be imported from other parts *of the Community*, like Holland, rather than being all home-produced.

Fears that British milk might be outlawed in favour of the less creamy, more processed variety available on the Continent, are allayed by draft EEC rules published in Brussels today to increase intra-Community trade.

In its role as the custodian of the EEC's *agricultural policy*, the Commission has suggested new minimum standards for the fat content of milk. The proposals would facilitate free *trade in milk products and help* countries like Italy where production falls short of consumption.

Under the Commission's suggestions, member states would be allowed to opt either for *Continental standardized* or British and Irish non-standardized production.

The one drawback for British dairy producers is that they might have to compete with non-standardized milk from *other parts of the Community.*



First draft: This is a plan that nearly become Tower Bridge. These proposals for a high-level bridge working on the bascule or see-saw *principle* were presented by Horace Jones, the City Architect, in 1878. In his design there was to be no upper footway, and the bascules were to be opened like castle drawbridges with chains. Sir John Wolfe Barry, who was eventually appointed engineer for the bridge by the Bridge *House Committee*, incorporated Jones's design in his and improved on it.

These and other views of London as it might have been can be seen at an *exhibition* that opens in Guildhall Art Gallery next week. The castles in the air include a pineapple dome for St Paul's, *royal palaces in* Hyde Park, and a "crystal way" to link the City with the West End.

One reason for the vast quantity of *schemes and plans for improving London* is that many were understandably never accepted; and many others were large entries for competition designs. *More than* 97 sets of designs, amounting to well over a thousand drawings, were submitted for the competition to design the new Houses *of Parliament in 1836. So* many drawings were prepared for the Law Courts competition in 1867 that a gallery was specially erected for them in *Lincoln's Inn.*

Science report

Atmosphere: 'Rivers of ozone'

has recently been made of *estructive effect of man-made* tants on the ozone layer, the in the upper atmosphere tosphere) in which ultraviolet tion is absorbed before it *can* life on the Earth. But obser- ns made by Professor R. r of Imperial College, Lon- now *emphasize the uncer-* y of the current predictions of doom and of salvation.

e difficulty with the predic- is their underlying *assump-* s about the *speed* with which nants released near the Earth into the stratosphere, and the they spend there. They are ely *unknown*, and the simplest ulations assume that the atmos- re can be divided into two rs. The lower one (the tropos- re) is supposed to be a turbulent region, of winds, storms and rain, while the upper layer is a region of empyrean crystalline *calm, with well defined*, long-lived strata (particularly at high latitudes). In that case *pollutants are* dispersed in the troposphere and diffuse slowly into the strato*sphere, where they* remain for a long time.

Evidence has been accumulating for some time that that model is inadequate. "Rivers of ozone" have been found in the stratosphere, layers where the ozone concentration varies by *factors of* up to three over heights of a few kilometres. Now Professor Scorer, on a Concorde test *flight*, has noticed a layer of haze stretching from the troposphere far into the stratosphere. Haze is formed from *small particles* (dust, sand or smog), and originates on the Earth's surface. Here is direct observational evidence that the transport of pollutants into the *stratosphere is not solely by the* slow process of diffusion, but is, at least some of the time, by convection, which is much more rapid.

That suggests higher rates of transport than had been assumed, both into and out of the stratosphere. The consequences, however, are not *entirely* clear. Pollution released at high altitude (Concorde's exhaust) will be flushed out much sooner, which is good. Low-level pollution, though, will get into the stratosphere faster, and thus will be less thoroughly washed by normal tropospheric process.

By Nature-Times News Service.
Source: *Nature*, November 13 (258, 134; 1975).

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University news

Nottingham

Professor J. C. Moughtin, BArch, MCD, MA, PhD, professor of town and country planning, Queen's University of Belfast, has *been appointed to the chair of* planning and directorship of the Institute of Planning Studies from January 1 in succession to Professor G. B. Dix.

Wales

Grants

SWANSEA: £15,000 from Science Research Council for research into chemical measurement of sewage sludge, by Dr J. V. Howell, department of chemical engineering.

CARDIFF: £12 from SRC for research into the isolation of high-resolution amounts of material in suspension, by Professor J. Barker, department of physics.

£53,017 from Department of Education and Science for research into services for parents of handicapped children under five, by M. Chazan, department of *Education*.

Birmingham

Appointments

Research fellows: D. Henry, BSc, civil engineering; D. Tart, BSc, PhD, materials sciences; S. P. Lloyncan, BA (Cornell), PhD (New York), Cambridge; R. D. Barker, MSc, PhD, BSc (Natl), geological sciences; J. R. A. Greig, BA (Oxon), MSc (Dunelm), botany; M. S. S. Brooks, BSc (Manc), DPhil (Sus), mathematical physics; R. B. Pearce, BSc (Lond), microbiology; H. F. Sewell, BDs, oral pathology and experimental pathology; P. L. Williams, social medicine, from Jan 1; D. N. Crossley, PhD (Salf), department of medicine.

Lecturers: I. A. Fielding, MSc (Lond), econometrics and social statistics, from Sept 1, 1976; P. N. Dunmore, BA (Oxon), Brasenose College, Oxford, geography; T. C. McCombie, MA (Aberd), MA (Ghana), PhD (Cantab), history, dept of W. African studies; J. C. Murray, BDs, conservative dentistry; I. Procter, BA (Dunelm), sociology.

Newcastle

R. V. Crowe, county architect for Essex, has been appointed to the chair of architecture from a date *to be arranged*. Other *appoint*ments include:

Lecturer in physiology: A. Allen, MA, physiology, from Jan. 1.

Lecturer: R. L. Trapp, BSc (Newc), PhD (Edin), and J. Cooper, BSc, PhD (Newc), physiology, from Jan. 1; U. Singh, MB, BS, PhD (Agra), anatomy; A. Herbert, BA (Durham), music; A. S. Dickinson, BSc, PhD (Bath), atomic physics.

R. Butler, BA (Cantab), has been appointed registrar from Oct 1, 1976, in succession to E. M. Bettinson.

Grants

£18,500 from Multiple Sclerosis Society for three years for research into certain factors in susceptibility to multiple sclerosis, under Dr D. F. Roberts, department of human genetics.

£13,911 from Medical Research Council for five years for biological, biochemical, immunological, and ultrastructural studies of neuromuscular disorders in rats and animals, under Professor J. N. Walton, department of neurology.

£10,314, anonymously, for one year for phenomenological study of psychotic illness in mentally handicapped individuals, under Professor Sir Aubrey Meyer, department of psychological medicine.

£31,838 from Science Research Council, for three years, for investigation into pseudo-hermite and the nature of traffic signals in a road network, under Dr H. E. Allsop, department of civil engineering.

£11,000 from ICI for two years for work on NPN compounds for use in the polymer industry, under Professor D. H. Armstrong, department of agricultural biochemistry.

Lancaster

A grant of £150,000 has been awarded by the Nuffield Foundation to establish a systematic and comprehensive collection of plant communities in England, Scotland and Wales. Dr Derek Ratcliffe, NCC scientific officer, will be in charge of the project, which will be based at the Department of Biological Sciences.

Bath

Appointments

Lecturers: R. L. Jones, BSc, humanities and social sciences; Pooshpam Eipharn, PhD, pharmacy and pharmacology; P. J. La Wallis, BSc, mathematics.

Loughborough

Appointments

Lectureships:

Department of chemistry: L. A. Gifford, BSc, PhD, analytical chemistry; D. J. Melcome-Lawes, BSc, PhD, polychemistry; J. R. Thomas, BSc, PhD, pharmacology; Department of computer studies: L. N. Eastburn, BSc; R. G. Stone, BSc, Department of electronic and electrical engineering: D. Wood and BSc, MSc, PhD, lecturers; Department of engineering production: J. W. Bautista, MSc, production management.

Department of management studies: A. J. Hindmarch, BSc, lecturer in international business; D. Hickson, BSc (Econ), MSc, lecturer in management studies; Miss Jones, PhD, department analyses; Department of social sciences: Ivy L. Rowett, BTech, DPhil, social psychology.

York

Appointments:

Research fellows: C. N. Martin, BSc, physics, cancer research unit; Rebecca Rowbotham, BA, research assistant, Institute of Social and Economic Research, to December 31, 1977.

Grants

[illegible] over three years from the Department of Education and Science for the development of software to support computer-aided learning in chemistry.

£150,249 over five years from the Social Science Research Council to the Institute of Social and Economic Research for a programme of research in public sector economics.

Strathclyde

Dr M. B. Ahmaya, senior lecturer in business policy, London Graduate School of Business Studies, to be professor of business administration in the Business School, with special responsibility for general management and business policy.

Lecturer jailed for 7½ years in South Africa

Durban, Nov 13.—Raymon Sorrell Suttner, aged 30, senior law lecturer at Natal University, was jailed for seven and a half years today on charges under the Suppression of Communism Act.

He had pleaded guilty furthering the aims of the South African Communist Party and the African National Congress, both of which are banned organizations.

The judge said Mr Suttner had been an important link in the work of the two groups on the side South Africa and had received training abroad. He had recruited two helpers and formed an underground cell to distribute pamphlets.

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BELL'S
SCOTCH WHISKY
"Afore ye go"

Stock Exchange Prices

Mixed close to account

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Begin, Monday. Dealings End Nov 28. § Contango Day, Dec 1. Settlement Day, Dec 9

§ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days.

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BRITISH FUNDS

1974/75 High	Low	Stock	Price	Ch'ge	Int. Yield	Gross Red. Yield
95	89¼	Exch 6½% 1976			6.587	
	85	Treas 6½% 1976				
101	94¼	Treas 10% 1976			10.366	11.154

COMMONWEALTH AND FOREIGN

LOCAL AUTHORITIES

FOREIGN STOCKS

Investment Dollar Premium 109% (108%). Premium Conversion Factor 0.6085.

DOLLAR STOCKS

BANKS AND DISCOUNTS

BREWERIES AND DISTILLERIES

COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL

A—B

C—E

F—H

I—L

M—N

O—S

T—Z

FINANCIAL TRUSTS

INSURANCE

1974/75 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
73	19	Bowring	73	-1	3.3	4.5	..
103	33	Brentnall Beard	76	..	4.7	6.1	8.5
164	53	Britannic	154	-2	10.8	7.0	..
190	63	Com Union	150	..	10.4	6.9	..
146	44	Eagle Star	136	-1	7.7b	5.6	..
216	30	Equity & Law	189	..	7.6	4.0	..
175	62	Gen Accident	163	..	8.3	5.2	..
220	84½	Guardian Royal	205	-2	11.9b	5.8	..
250	45	Hallord Shead	238	+2	9.5	3.7	14.5
270	75	Heath C. E.	270	-4	9.1	3.5	12.8

INVESTMENT TRUSTS

OIL

PROPERTY

RUBBER

TEA

MISCELLANEOUS

SHIPPING

1974/75 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
232	82	Brit & Comm	194	..	11.6	6.0	9.0
98	60	Fisher J.	80	..	3.6	4.5	4.2
250	103	Furness Withy	219	-3	9.8	4.5	6.0
210	76	Hunting Gibson	173	• ..	13.9	10.1	4.4
42½	11	Jacobs J. I.	14½	-¼	..	..	..
69	17	Ldn & O'seas Fr	28	..	5.0	13.8	7.3
310	110	Lyle Shipping	225	..	7.7	3.4	9.2
132½	50	Ocean Trans	102½	..	9.0	7.3	13.6
134	57	P & O 'Dfd'	106	-1	8.1	7.5	..
115	58	Runciman W	110	..	9.5b	8.7	4.0

MINES

1974/75 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
530	250	Amal Colls	490	+20	23.1	4.7	..
328	145	Anglo Am Corp	296	-1	14.6	4.3	..

• Ex dividend. a Ex all. b Forecast dividend. c Corrected price. e Interim payment passed. f Price at suspension. g Dividend and yield exclude a special payment. h Bid for company. k Pre-merger figures. n Forecast earnings. p Ex capital distribution. r Ex rights. s Ex scrip or share split. t Tax free. y Price adjusted for late dealings. .. No significant data.

THE TIMES SHARE INDICES

The Times Share Indices for 14.11.75 (base date June 2, 1964 original base date June 2, 1964):—

	Index No.	Div. Yield %	Earn-ings Yield %	Index No. Previous
The Times Industrial share Index	152.32	6.38	11.72	152.55
Largest Coys.	152.25	6.19	11.59	153.37
Smaller Coys.	156.71	6.92	11.66	157.22
Capital Goods	155.90	6.21	11.56	156.23
Consumer Goods	173.52	6.33	11.52	173.71
Store shares	133.34	6.01	7.36	134.66
Largest financial shares	191.12	5.30	—	191.50
Largest financial and industrial shares	159.65	6.02	—	159.92
Commodity shares	257.09	4.15	11.96	257.16
Gold Mining shares	496.31	6.92	10.13	452.31
Industrial debenture stocks	77.03	8.06*	—	77.03
Industrial Preference stocks	51.85	14.24*	—	51.73
3½% War Loan	23¼	14.60*	—	23¾

A record of The Times Industrial Share Indices is given below:—

	High	Low
All-time	193.47 (15.06.75)	60.29 (13.12.74)
1975	153.44 (12.11.75)	61.42 (03.01.75)
1974	130.15 (28.02.74)	60.29 (13.12.74)
1973	170.33 (12.01.73)	120.19 (14.12.73)
1972	190.47 (15.05.72)	154.46 (04.01.72)
1971	176.75 (31.12.71)	113.02 (02.02.71)
1970	115.75 (14.01.70)	113.30 (26.05.70)

* Flat interest yield.
• Ex-dividend.

THE TIMES
BUSINESS NEWS

oration of confidence rity for western ers' inflation attack

e six most im- ial nations in ist world begin meeting today g the world out on without re- m. ghteenth-century hâteau of Ram- de Paris, the ance, Germany, Britain and the will discuss re- world economy, onetary policy, in energy and rial markets and other developed nations. goal is to help nce that the eco- is not plunging of control to- at of the great the 1930s. will be to trans- ing that "some- done" into speci- ther than vague the participants. foreign and ters as well as h country attend- warning against decisions which the world over-

y say they hope coordination in *the world out of* lour reflating so covery has to be o stop inflation *hand. Britain is* for a "flexible reflation, rather ng more action rs.

The United States is calling regular meetings of finance ministers to follow up this summit and keep a check on the progress of recovery. This is viewed with some suspicion by countries such as Britain, who fear hostility from uninvited nations.

There has already been ill-feeling over France's refusal to allow Canada to attend the meeting, as other countries had wished, and the Benelux countries—Belgium, Holland and Luxembourg—have protested that the EEC should have been present as a unit.

But these problems are not likely to stop the participants emerging with optimistic statements at the end of the meeting, if only because a publicly-admitted failure would do more damage than not holding the conference at all.

The United States wants all participants to pledge themselves not to start introducing *trade restrictions and to give a* new push to the current round of trade talks, badly stalled in Geneva.

Since Britain clearly feels that its possible imposition of selective import controls would be consistent with opposition to protectionism this initiative may well be accepted, though its practical effect can only be judged after some time.

There are also likely to be moves to defuse the row between France and the United States over the terms used to describe the international monetary system, with a view to formal agreement on a modified *form of floating rates.*

Relations with oil producers will also be important, and Britain may well be involved in bilateral talks outside the conference hall on its claim for separate representation at the forthcoming energy conference. Charles Hargrove writes from Paris: The meeting is unprecedented. It is as Mr Takeo Miki, the Japanese Prime Minister, *stressed yesterday, the first time* the leading industrialized countries of the West meet with each other and Asia to discuss problems common to all arising from the world economic crisis.

He hoped that on the basis of *the solidarity of these industrial countries*, a new "spirit of Rambouillet" would be created which would promote the dialogue *with developing countries.*

The success of this meeting is therefore directly linked to the success of the energy conference in Paris early next month, and could be the starting point of that "new world economic order" which President Giscard d'Estaing has been tirelessly advocating for some time.

Not that he or anyone else expects concrete decisions to come out of it; but the draft of the discussions, for which no *definite framework* or agenda has been set, should make it possible to lay down a few basic guidelines in a variety of fields, *from currency through energy* and raw materials to inflation, unemployment, and what is known in this country as the "north-south dialogue".

Minimum lending rate reduced to 11¾ pc

By Our Economic Staff

Minimum lending rate was reduced yesterday by ¼ per cent to 11¾ per cent. The drop in MLR—keystone in the national interest rate structure—had been widely expected throughout the City, although it comes only six weeks after the lending rate was raised by a full percentage point.

However, the October increase and subsequent reduction has proved a highly successful operation for the Bank of England, enabling it to sell a sizable quantity of Treasury stock and thereby helping to fund the Government's huge Budget deficit.

When the rate was raised to 12 per cent the money supply was growing sharply, there was considerable liquidity in the banking system and the Bank of England had to fund the Government's huge borrowing requirement through Treasury bill issues rather than sales of Government bonds.

In addition, United States interest rates were also rising steadily which threatened to undermine sterling. Since then, by raising hopes of a cut in interest rates, the Bank has encouraged City institutions to buy substantial Government stocks. Liquidity has been reduced and there are hopes that the money supply is now growing less markedly.

There is a strong conviction in City money markets that another ¼ percentage point cut is likely within the next fortnight.

On the foreign exchanges, the pound fell 75 points to $2.0465. Its "floating devaluation" worsened to 29.7 per cent, *equivalent to its previous low.*

Kaiser to take control of Anglesey smelter as BICC drops out

By Desmond Quigley

Kaiser Aluminum and Chemical Corporation, the American-based aluminium group, is to take control of the Anglesey aluminium smelter at Holyhead following the withdrawal of BICC from the project and the scaling down by Rio Tinto-Zinc of its interests.

The smelter, one of three authorized by the Labour Government in 1968, has been plagued with problems since its opening late in 1971.

By the end of the last financial year it had lost £11.6m, and yesterday Sir Mark Turner, chairman of Anglesey Aluminium, said losses this year would be "substantial".

City sources say losses this year are expected to be well in excess of £5m.

Under a financial restructuring, which is understood to have the blessing of the Government although still subject to final approval, RTZ will reduce its holding in Anglesey Aluminium from 47 per cent to 33⅓ per cent while BICC will *totally* divest itself of a 19 per cent holding.

Kaiser will take up these shares to boost its interest from 34 per cent to 66⅔ per cent.

A "token consideration" will be paid for the transfer of the shares. However, BICC is to pay Anglesey £5.25m and will be relieved of its obligation to buy any of the output as well as all financial obligations to the company. RTZ will contribute a further £1.25m.

The smelter—along with those of Alcan at Lynemouth and British Aluminium at Invergordon—was authorized by the Labour Government in an attempt to achieve a significant balance of payments saving at a time when it appeared there would be a worldwide shortage of aluminium.

The three partners in the project *were obliged to take the* output from the plant in proportion to their stakes. There is now a world glut and the plant has stocks of 28,000 tons.

BICC entered the project in the hope of gaining cheap and *secure aluminium for its own* use, while comparatively RTZ had little use for the metal but did supply some of the raw material—bauxite.

However, the plant has never achieved full capacity—at present it is running at 60 per cent—and, because of teething troubles, the output has not been cheap.

A spokesman for BICC said yesterday the company had not received any cheap aluminium from the plant and had decided that with the present large surpluses it could "shop around" for supplies. He added the company had not seen the transfer from copper to aluminium that it had expected.

Anglesey, at the end of the last financial year, had received government grants of £14m, had long-term loans of £57.5m and bank overdrafts of £3.95m.

A spokesman for RTZ said that one of the reasons for the company reducing its commitment was that comparatively small profits—last year £4.1m at the attributable level—were generated in Britain by the company's activities to offset the losses being incurred by Anglesey.

£2.5m offer may end Ashbourne wrangle

The long saga of Ashbourne Investments, the financial and industrial group at the centre of one of the City's lengthiest takeover wrangles, could now be nearing a conclusion following a £2.5m bid for it yesterday by Central & Sherwood.

The offer is being recommended by the majority of the Ashbourne board, advised by Slaker, Walker, and also by the *Ashbourne Shareholders Action* Committee. But Central & Sherwood said last night that it had so far had no indication on *how the bid was viewed by "the* consortium" controlling 44 per cent of Ashbourne equity.

The shares held by the con*sortium—defined as "Topview* Limited and Mr Bernard Glazer, their associates and nominees or persons subsequently acquiring those shares"—broadly represent the shares originally under the control of Crest International Securities. Corporate Guarantee Trust and their associates who put together a 46p a share cash offer for Ashbourne back in December, 1973.

The offer was never implemented and much of the past two years was spent in confrontations with the Takeover Panel, legal hearings and boardroom disputes.

It now appears that the consortium is not being offered the 20p a share cash alternative extended to non-consortium shareholders. The paper offer is: for each Ashbourne share, 18p nominal of 12 per cent unsecured loan stock 1984 of Central & Sherwood; and for every £1 nominal of Ashbourne convertible, 70p nominal of C & S stock.

Finance for the cash alternative is being provided by Brandt's, the merchant bank.

BSC must save £200m overheads

By Christopher Thomas
Labour Staff

Union leaders have been told by the British Steel Corporation that it must save £200m a year in overheads, and gave a firm warning that it would not increase its present loan debt of *£1,897m.*

With losses already running at more than £5m a week and showing signs of increasing, and with output in decline, the corporation invited unions to "come up with ideas". But the BSC's ideas centre on reducing the wages bill by 20 per cent and cutting out uneconomic and old plant.

The corporation has told the Government it does not want to continue to accept loan capital from the taxpayer "to fight *a deteriorating situation".* If the corporation goes on as at present, it says, it will even have to borrow to pay revenue expenses including wages. In the first half of the current financial year the BSC is believed to have lost more than £120m.

Savings in the present financial year worked out in cooperation with the unions are expected to total £73m instead of the target of £110m. But with the worsening situation, the BSC says the target must be raised.

It forecasts a borrowing requirement of £1,510m over the next two financial years, and the implications for the 220,000 workers are clearly grave.

Peter Hill writes: Minimum *selling prices on steel products* are expected to be introduced shortly by the European Commission as part of the strategy *to contain the crisis in the* Community's steel industry.

£32.5m cash injection for Grindlays Bank

By Christopher Wilkins

Grindlays Bank is to receive cash to the value of £32.5m as a result of its long-awaited capital injection.

In a letter to shareholders in Grindlays Holdings, Lord *Aldington, the chairman, re*veals that First National City Bank of New York is to subscribe £5m in return for 2.4 *million new shares, which will* lift the American bank's stake in Grindlays Bank from 40 to 49 per cent.

The price being paid by Citibank is £2.11 a share, exactly equivalent to Grindlays' net asset value at the end of June after heavy loss provisions had resulted in a reduction of £26m in its capital resources over the previous 18 months.

Also, loans have been raised totalling £27.5m. These take the form of a $9m sterling loan and a $38m loan, both repayable in five years. The loans have been arranged by Lloyds Bank, which holds 41.4 per cent of Grindlays Holdings.

The dollar loan has been completed on an interest rate margin over Eurodollar inter*bank rate of only 1/16 per cent.* This is an exceptionally fine rate of interest and suggests that Lloyds may have sub*scribed for the whole of the* loan itself. Last night a spokesman for Lloyds declined to comment on who the participants in the loans were.

The sterling loan carries a much bigger margin over interbank rate of 1¼ per cent. The overall rate on the package as a whole is 7/16 per cent.

The capital restructuring will have to be approved by shareholders of Grindlays Holdings, whose stake in the bank is to be reduced from 60 to 51 per cent.

Building society lending reaches a record £490m

By Margaret Stone

Building society lending broke all records during October. Advances rose from £445m to £490m while loan approvals shot up to £517m from £490m in September.

The inflow of funds into the movement was equally satisfactory. Net receipts at £306m were the highest since April's £406m, and compare with the £276m recorded for September. During October £843m was invested and £537m withdrawn.

By the new year the societies will probably be under some pressure to recommend a cut in the investment rate, which is now 7 per cent, grossing up to 10.7 per cent.

The problem will be what to do with the mortgage rate. When the societies last reduced the investment rate from 7.5 per cent to 7 per cent in June, there was no alteration to the 11 per cent mortgage rate.

Of more immediate concern to the societies is the likely government reaction to the amount of money which societies are pumping into the market.

The joint unofficial policy of both Government and societies is that mortgage lending should be in the order of £460m so as to prevent a housing price escalation.

Discount house to buy 45 pc stake in money broker

Discount house Gerrard & National has agreed to purchase 45.93 per cent of the Murray-Jones Group, one of the largest firms of international money brokers, from the founder and present chairman, Mr Paul Murray-Jones. The consideration is £745,000 payable over three years.

This will raise Gerrard's total holding to 90.03 per cent and it is proposing to make an offer on the same terms for the remaining 9.97 per cent owned by the staff.

*Two years ago Union Dis*count acquired the minority interests of its money broking subsidiary, now called Udisco Brokers.

Property shares hit by rent fears

In an otherwise quiet stock market yesterday, property shares were notable for early weakness on renewed fears that falling rents would necessitate further asset write-downs.

Investor's Week, page 20

ot cts new olicy

ment now admits its anti-inflation re working as present £6-a-week policy and the ill have to be fol- w form of pay and

l Foot, Secretary Employment, and Villiams, Secretary Prices and Con- ion, yesterday told tion of British ference that the ntary policy had ding success and vernment's pro- ntrolling inflation t target". id yesterday that ed industry's view gure inflation in unrealistic target pay policy was to a "free-for-all". ave to be another was too early to it form it should

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nore workers were Leyland's Rover ull, yesterday as and union repre- t for talks on dis- have halted all ction. Car output a standstill for fortnight after a 1,000 assembly

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ible trade deficit $106m (nearly October over the nth. The deficit m, compared with ber last year.

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rhouse and Com- answer to recent s that its Singa- as never acted as the three Beaver Singapore. These *re Beaver Securi-* (Singapore) and rwriting.

Price trend still down despite month's surge

By Melvyn Westlake

Public sector tariff and fare increases in October led to the sharpest monthly increase in the official retail price index since the early summer.

However, the broad underlying deceleration in the pace of inflation is still evident. According to figures published yesterday by the Department of Employment, prices rose in October (excluding seasonal food) by 1.3 per cent, or 1.4 per cent if seasonal foods are included. This compares with increases of 1 per cent or less in the previous three months. The larger increase last month was considerably influenced by *the Government's continuing* policy of allowing nationalized industry and other public sector agencies to raise prices to more commercial levels.

The recent increase in telephone and postal services accounted for about a quarter of the October rise in the retail price index.

Also, there were increases in domestic coal, coke and gas prices, as well as higher local authority rents and transport fares.

The November price movement is likely to be similarly affected, under the influence of higher London bus and Tube fares and the inclusion of higher gas bills for some areas not so far covered.

Apart from the public sector increases, higher prices were also recorded in both seasonal and non-seasonal food and a wide variety of durable household goods.

Yet, by every measure, the underlying trend in inflation is shown to be downwards. The decline is shown most starkly when the three-month trend is expressed at an annual rate. *Since the mid-summer inflation* has, on this measure, been running at about 12 to 13 per cent, which is half or even a third of *the level experienced a few* months ago.

This reduction clearly owes much to the impact that the economic recession has had on the pace of wage costs. The growth of earnings has been slackening for some time, although until fairly recently the 1974 pay explosion continued to be an influence on prices.

Before that, the world commodity *boom of 1972-74 had* been the dominating factor.

RETAIL PRICES

The following are the index numbers (January 15, 1974=100) *for retail prices, not seasonally* adjusted, released by the Department of Employment yesterday:

	(1) All items	(2) All items, *except* seasonal food	(3) Annual rate of increase in (2) over 6 months earlier
1974			
Oct	113.2	113.7	14.4
Nov	115.2	115.6	15.1
Dec	116.9	117.4	16.9
1975			
Jan	119.9	120.5	20.0
Feb	121.9	122.5	23.3
March	124.3	124.8	25.4
April	129.1	129.4	29.5
May	134.5	134.8	36.0
June	137.1	137.1	36.4
July	138.5	138.5	32.1
Aug	139.3	139.7	30.0
Sept	140.5	140.9	27.5
Oct	142.5	142.8	21.9

Trade deficit is almost unchanged at £206m

By Our Economics Staff

Record export earnings and a record import bill in October yielded no significant variation in the visible trade deficit. At £206m the deficit implied a current account deficit, after crediting an assumed invisible surplus of £110m, of £96m, equivalent to an annual balance of payments deficit of £1,150m.

Britain's current account deficit in the first 10 months of the year was £1,522m and, if the last two months' experience is repeated this month and in December, the deficit for the year will be about £1,700m, well under half 1974's £3,668m. Nonetheless the deficit on current account has been running at just over £150m a month in the latest three months, which is £30m a month higher than in the representative five months from March to July.

The strong improvement in the balance of payments position thus seems to have come to an end, at least for the time being, since the summer. The £30m deterioration in the monthly average was more than accounted for by an increase of £44m a month in the deficit on trade in oil and oil products, because of a larger volume of crude oil imports and because of higher oil prices.

Visible trade in other goods improved from a monthly average surplus of £1m in the five months to July to a monthly surplus of £12m in the last three months.

The terms of trade, which have been "improving" (in the *sense that export prices have* risen faster than import prices) since the second quarter of 1974, deteriorated in October by 1 per cent. This was partly due to the slower rise (1 per cent) in Britain's export prices

UK TRADE

The following are the October trade figures, seasonally adjusted and corrected on a balance of payments basis with allowance for known recording errors, as released by the Department of Trade:

		Exports	Imports	Visible balance
1973		11,771	14,066	−2,295
1974		15,886	21,120	−5,234
1973	Q1	2,669	2,998	−329
	Q2	2,831	3,219	−388
	Q3	3,072	3,655	−583
	Q4	3,199	4,194	−995
1974	Q1	3,490	4,762	−1,272
	Q2	3,996	5,332	−1,335
	Q3	4,231	5,430	−1,199
	Q4	4,169	5,596	−1,427
1975	Q1	4,532	5,368	−836
	Q2	4,461	5,148	−687
	Q3	4,633	5,562	−929
May		1,612	1,693	−81
June		1,484	1,729	−242
July		1,563	1,916	−352
Aug		1,487	1,858	−371
Sept		1,583	1,788	−205
Oct p		1,740	1,946	−206

p Provisional.

TERMS OF TRADE

The following are the unit value index numbers for visible trade (not seasonally adjusted) issued by the Department of Trade yesterday:

		1970=100 Exports	Imports	Terms of Trade*
1971		105.6	104.7	100.8
1972		111.0	109.6	101.3
1973		126.0	139.7	90.2
1974		162.7	217.3	74.9
1973	Q1	119.3	123.4	96.7
	Q2	123.8	133.1	93.0
	Q3	129.1	146.7	88.0
	Q4	136.1	162.0	84.0
1974	Q1	147.2	194.5	75.7
	Q2	159.9	218.4	73.2
	Q3	168.1	224.2	75.0
	Q4	175.8	231.3	76.0
1975	Q1	184.9	237.8	77.7
	Q2	193.4	241.2	80.2
	Q3	202.4	244.6	82.7
May		193.3	241.4	80.1
June		196.0	240.8	81.4
July		199.8	241.8	82.6
Aug		202.5	244.8	82.7
Sept		204.9	247.3	82.9
Oct p		207.2	252.5	82.1

p Provisional
*Export Unit Value Index as a percentage of the Import Unit Value Index.

Chrysler chief sees Mr Varley next week

By Edward Townsend

Future operations of Chrysler UK's car and commercial vehicle plants now hinge on next week's meeting in London between Mr Eric Varley, Secretary of State for Industry, and Mr John Riccardo, chairman of the Chrysler Corporation of America.

At Mr Varley's *request*, Mr Riccardo has agreed to return to Britain to hear the Government's views on his ultimatum, delivered to the Prime Minister last week, that continuation of the United Kingdom operation in its present form *depends* on substantial state aid.

The Department of Industry confirmed yesterday that the meeting had been arranged, but no details were given. Chrysler, fearful that Mr Riccardo would be lobbied by angry workers, said it would not be revealing the time or place.

How the markets moved

The Times index: 153.32 −0.23
The FT index: 365.6 −0.8

Rises

Amal Colls	20p to 490p	Moss Eng	2p to 42p
APV Hldgs	7p to 245p	Peko Wallsend	5p to 455p
Cater Ryder	5p to 260p	Petaling Tin	4p to 110p
EMI	5p to 221p	Sime Darby	5p to 102p
Heath, C. E.	4p to 270p	StorehRl	7p to 87p
Jones Stroud	4p to 57p	Travis & Arnold	4p to 104p
Minorco	12p to 206p	Turriff	10p to 72p

Falls

Amal Inv	41p to 13p	Midhurst Whites	1p to 10p
Bracken Mines	10p to 109p	Peachey Prop	2p to 21p
Cons Tea & Lnd	10p to 360p	Reliance Grp	10p to 440p
East Dagga	3p to 37p	Standard Chart	10p to 480p
Grootvlei	8p to 135p	Town & Com	1p to 9½p
Hammerson	8p to 317p	Ultramar	6p to 208p
Leslie	8p to 68p	Unilever	4p to 410p

Equities closed the account quietly.
Gilt-edged securities were a little firmer on the MLR cut.
Sterling fell 75 pts to $2.0465. The "effective devaluation" rate was 29.7 per cent.

Gold fell $1.75 to $142 an ounce.
SDR-$ was 1.17890 on Friday, while SDR-£ was 0.576113.
Commodities: Reuter's index was at 1125.8 (previously 1129.4).

Reports, pages 20 and 21

THE POUND

	Bank buys	Bank sells
Australia $	1.68	1.62
Austria Sch	38.50	36.50
Belgium Fr	84.00	81.00
Canada $	2.12	2.07
Denmark Kr	12.65	12.25
Finland Mkk	8.15	7.90
France Fr	9.25	8.95
Germany DM	5.45	5.25
Greece Dr	79.00	73.00
Hongkong $	10.55	10.35
Italy Lr	1560.00	1505.00
Japan Yn	645.00	620.00
Netherlands Gld	5.55	5.35
Norway Kr	11.60	11.25
Portugal Esc	76.00	65.00
S Africa Rd	1.80	1.67
Spain Pes	126.00	120.50
Sweden Kr	9.25	8.95
Switzerland Fr	5.55	5.35
US $	2.09	2.04
Yugoslavia Dnr	42.50	39.00

Rates for small denomination bank notes only, as supplied yesterday by Barclays Bank International, Ltd. Different rates apply to travellers' cheques and other foreign currency business.

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NIGERIA

NIGERIAN PETROLEUM REFINING COMPANY LIMITED

POST OF

GENERAL MANAGER

Applications are invited from suitably qualified candidates for the top management position of General Manager of the NIGERIAN PETROLEUM REFINING COMPANY LIMITED.

THE JOB:
The General Manager is responsible to the Board of the Company for the successful operation of the refinery at Alesa-Eleme, near Port Harcourt. He is responsible for the technical, financial and administrative management of the refinery.

QUALIFICATIONS AND EXPERIENCE:
(a) A good degree preferably in chemical/mechanical engineering or science from a recognised university and/or other professional qualifications.
(b) Not less than ten years of industrial experience relevant to the refining technology or related discipline, and a good industrial relations background.
(c) Between 40 and 45 years of age with a mature personality and with ability to project a good public relations image of the Company.

CONDITIONS OF SERVICE:
The salary is very competitive, attractive and negotiable. There are also generous fringe benefits and allowances including furnished accommodation and a car.

METHOD OF APPLICATION:
Hand-written applications, stating age, qualifications and experience together with copies of relevant credentials should be forwarded with the envelope marked "C/GM" and addressed to: The Secretary, Nigerian Petroleum Refining Company Ltd., 21/25 Broad Street, P.O. Box 2181, LAGOS, Nigeria.

Applications will be treated in the strictest confidence and should be received before December 31, 1975.

as a main board director and Mr P. Nicholls, ... operates over 2,500 Mail Order and Retail Establishments in the U.K. and Overseas

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Will TUC 'reflation' stoke fires of inflation?

From Col J. M. Hopkinson

Sir, Last Thursday (October 30) you reported that the Trades Union Congress Economic Committee were urging *Mr Wilson to aim at reflation.* Perhaps nothing illustrates more clearly the failure of the trade unions and *indeed of* many politicians, to understand the nature and evil of inflation than this misuse of the word reflation. It means "inflation of currency after a deflation". Since we have still a high rate of inflation, there cannot be deflation. What Mr Murray and the TUC are really asking for is an increase in the rate of inflation.

This is not a quibble about a word. Loose terminology is *symptomatic of confused* thought. Thus the £6 pay limit is hailed as a unique sacrifce by the trade unions though if, as seems almost certain, the maximum proves to be the minimum, the cost of the £312 annual increase per person will be many billions of pounds, so large that the Government has not dared to disclose the figure and very few of us have ventured to ask. I have been told that the cost would be about £6,000m, assuming that the self-employed accept no increase and excluding the cost of extra pensions, indexed or otherwise, as well as the cost of special cases, such as MPs, blastfurnacemen and the recipients in the public sector of London allowances.

There are many cures for high inflation, all of them painful, which is why politicians of all parties and countries are so loath to persevere with them. But first, evidently, trade unionists, employers, civil servants and politicians still need to be taught what inflation means and why it is so evil and so stupid. So please forgive me if I write in elementary terms.

The most important functions of money are a measure of value and a unit of account. As such, money is a vital ingredient of any commercial or *industrial contract*, more omnipresent than others such as weights, measures, quantities and time. *It is just as important* for the unit of money to be as stable as the pint or the hour, though men have so far failed to achieve this. What would we think of a government which proposed to reduce shrinkage in the capacity of a pint to 10 per cent per annum in a year's time, or claimed proposals to limit an *increase in cigarette smoking* to 10 per cent per annum as an anti-smoking programme?

The two worst *evils of* inflaton are, first, the greed, envy and moral disintegration, of which the Archbishop of Canterbury has spoken and which have been as obvious a feature of our inflation as that of the Weimar Republic; secondly, the erosion of capital, both private and state, which has been partially obscured by inadequate accounting and huge foreign loans, and which has inevitably led to tragic unemployment. We have been feasting on the seed corn of industry and we cannot hope for good harvests until the shortage has been made good. North Sea oil will help but only if is ceases to lure us to complacency. Compare the gross value of the oil expected in 1980 with the cost of the £6 a week extra pay policy estimated above.

Inflation must be stopped, not just reduced to an increase of 10 per cent per annum. That will take the courage of a de Gaulle and the common sense of a housewife.

Yours faithfully,
J. M. HOPKINSON,
Chairman,
Automatic Business Machines,
ABM House,
11 *Wyfold Road,*
London, SW6.
November 3.

The value of the pound and the facts of life

From Captain R. C. Todhunter, RN (ret)

Sir, On my return from France *last week, I was delighted but* mystified to see from the papers that inflation was being brought under control, that we were past the trough of the *depression, and that light was* appearing at the end of the tunnel, etc.

None of this good news appears to have reached our French friends. When we arrived in France, five weeks ago, we were able to buy 9.25 French francs for a pound sterling. During our stay the rate fell steadily, and by the time we left we could only obtain 8.80 francs for our pound. This represents a fall in the value of sterling of 50 per cent per annum and, if it continues, we shall get 4.75 francs for a pound this time next year and 15 centimes for it a year later.

To a non-expert in monetary matters the rate that one obtains from the banks represents the facts of life and, if this is so, the facts are that *inflation is roaring away with* the value of our money at a terrifying rate, and is about as *much under control as a mad* dog.

Perhaps some of your expert readers, Sir, can *explain* where my conclusions are wrong and provide some more sand in which to bury my head.

Yours truly,
R. C. TODHUNTER,
The Gatehouse,
Nutfield,
Redhill RH1 4HQ.
November 8.

Inland Revenue contribution to 'red tape'

From Mr T. T. John

Sir, A company that I advise is repaying a loan from the Portsmouth Corporation by equal instalments payable every six months. To comply with the Taxes Acts the following actions must be taken:

1. Every six months my clients must calculate what part of the instalment represents interest, obtain details of the *current rate* of income tax and deduct tax from the interest portion of the instalment. They must then send the corporation a Certificate of Deduction of Tax and a cheque for the net amount of the instalment.

2. My clients must also complete a four-page Inland Revenue form CT61 and send *this with a cheque to the Col*lector of Taxes.

3. The Collector of Taxes has to bank the cheque, send a receipt to my clients and must inform the Inspector of Taxes of the details on the form CT61.

4. However, the Portsmouth Corporation are not liable to tax! They must therefore send the Certificate of Tax Deduction to the Inland Revenue and claim repayment of tax.

5. The Inland Revenue must *check the claim and when they* have approved it send a payment order to the corporation.

6. *The corporation must go* through their normal routines to pay the tax repayment into their bank account.

7. The Post Office, of course, have to deliver at least six letters to complete the chain.

I have suggested to the Inland Revenue that everybody would benefit if my clients could pay the gross amount of the instalments direct to the Corporation by banker's order. Somerset House, however, insist that the *company must follow the rules* laid down in the Taxes Acts.

This is a typical example of civil servants' blind adherence to regulations and it does not surprise me that the sole output of a rapidly increasing percentage of the population is a huge pile of "red tape" and waste paper.

Yours faithfully,
TREVOR JOHN.
33 Welbeck Street,
London, W1M 8BR.
November 7.

Taxpayers' union

From Miss Mary Nixon

Sir, The National Union of British Taxpayers (NUBT). Please, please, could we have one?

There would surely be no shortage of members for this *union, if only a leader would* come forward.

Any offers?

Yours faithfully,
MARY NIXON,
Greystones,
Ruan Minor,
Helston,
Cornwall, TR12 7JL.
November 5.

'In the future, it is suggested, it may have as great an impact as the printed word has had up to now'

The computer's growing role in education

Kenneth Owen
Technology Correspondent

Research into computer-assisted learning has led to significant new concepts beyond the simple "programmed learning" type of instruction. In the future, it is suggested, the computer may have as great an impact on teaching and learning as the *printed word has had up to now.*

At the mid-point of a £2m, five-year national programme to develop computer-assisted learning methods, a review of progress was given last week by Mr Richard Hooper, director of the programme.* He was speaking in Rome at a private seminar on computers and society, held by Sperry Univac.

In education generally, the use of computers began in university research—indeed, the *first* computers were invented in universities (in Britain, Germany and the United States) to *help solve complex* mathematical research problems. The computer is now indispensable as a research tool in many academic disciplines, and has itself become an object of research.

From this followed the need to teach about computers. Degrees in computing science were mounted at the universities, and courses in programming and the wider aspects of computing began to appear in secondary schools. Much of this has been in the context of mathematics departments.

Undergraduates have been *taught how to use computers* as tools of their various subjects, from engineering to *economics.*

As an aid to administration, too, computers in education *form* a large market, since education itself has become an important industry. (Britain's spending on education now exceeds that on defence.) The systems that have evolved include student records, teachers' pay, timetabling, library administ*ration and stock control.*

In moving towards true computer-assisted learning (or CAL) an intermediate activity which is known as computer-*managed learning, or CML,* has emerged. This includes the use of computers to help in testing students, to *route students* through individual courses made up of different combinations of subjects and to keep classroom records.

The Open University, for example, marks by computer 250,000 assignments a year *from its* 50,000 students; and computers are used in processing General Certificate of *Education* O-level and A-level courses.

Computer-assisted learning in the normally accepted sense began in the early 1960s with the programmed, question-and-answer sequences (known as computer-assisted instruction, or CAI) which enabled tuition to be given automatically and on an individual basis.

Euphoric prophecies for CAI have since given way to more realistic claims, mainly be*cause the new techniques* have proved very costly. Stanford University's celebrated CAI *course in Russian was closed* down a few years ago, Mr Hooper recalled, because it was costing three times as much as traditional methods.

To be realistic, there is little scope for any significant investment in CAI in Britain. At *present* less than 3 per cent of the educational budget in England and Wales is spent on *teaching materials,* of all kinds, including books. Only about 300 out of 6,000 secondary schools in *Britain have* terminals.

But the "traditional" tutoring type of CAI is now overshadowed in practice by the use of the computer as a simulation, or modelling, device. In essence this is doing in the classroom and school laboratory what the flight simulator has done for flying training.

In these applications the computer is used to build a resource from which the student can learn. A mathematical model can represent a physical process or an engineering system, for example, and the student can use the computer terminal to study the effect of particular variations.

This gives great flexibility in the learning process. Expensive or dangerous experiments can themselves be simulated; the nature of physical processes (or economic systems or business situations) can be fully explored. Graphic techniques can give a powerful impetus to understanding.

The power of data-bases, also, can be harnessed across a wide range of subjects. Schoolchildren in Suffolk, for example, are learning about *local history* from an analysis of nineteenth-century census returns.

For the future Mr Hooper identifies a number of *general issues* which will affect the use of computers in education.



Mr Richard Hooper, Director of the National Development Programme in Computer Assisted Learning.

Traditionally, teaching learning have been private unrecorded activities. By trast, the computer is *recording* technology w coupled with a reaction ag *the general principle* of tinuous assessment in sch poses personal problems privacy and security.

Cost-effectiveness in e tion can be increased onl lowering the teacher/stu ratio and by reducing th *quirement* for educat buildings (teachers' sal and buildings take up the of the education budget). computer might help t both, but would be resiste the educational establish

Education is clearly a and virtually untapped m for the computer man turers. If educationists de decide on *their uses of* computer, it will be de for them by powerful man turing interests.

Already accepted academically respectable universities and colleges, computer is moving down the schools. It is here he to shape academic discip just as print has done in past.

In future years, Hooper argues, the com is likely to have the sam lationship to education scholarship as print has Technology is indeed answer, he sums up. But was the question?

* National Development gramme in Computer Ass Learning, London.

John Earle

An industrial revolution struggles for survival in Sardinia

The village of Orgosolo in central Sardinia is notorious for banditry; it is also in the catch*ment area from which a new* chemicals and textiles complex draws its workers.

It was in 1969 that the Italian Government decided to build the 300,000m lire (£200m) complex. "Give the shepherds something to do", it was said, "and they will change from potential bandits to good honest workers."

The task was assigned to the state oil and chemicals corporation ENI, later joined on a fifty-*fifty basis by the Montedison* chemicals and fibres group. The site selected was the formerly *malarial plain outside Ottana.*

Production began this summer and will gradually work up to an annual capacity of 80,000 tons of terephthalic acid, 58,000 tons of polyester polymers, 30,000 tons of continuous polyester yarn, 25,000 tons of polyester fibres and 50,000 tons of acrylic fibres. But being located far from its suppliers of raw *materials and the downstream* processors of its intermediates, no one ever expected the factory to pay its way.

This is no novelty in the underdeveloped part of Italy, where decisions are often governed by social rather than economic criteria. What has surprised the management has been the attitude of the workforce, whose strike record is higher than in the other plants of ANIC, ENI's chemical subsidiary.

Absenteeism

The workers have also won quicker promotion than elsewhere, despite inexperience. Workers of a contracting firm building the plant have, in the past three and a half years, obtained through industrial action an Indemnita di presenza, or daily bonus, for just turning up, originally of 350 lire (25p), now 4,500 lire (£3.20).

Absenteeism of 25 per cent is normal, rising at times to 40 per cent. According to Signor Luigi Farris, plant manager and himself a Sardinian, this *presents a special problem. The* authorities deliberately avoided building an ugly workers' town round the factory, encouraging them to live in their home villages so as not to be uprooted from the land—*and, the cynics say, from the* local politicians who receive their vote. When a key man fails to turn up for one of the three daily shifts, it is necessary to send a car hunting round the countryside for a stand-in.

Trade unions

The management encourages membership of trade unions, and out of the 2,700 workforce (another 900 are employed by *outside contractors)* about 1,000 are said to belong to the Communist-Socialist CGIL, and *about 900 to the Catholic* CISL. But a trade union organizer finds a very different set of problems and mentality to those on the mainland and can easily feel out of his depth.

In analysing reasons for the bad labour record, sociologists speak of trauma, of the rejection of the factory as a foreign *implant, of the strain for some*one used to the liberty of moving with a flock of sheep having to check in and work to the minute within the bounds of four walls.

There is also, simply, the fatigue of a possibly 12-hour day (factory shift plus travelling time) five days a week, coupled with flock-tending or tilling land in the remaining time. Two shepherds from one village are reported to take turns at working at Ottana while the other is ostensibly sick and looks after their two flocks.

Under Italian law the employer is barred from checking on workers' health with their doctors and the system of *Health Insurance Institute* doctors, responsible for this, functions badly, if at all.

The management said, however, that this summer they managed to dismiss about 15 workers who had been absent for no less than nine months.

Another reason for discontent is the bus travelling time; which, instead of lasting 30 minutes as recommended by the planners, can take 70 or 80 minutes. The regional authorities were slow in organizing a bus network, and did so only after the pressure of strikes and demonstrations.

Criticism

New problems have arisen with the kidnapping of a visiting ENI engineer from Milan, Signor Carlo Travaglino, near Orgosolo on October 29. This poses the question whether the company will be able to get staff from the mainland to work at Ottana and whether it will have to take elaborate and expensive measures to ensure their protection.

The industrialization of central Sardinia is still in its fancy. Signor Nino Rov group SIR, is also going a with rival plans for fi manufacture in the area fact, his officials complain their project ante-dated the ENI/Montedison, but that were subsequently obstru and forced to decentralize Ottana to smaller plants in lying villages.

Ottana arouses much cism in the island on grounds that the emphasis industrialization should ins be put on agriculture-rel activities, though it is a re which could hardly be ab oned at this stage. Howe several years must elapse bei its contribution can be jud

Business appointments

ATV Network executive changes

Lord Windlesham has been named sole managing director of **ATV Network Ltd,** and takes up *the appointment following the* departure at the end of the year of Mr Bruce Gingell, joint managing director with Lord Windlesham. Mr Gingell is returning to Australia.

Mr Jack Gill, executive deputy chairman of **ATV Corporation,** the parent company, and Mr Louis Benjamin, an executive director, are to be joint managing directors of the corporation.

Mr F. Cooper has joined the board of **Tobacco Securities Trust.**

The Duke of Atholl and Mr A. V. Hare have become directors of **Pearson Longman.** Mr W. B. Morrell has resigned from the board.

Mr R. L. Harper has succeeded Mr T. M. Jones as chairman and chief executive of **Reckitt and Colman, Australia.** *Mr Jones remains* on the board of Reckitt and Colman Ltd.

Sir John Marshall, who joined the home board of the **National Bank of New Zealand** in February, has become its chairman.

Mr J. M. Maclaren has been named assistant general manager and actuary of **The Scottish Provident Institution.** Mr W. A. B. Scott has been promoted to secretary.

Mr E. R. Porter becomes treasurer and senior vice-president of **National Westminster Bank's** new executive office, North America, in New York.

Mr D. S. Rose has been appointed actuary and joins the board of **National Mutual Life Assurance.**

Mr C. C. Cooper, Mr D. H. Sandry, Mr W. E. Stanton and Mr C. D. Tyler have joined the board of **Charles Clifford Industries.**

Mr Martin Alton, formerly secretary and manager Bankers Trust International, is the new secretary to the **British Transport Docks Board** following Mr Keith Stuart's appointment as director and general manager from January 1.

Mr J. Strauss has been made a director of **Progressive Securities Investment Trust.**

Mr A. J. H. Buckley has retired from and Mr R. E. Whitten has joined the board of **James Finlay.**

An International Group in many fields of textiles

COATS PATONS
LIMITED

Interim Announcement

Unaudited results for January/June 1975 and the comparative figures for 1974 are as follows:—

	Jan./June 1975 £000s	Jan./June 1974 £000s
Turnover	226,567	213,338
Trading profit before depreciation	26,027	33,143
Less: Depreciation	5,340	5,134
Trading profit	20,687	28,009
Interest and other charges	4,773	4,207
	15,914	23,802
Profits of associated companies	226	615
Investment and other income	29	533
Pre-tax profit	16,169	24,950
Taxation	7,825	11,730
	8,344	13,220
Investment grants	195	165
	8,539	13,385
Interest of minority shareholders	1,163	1,805
	7,376	11,580
Preference dividends	22	24
Profit earned for Ordinary shareholders	7,354	11,556
Interim Dividend	2,613	2,394
	4,741	9,162

The results for January/June, 1975, reflect the world recession which has affected activity levels since the peak volume sales of July/December, 1973. Comparison of volume sales in the three half-yearly periods since then show reduction from the base period of 6%, 16% and 20%.

Against this background and with constantly inflating costs it was impossible to pass on all the inflation and margins therefore fell. We concentrated on liquidity during the period and did not attempt to achieve additional volume on uneconomic terms.

Liquidity has improved considerably during the year and by December we expect to have reduced borrowings by between £20/£25,000,000.

Sales rose by £13,229,000, or 6%, of which £11,350,000 was due to exchange gain. Trading profit, which included an exchange gain of £1,300,000, fell by £7,322,000, or 26%, margins slipping from 13.1% to 9.1%. The interest charge rose slightly but was considerably lower than in July/December, 1974, a trend which is continuing.

The trading conditions referred to above explain the drop in associated companies' earnings.

The overall tax rate rose from 47.0% to 48.4%. No provision is required in respect of Advance Corporation Tax not immediately recoverable.

Profit earned for Ordinary shareholders fell by 36.4%.

As a result of computing tax at 35% (1974 30%) preference dividends take £22,000, as compared with £24,000 in January/June, 1974.

These results should at least be repeated in the second half-year and could show a minor improvement.

There are a few signs that the recession may be bottoming out. Inflation, however, continues, and an increase in demand will not necessarily assist any recovery of margins during 1976.

In accordance with our announcement of 17th June, 1975, and with the consent of the Treasury, the interim dividend is 0.9444 pence per share, payable on 31st December, 1975, to the Ordinary shareholders on the Register on 14th November, 1975.

Business Diary: Roche and the quiet life • Dole cue

Hoffmann-La Roche, the Swiss drugs group which has agreed to pay back to the Government £3.75m in excess profits has always been secretive—so secretive indeed that a shareholder who asked a question at an annual meeting is said to have been shown the door with the rebuke "No one asked you to buy shares" ringing in his ears.

But, what was simply a habit of mind before seems now to have been raised to the status *of an art. The 18 months* of negotiations which led up to this week's settlement were *shrouded in a cloak of security* so dense that, it now emerges, not even Roche's own lawyers were told about the talks with the Government.

While Roche's top negotiator was working out a deal behind closed doors in Whitehall, the solicitors and barristers retained by the group were beavering away merrily in their chambers quite unaware that their expensive eloquence would never be heard in court.

Roche, no doubt, would argue that they did it this way so that the lawyers would not lose their enthusiasm for the cause. There was, after all, always a *possibility that* the negotiations would fail and that the lawyers' work would have to be heard.

And, so we're told, it wasn't only the Roche camp that was kept in the dark. The numbers who were in the know in Whitehall could be counted on the fingers of one hand, and two of those were ministers.

Had a deal not been done, it is estimated, *the Roche case* could have continued to roll through the courts for another three or four years. Which raises an interesting speculation.

The arithmetic of the deal is this: the Government claimed £12m from Roche, which represented the excessive profits made between January 1, 1970, and April 23, 1973, the date at which a price cuts order came into force on the tranquilizers Librium and Valium. But, in return, the Government accepted that since the price cuts order the prices of the two drugs had become unduly low, having been held at the order prices during a period of roaring inflation and as the pound was effectively devalued against the Swiss Franc.

A counter claim of £8.25m was thus offset against the government claim of £12m (both figures including interest), leaving Roche to stump up only £3.75m.

The question being asked yesterday was what would have happened if settlement had not been reached for another three years? In the two and a half years since the price cuts order the Roche counter-claim was *valued at £8.25m. In a further* three years, it is probably fair to assume, it would continue to climb steadily upwards.

Just how long would it have been before the Roche counter-claim first matched and then began to exceed the claim made by the Government against Roche? The resolution of the affair might have involved *HMG in mailing a cheque to* Basle, rather than the other way around.

Marketing men

The man who feigned going out to work each morning for 18 *months rather than admit that*



"It's just that we've never before had a roustabout in the family, dear."

he'd been declared redundant . . . other and more honest souls made to feel by prospective *employers as if they have the* mark of Cain upon them . . .

These are two of the spectres *that Terry Sales, Ted Edwards,* Martin Forrai and Ken Greener would rather forget. They've all been made redundant at one time in their careers, and in a room in Croydon next month they will be reliving the experience for the benefit of others.

They're all members of the local branch of the Institute of Marketing, which, on December *5 is to test pilot a new coun*selling scheme for fellow members who find themselves casualties in this war of economic attrition.

Sales is a marketing development manager with Intek, a Reed International subsidiary which distributes recording instrument charts. On Thursday he was hard at work on his company's stand at a trade show in the Royal College of Physicians.

Three years ago, however, he was out on his ear when his *then employer, a subsidiary* of an American group, received orders from head office to trim *down the staff.*

Even with a name like Sales, it was to be another seven months before he landed a job in marketing.

Redundancy, he says, is hell. "You tell a prospective employer that you were *made* redundant, and he thinks you were sacked because you *couldn't get the sales."*

Sales was lucky. He had a few hundred in the bank, his wife was working and the dole just about covered the mortgage. He picked up some freelance work, which in time blossomed out into his present, full-time job.

Others are not so lucky and there are more and more of *them nowadays. Marketing men* and women, Sales says, are in the front line when the management knives come out.

Redundant institute members who turn up *next month,* sales says, will be able to take over their problems with the panel in confidence.

The branch is also asking firms to consider keeping on good men and women part time, rather than just throwing them out.

Postal service

Amid the Post Office's £440m deficit over the past two years the corporation's British Postal Consultancy Service seems to have been operating profitably for the past 10 years.

It is now ploughing a fertile furrow in the oil rich states of the Middle East, having picked up a £50,000 development study of postal services in Qatar and the establishment of a new post office for the principal city of Doha.

Headed by David Davey, the service's six consultants are now working on £50m worth of overseas contracts from Norway to New Zealand and from Barbados to Malaysia.

The Post Office will only say that the organization had consistently made a profitable contribution to Britain's postal business, but it regretted that protocol did not allow the breakdown of individual performances *within the corporation.*

The profits, however, run to a "fairly considerable figure", which we take to mean some hundreds of thousands of pounds.

Perhaps chairman Sir William Ryland ought to give them a *ring—if he can get through.*

week

es meet profit taking • NatWest divest further?

were not able to keep up the e previous week, which saw the more than 18 points, it would pose that there has been any the underlying tone of the rket. Persistent profit taking, influences and, yesterday, the ication of the trade figures, and a decision on the minimum played a part in holding back as always wanted to go better. s, still in a very liquid state, have displayed some selective interest in both leading and second-line stocks, though as the week drew to a close this interest tended to wane. At the close of trading the index stood at 365.6, a fall of 3.7 on the week, but 14.4 better over the two-week account.

On the fixed-interest side, the trend towards lower United States prime rates and the growing certainty of a cut in MLR, confirmed yesterday, made for fairly active trading. But prices were held back in the middle of the week by the Government Broker selling sizable amounts of the medium "tap" stock.

e stock market ing that the e just awaiting nt to launch National West- 23m disposal of lard Chartered g looked at light of how it nce sheet and od of a rights. eeds have the free capital by around 12 per cent, which is useful, but as far as the market is concerned, does not go far enough. However, the move has served to focus attention on the NatWest's 5.3 per cent holding in Commercial Union, which is presently worth about £24m.

NatWest attributed the disposal of the SC stake largely to potential incompatibility with an expanding presence in the United States, but the futility of holding such a low yielding investment and the obvious balance sheet advantages of selling were evidently not ignored, and on these grounds there would be much logic in expecting the CU stake to go the same way.

CU's nine-monthly figures are due on Monday, so the shares have more immediate things to worry about, but the belief that a big line of the shares may now be overhanging the market could well be an important factor for the price in the near term.

g the commodity market

spills of the ets have long freewheeling, ofessional in- ulator" as he atively known nes of Mincing ngton Avenue. ast year, with f the equity amble to find investment, s started to read appeal. his, a host of r commodity sprung up. At e scale, for e the likes of ties who have whereby folk flutter by try- various com- specific times ly similar to nd the stock- uch at the ant bankers cently set up open-ended s home in to provide h a way of n metals. number of s have now lient depart- e funds on r investors. example, one ading metal take this new usly enough to have established a flourishing private client section.

Further indications that this is not simply a flash in the pan, engendered by all the predictions that commodity prices must soon take off into orbit again, came last week with the news that Investing in Success Equities, an investment trust run by professional economists with a good track record for spotting new trends, was planning to extend its interest to commodities. And this week, reports that the British Steel Corporation was trying to interest the institutions in holding stocks of steel is another variation on the same theme.

Commodity investment, though, is not quite as straightforward as playing the stock-marker. In the first place, it demands a rather different—more intensive—approach by investors.

Because events in the commodity markets have a habit of moving with the speed of light—a crop failure in Ghana or mine disaster in Zambia can alter prices dramatically in just one trading session—investors have to keep in daily, and preferably hourly, contact with the markets. The alternative is to leave your dealer with discretionary powers and that requires a great deal of confidence in his expertise.

In the second place, the inherent pitfalls in the commodity markets are that much greater than in the equity market. In the softs—cocoa, sugar, coffee—the action is concentrated in the futures markets where investors operate on "margin"—that is they need only lay out 10 per cent of the total contract price.

If the commodity goes up, all well and good; you may well double your outlay. But conversely, it does not have to go down all that far to wipe out your stake money altogether. There are then all the gearing benefits of an equity warrant and all the attendant risks as well. Which is why newcomers to the commodity game often stick to options which put a ceiling on potential losses.

In the metals, these forward markets are much less well developed. That does not mean if you buy copper for delivery in three months time that you will have to clear a space in the garage if the market moves against you, as the metal can be held in London Metal Exchange warehouses at a very small cost. The snag is that the minimum outlay is very much greater—in the case of copper the smallest contract is for 25 tonnes which at current prices will cost around £14,500.

FE

Fixed interest

Long gilts versus loan stocks

Gilt-edged stocks are, as I expected, now well set into a canter for Christmas. Yesterday's ½-point cut in minimum lending rate to 11½ per cent will not have added much to the immediate turn of speed at the shorter end, where it has already been discounted; but I think short-dated gilts will move reasonably steadily ahead over the next few weeks with sterling—benefiting from good trade figures and fairly low American interest rates—providing a following wind.

And this is going to provide bigger opportunities at the longer end, to which I think that the weight of investment interest is going to shift. The yield curve—the gap between the yields on short-dated and long-dated stocks—is now so steep that we are all but certain to see some switching from the former to the latter; and because of the greater volatility of longer-dated stocks this will have a disproportionate effect on prices.

The longer end will benefit, too, from the evidence—as in the retail price index published yesterday—that the rate of inflation is now dropping back. So there should be some modest gains to be made in longer-dated stocks even now.

But however brisk the run to Christmas, I think the whole field is going to take a fall thereafter: New Year will provide the market's Beechers Brook. And I expect it to be followed by a lot of floundering—unless the International Monetary Fund provides the sort of stimulant that will set the market on its feet again by, for instance, insisting upon and obtaining some rigorous controls on public spending as a condition for the further loans for which Britain is likely to be asking next year.

So it looks, for the moment, as though investors should be pulling their money out of gilts before the New Year, and putting it into short term instruments. The question is, which?

At the moment the best deal available to the investor of modest means who wants both a high degree of security for his capital and a reasonable degree of flexibility in withdrawing it is provided by building society deposits, which yield 10.7 per cent grossed up at the basic rate of tax. Investors have not, however, been slow to latch on to the fact, with the result that the building societies are awash with cash: and it seems likely that they could put their rates to investors down in the near future.

So I am inclined to think that it would pay to make slightly more of a commitment and go for a local authority negotiable "yearling" bond. The rates on these have been falling recently, with the coupon on last week's issue coming down from 12¼ to 11¾ per cent; but I am inclined to think that there is still enough of a differential there for them to provide a good compromise for the man whose primary object is to secure his capital but who also wants a fixed rate.

The rates available on fixed term investments with local authorities are bound to go down next week after yesterday's cut in MLR; they can be obtained from the Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy in London.

Meantime, the past couple of weeks have thrown up some interesting possibilities for the man in search of income first and foremost. There is an element of risk attached to all of them, but not as much as the price would appear to be discounting. For a start there are the Slater Walker loan stocks. The 9¼ per cent stock 1991-96 is now selling at around £58 for a running yield of 16.4 per cent; the 9¾ per cent partly convertible stock at £46.50 for a running yield of 21 per cent; and the new 17¼ per cent stock at around £69 for a running yield of 25 per cent.

Now it is possible to argue that since the trust deeds in the first are by far the most restrictive—limiting the borrowing to twice shareholders' funds—the group will, if it hits its borrowing limits on the asset write-downs which seem inevitable, be endeavouring to redeem that one first.

Redeeming the 9¼ per cent stock at par is, however, going to set the group back by £7.88m; and the balance of advantage to Slater Walker might quite conceivably lie in buying one of the other stocks at well below par in the market, thereby obtaining not merely a disproportionate reduction in the nominal debt but also an improvement in shareholders' funds. In any case, stockholders switching into the convertible, at least, obtain an increase in income which seems to me to counterbalance the possibility of early redemption on the 9¾ per cent stock; and they also—because the partly convertible stock is priced lower—in fact increase the nominal value of their holding.

If that is one possibility, the British Leyland stocks—with running yields of over 20 per cent and an element of security from government involvement—are others. And there is also the Alfred Herbert 7½ per cent debenture, now selling at around £42 for a running yield of 17 per cent plus; in this case the stock is secured on assets now to be increased by a £25m injection of taxpayers' money. I do not think you can look for capital gain there; but if income is what you want, there it is.

Finally, an apology to readers. I said last time that you might get away with paying nothing more than capital gains tax on a purchase of Treasury Bills, providing that you did not make a habit of trading in them. A reader from a discount house kindly rang up to point out that the capital gain on redemption of a Treasury Bill at par is always subject to income tax; and the Inland Revenue, upon cogitation, have confirmed that he is right.

Adrienne Gleeson

Tax

It's better to let the donee bear the burden

Making use of the exemptions is the first step in capital transfer tax planning. We looked at a number of these last week, but there are a few more which help to mitigate the burden. Payments made by parents for the maintenance, education and training of their children are not liable to CTT. The exemption ceases at the age of 18 years, unless the child is receiving full-time education or training. It extends to illegitimate, adopted or step-children.

Reasonable provision for the care and maintenance of a dependent relative is also exempt. The definition of "dependent relative" is the same as for income tax but for this purpose the income of the relative is ignored. Also, payments made by one spouse to the other for maintenance on a divorce or separation are also exempt.

For the philanthropic, gifts to charities are exempt without limit, unless made within one year of death or on death, when there is a maximum exemption of £100,000. The same applies to gifts to political parties. In addition gifts made for the public benefit or for national purposes are also exempt.

Apart from the exemptions there are a number of other basic planning principles to keep in mind. One of them concerns the tax rates. There are two scales, one for gifts made during lifetime, but excluding gifts made within three years of death, the other for property passing on death and including gifts made within three years of death. The lifetime rates are lower by one-half on gifts up to a total of £100,000. From then on the difference narrows until at £300,000 the rates become identical.

It follows from this that a gift should be made sooner rather than later in order to take advantage of the lower rates. But a capital gains tax warning here. If the asset given away is not exempt under the capital gains legislation CGT is payable on a lifetime gift as well as CTT. At the present time capital gains tax does not apply to property passing on death, but the Chancellor of the Exchequer is said to be thinking about this one. Clearly if the donor has a choice he or she should select an asset which is either exempt for capital gains tax, or on which there is a capital loss or, at worst, a small gain.

Again, if the donor has the choice, it is more advantageous to gift an asset that will appreciate in value rather than the reverse, because market value on the day the gift is made is the one that is taxed.

The donee should, where possible, pay the capital transfer tax rather than the donor. If he does so CTT will be payable on the market value of the gift and no more, but if the donor has to foot the bill CTT has to be paid on the grossed up value. This is because the tax itself is regarded as part of the gift.

No grossing up is required if the donor pays the capital gains tax (if any) but it helps if the donee bears the liability because it can then be deducted from the market value of the gift before calculating the CTT payable. Otherwise there is no relief for this double taxation.



"... you might decide that the best tax planning of all is to emigrate. But as far as CTT is concerned it ... takes three years to escape the net ...

Further, if the donee also incurs the incidental expenses of the transfer (for example, legal fees and stamp duty) these can be deducted in determining the value of the gift for CTT purposes. But if the donor bears them there is no relief.

So to keep the capital transfer tax to a minimum the donee should where possible bear the burden of the capital transfer tax, capital gains tax and incidental expenses. This is relevant to a non-cash gift. In the case of cash, no capital gains tax or incidental expenses will be payable and in most cases the donor will decide how much he wants to give after taking CTT into account.

The first £15,000 of non-exempt gifts (chargeable transfers) made after March 26, 1974 is taxable at a nil rate. If there have been no chargable transfers during lifetime the whole of the £15,000 is tax free on death. This should be borne in mind where for example a testator has decided (perhaps contrary to good tax planning as discussed last week) to leave all his or her property to the surviving spouse. In such a case advantage could usefully be taken of the £15,000 to make tax-free gifts to relatives and friends.

Where a will has not been made, the property left behind on death devolves in accordance with laid down rules, known as the rules of intestacy. To take full advantage of the £15,000 tax free, these rules can be varied by a deed of arrangement or (as the Taxing Act puts it) a "similar instrument" made not more than two years after death. Indeed a will can be varied in this way too, and CTT will be chargable as if the revised distributions had been made by the deceased in place of the original.

Having taken all things into account, you might decide that the best tax planning of all is to emigrate. But as far as CTT is concerned, it is not quite as easy as that. It takes three years to escape the net, unless you choose the Channel Islands or the Isle of Man in which case you are caught for all time.

Vera Di Palma

ing on more borrowers

companies have got a tmas selling g degrees of ss and Bar- taking mea- ir facilities he seasonal under way. vo schemes by member wider use Bank is t has tried e of which to draw on lines to pay their cards be usable. variant on scheme d it works be trans- individual's is Midland Up to £30 sferred in num draw- customer's

As with the cash-drawing facility, however, this scheme requires a user to begin paying interest at the standard rate—raised recently from 1½ to 2 per cent a month, equivalent to a true rate over two years of 26.8 per cent per annum—as soon as the money is taken up.

This could undoubtedly be a useful scheme for some people at times of heavy expenditure. But compared with ordinary overdraft finance, which for the private individual probably costs around 15 or 16 per cent at the moment, it is fairly dear.

Those who feel their creditworthiness justifies an overdraft should certainly try their bank manager first.

Meanwhile, some Access customers of National Westminster and some Barclaycard customers are quietly having their borrowing limits raised. In most cases it would appear that the increases are for customers whose limits are fairly low.

Barclaycard says the limits are being raised for almost 10 per cent of its three million customers as part of a pilot scheme to test the proposition that inflation has left many cardholders' limits too low. Typically, this involves raising limits of, say, £200 to £300.

It is not hard to see why the credit card institutions are anxious to see their facilities more fully used. Both have been making losses recently, despite impressive increases in turnover. This is mainly because people have been using their cards more frequently but have been tending to pay off their debts within the 25-day free credit period.

The consequent deepening losses are the main reason for the recent increase in rates and explain why both Access and Barclaycard are anxious to encourage their cardholders to borrow in a way which will enable them to earn more interest.

Christopher Wilkins

Round-up

Index-linked medical benefit plan launched

Medical sickness insurance seems to be becoming the latest "in" subject for the insurance world as new schemes continue to roll off the marketing line. However, to be fair to the Medical Sickness Society and Permanent Insurance Company, they have been in the business of providing permanent health insurance for a long time.

Their latest venture is an index-linked medical benefit and it is thought to be the first of its kind in the country. Naturally, one cannot receive ever-increasing cover without there being additional costs, so increased premiums too are payable.

The two groups (the Permanent is a subsidiary of the Medical Sickness Society which is limited to customers in the medical and dental fields only) have offered some form of anti-inflation cover built into the permanent health policies for some time, but research showed that there was a strong latent demand for index-linked policies.

Somebody taking out a permanent health policy—the minimum initial benefit is £20, the maximum £100—will have his benefits increased annually in line with the increase in the retail price index. Policyholders already receiving benefits will enjoy a regular annual increase of 7 per cent flat on the payments they receive.

Points worth noting are that this policy is very comprehensive and contains few exclusions. Followers of esoteric sporting activity do not get the normal cold-shoulder. Potholing and hand-gliding are two sports, for example, which will not disbar the potential policyholder. They do normally. On the benefits side, mental health will also include alcoholism, which usually no insurer wants to know about.

Less appealing may be the variable direct debit by which the company will be collecting the increased premiums. Secondly, as with most permanent health policies, neither premiums nor benefits enjoy the advantageous tax treatment pioneered by Target last week.

★ ★ ★

Yet another example of parliamentary legislation catching more than was intended in the tax net has come to light. This time the subject is commission entitlements. As it stands now people who are entitled to commission but unable to receive it because of the present pay policy are deemed to have made a capital transfer to their company, and hence should pay capital transfer tax on something they never received in the first place.

In a written answer to the House on Tuesday, Mr Joel Barnett, chief secretary to the Treasury, acknowledged the problem and indicated that he was considering amending the capital transfer tax legislation to amend the present regulations. Meanwhile, the Inland Revenue will not claim capital transfer tax as far as waivers of remuneration are concerned.

A similar amelioration was announced in respect of dividend waivers at the end of July. It now remains to be seen whether thwarted profit-sharing schemes—where the recipient cannot claim his share because of embargo on any increase of earnings for those with salaries of £8,500 plus—will be given equally sympathetic treatment.

★ ★ ★

Retirement is rarely a prospect many of us wish to consider, except when we're feeling fed up with work. But early preparation for it must count as one of the most important areas of planning, financial and emotional, we undertake. I like the Midland Bank's new book *How to Plan Your Retirement* by Bill Loving. It contains a breakdown of the potential problems plus a practical guide to solving them. It costs 95p.

MS

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Pensions

Advantages for all in sick pay schemes

Sick pay is not an acceptable benefit under an approved pension scheme, although pensions may be payable on premature retirement at any time as a result of ill-health. If an employer wishes to make comprehensive provision for employees suffering ill-health, therefore, he will normally do so through a separate sick-pay scheme in order to avoid the sometimes difficult decision whether or not incapacity is permanent, and justifies retirement.

It is an odd quirk of our taxation system that the amount of benefit which may be paid out of an occupational pension scheme by way of an early retirement pension, is more strictly limited than the amount of sick pay. Yet the tax position of the recipient (and also, effectively, of the employer) is the same.

As far as the Inland Revenue are concerned, an occupational pension scheme may pay an early retirement pension to anyone retiring prematurely on the grounds of ill-health: the maximum amount is calculated according to the normal rules, based on remuneration up to the date of actual retirement but taking credit for the number of years which the employee would have served if he had remained in service until his normal retirement date.

It is, of course, one of the normal requirements that this maximum must not exceed two-thirds of final pay—and the same limit therefore automatically extends to early retirement, too.

On the other hand, if the employer decides to continue to pay a sick employee, he may do so, in full if he wishes, without the tax authorities showing any concern. Not, of course, that many employers are likely to want to go on paying the full rate of pay indefinitely to someone who is incapable of working.

Long term sick pay schemes are quite a recent development in this country. Until the last decade or so, the chances were that if you went sick, you would receive pay either at the full rate or at a reduced rate for a few weeks—or if you were lucky, for a few months—and then when your entitlement ran out, unless you could struggle back to work, you would have to leave your job. Your pension scheme would most probably give you a very small early retirement pension equivalent to your share in the fund.

A few pension schemes had more generous early retirement provisions, but the cost of a young man retiring in ill health and then living to a ripe old age puts most companies off: the fact that the chance of this happening is fairly small does not alter the cost if it actually happens.

It is precisely the situation which insurance companies are supposed to provide for, and the progress in setting up sick pay schemes in the last few years follows the entry of an increasing number of companies into this market.

Nowadays, if you work for an employer with a full scale sick pay scheme, you will probably be entitled to three months or even six months at your full rate of pay (subject probably to a deduction in respect of your National Insurance benefit, to make sure you are not better off sick than when you are working!).

If you are then still off work, you will probably go on to the long-term sick pay rate of perhaps a half or threequarters of pay, including National Insurance benefit; this will continue, if you remain incapacitated until you reach the normal retirement age under the pension scheme.

Even if an employee is obviously permanently unable to resume work, he would continue to receive sick pay rather than the early retirement pension under the scheme. In this way he would not suffer a dramatic reduction in income. His pension under the pension scheme is protected, to a greater or lesser extent, it is true, depending on the rules of the scheme.

In some schemes he will continue to earn pension rights based on notional pensionable salary more or less in line with his earnings before he fell sick. Other schemes may be less generous, but, at worst, it will be unnecessary to reduce the pension to allow for an early start.

Even large employers, who would not consider insuring their pension scheme, normally turn to an insurance company for their sick pay arrangements. This is because, although the average cost is quite small, the cost in a particular case could be large.

If, for example, a young senior executive suffers mental illness which prevents him ever working again, but is not likely to prove fatal, the total cost of his benefits could well run into six figures. Something like half the long-term illness in this country is probably attributable to mental rather than physical causes.

As far as the employee is concerned, there is one important side effect from the use of insurance cover for long-term sick pay: it means that the employer can, at a relatively small cost, insure the pension scheme contributions which would, but for sickness, have been made in respect of the employee. This means the benefits under the scheme can continue to build up, so that, at normal retirement date, when the sick pay ceases, the full rate of pension is payable.

It all adds up to a very satisfactory package for the employee but for one factor which no one has yet managed to deal with: inflation. The benefits have to be determined before the employee falls sick, if they are to be insured. In most cases they are fixed in monetary terms, although a growing number of employers build in a predetermined rate of increase into the sick pay scheme.

Whether or not this is adequate depends, of course, on actual inflation rates. In conditions such as we have experienced in this country recently, a fixed rate of increase of 3 or 5 per cent a year is almost irrelevant.

Both as regards the continuance of pay and also the maintenance of the pension rights during prolonged sickness, as in so many areas of current society, the success of efforts to improve the lot of the less fortunate members of the community is dependent on success in the fight against inflation.

Eric Brunet

Insurance

Household policies; higher premiums on way?

Over the past few years, many insurers have been giving wider cover under their household policies without really getting a lot more premium. Add that to the fact that the level of premium paid has not been keeping pace with the cost of living, and it is clear that many householders have been getting their insurance at less than "cost price".

One of the difficulties for insurers is that, traditionally, premiums have been calculated on sums insured—for buildings and contents. In more stable times, it was a sensible arrangement that the premium should be a direct proportion of the amount actually at risk. In recent years, however, this has caused difficulty as the insurers have urged policy holders to increase their sums insured—not always with great success. Meanwhile, except in cases of really gross or deliberate under-insurance, most insurers have met claims in full.

Unlike insurance policies for commerce and industry, insurance companies do not incorporate the average clause in policies for householders. The effect of this clause, which appears in most household policies issued by underwriters at Lloyd's, is to scale down the amount of any claim in the same proportion as the under-insurance.

The Provincial Insurance Company was first in the field with index-linked household insurance, and others were quick to follow suit. Although, with this arrangement, the insurers give away something for nothing, it is in their long-term interests.

The principle with this form of index linking is that, at the start of the insurance (or when one switches to this system from a traditional household policy), the sums insured on the buildings and contents of the house represent fair values at the time. Each month, these sums insured are adjusted in step with the particular index chosen, and no extra premium is charged for these increases. But, at each renewal, the premium is calculated on the up-dated value in force at that time.

The idea is fine as far as it goes. The difficulty for the companies lies in making sure that the value is adequate when the index-linking starts. Also, most of us add to our possessions over the years, so that further increases should be made to the sum insured on contents—especially when the insurance is arranged on the basis that the *full* cost of replacement from the shops will be met, apart from clothes and household linen.

A number of companies are thinking of getting away from the preoccupation with sums insured—at least so far as the buildings are concerned. In the future, they may simply say how much premium they need for each year—in much the same way as with motor insurance.

This need not be a hit and miss affair. At the outset, the insurers would want details of the house and, possibly, its floor area. From this they would be able to assess the approximate cost of rebuilding, and thus the premium to charge. From that stage, it would be quite simple to quote a premium for any given house, and for this to be updated each year in the light of increases in building costs.

An arrangement along those lines has the great advantage of relieving householders of the burden of calculating the cost of rebuilding their houses each year. While many owners have a fairly shrewd idea of the market value of their houses (even though this may be somewhat optimistic), there is no reason why they should know the rebuilding cost. At the same time, the principle of charging a premium unrelated to value would mean that householders would not have to worry about whether they were underinsured.

The advantage to the insurance company would lie in the fact that it would know it was getting the premium needed for the risk. There might be keener competition among insurers than at present—which would be fine for householders.

If premiums were charged in that way, they might be higher than at present. But it would be more satisfactory than the arbitrary increases in sums insured which have been made on a pilot basis by the Sun Alliance and London Insurance Group, and across the board by the General Accident. While such increases may be in the best interests of all concerned, inevitably there are those who consider that such tactics are not far removed from inertia selling.

Switching existing policy holders on to a system such as this would not be easy, simply because insurers do not have the necessary details of the houses which they insure. But they could ask policy holders for the necessary details when they move house, and the new system could apply from the renewal date following the move.

It would not be quite so easy for insurers to cover the contents of a house on this basis. Nevertheless, some are thinking of charging for the contents a proportion of the premium paid for the buildings, specifically excluding particularly valuable items, such as silver, jewelry, furs, and the like, which would have to be insured separately.

In many cases, of course, the buildings and contents of a house are not insured by the same company (particularly when a building society is interested in the house). Nevertheless, given the details of the house, an insurance company would be able to calculate the appropriate premium to charge for the contents.

A change of system along these lines is bound to result in an increase in overall premiums after all, this is what the companies need. But competition will keep premium levels down to realistic levels, and this type of system would end the present practice whereby, effectively, those who insure for adequate amounts subsidize those who are underinsured.

John Drummond

Briefly

LARKFOLD INVESTIGATED
Mr Peter Shore, Secretary of State for Trade, has appointed two inspectors to investigate affairs of Larkfold Holdings, formerly Demodera Tes, which has traded as investment company with interests in property. In May, Larkfold's shares were suspended "pending clarification of company's position".

BRENT WALKER
Pre-tax profit for 28 weeks to July 13 down from £269,000 to £211,000, and earnings a share 1.2p against 1.6p. Interim dividend is 0.54p gross (0.52p).

HAMMERSON PROP & INV
Pre-tax profit for six months to June 30 up from £1.53m to £1.62m, and earnings a stock unit 3.6p (3.17p).

HEAD WRIGHTSON
Pre-tax profit for six months to July 31, £1.06m (loss £1.4m). Full year should bring in record £2m (£666,000). Interim dividend is 1.49p (nil). Total 4p forecast (1.73p).

TRIANCO GROUP
Central & Sheerwood Trust has bought a 24 per cent stake from Webb family, for 7.02p a share, giving it 37.3 per cent. Offer for rest follows at same price.

BARLOW RAND
Barlow Rand, the South Africa based mining finance house, boosted pre-tax profits from R93m to R114.3m (£3.9m), in the year to September. A final dividend of 16 cents, as against 13 cents last year, brings the total to 23 cents, against 20 cents.

CHLORIDE GROUP
Profit pre-tax for six months to September 30 declined 8 per cent to £7.3m, and board says group will be hard-pressed to maintain its seven-year record of growth. Turnover for the half rose from £83.7m to £97.5m.

MAPLE MACOWARDS
Pre-tax loss £397,000 (loss £961,000), turnover £12.9m (£10.9m) for first half to August 16. Group says Maple division now contributing to profits. TV division maintained profitability. Sale to Owen Owen of nine stores for about £2m completed. Deal involves a deficit of about £1m on book values.

WARNER'S SCRIP
Pre-tax profits £225,000 (£159,000) for first six months to July 31. Scrip issue of one new "A" ordinary for every 10 ordinary shares and every 10 "A" held. New shares rate for maintained interim of 0.53p for current year.

BROOKE BOND LIEBIG
In his review Mr Humphrey Prideaux, chairman, reiterates forecast of improvement this year. Borrowings at June 30 were reduced from £62.4m to £79.4m. Since then, further term loan finance has been arranged for United Kingdom investment.

CHUBB & SON
Britain to the fore but Continental Europe the laggard is the picture presented by locks, safes and burglar-alarm group Chubb & Son for the six months to September 30.

At home progress continued with sales and profits well in advance of the same period, but recession knocked profits in Europe.

On turnover up from £45.63m to £59.68m, pre-tax profits climbed 17 per cent to £4.38m. Net profits moved from £1.95m to £2.27m

BODDINGTONS BREW'S
Reflecting the swing back to draught beer, Manchester based Boddington Breweries, in which Whitbread holds 26.45 per cent, has again produced excellent results. In the six months to June, pre tax profits jumped by almost half to £973,000 as turnover rose from £3.4m to £4.6m.

The board proposes a one-for-two scrip issue.

ALLNATT PROPERTIES
After last year's record profit of £1.7m before tax, Allnatt London Properties has started the current year well. Profits for the six months to September 30 were £947,000, against £765,000.

PIRELLI LOSSES
Iidustrie Pirelli SPA said in Milan that losses this year will exceed last year's deficit of 11,300m lire (£8.106m). It added that it will soon sack 700 workers out of 1,100 at the group's Superga plant in Turin, and 700 out of 950 at two small factories around Milan.

G. R. DAWES
Figures received since October 1 by the board of G. R. Dawes Holdings, formerly the Neville Group, suggest a general trade downturn in the current year with pre-tax profits likely to be lower than the £1.64m of the year to March 31.

WESTON PHARMACEUTICALS
The board of Weston Pharmaceuticals was reasonably confident of further progress after making a record profit of £1.78m last year, against £1.32m. The group has now pushed pre-tax profits up slightly from £807,000 to £821,000 on turnover of £23.9m, against £20.8m, for the six months to August 31.

PORK FARMS
Although turnover of Pork Farms expanded from £8.91m to £10.27m in the half-year to August 30, pre-tax profits came back from £625,000 to £473,000.

ULTRAMAR
Though it is faced with uncertainty in Canada and the United States, Ultramar, the London-based oil company, approaches 1976 full of confidence. Pre-tax profits for the first nine months to September 30 rose from £13.7m to £15.2m, and the board understandably expects full year profits to improve on last year's total of £15.74m.

REED INTERNATIONAL
Company has agreed to buy St Regis Paper's 7.5m holding in National Amalgamated Packaging of S Africa for $32m (£15.5m), represents about 31 per cent of Nampak's equity. Reed will offer to buy 30 per cent of remaining ordinary shares for R24.6m (£13.6m.)

WHITE DRUMMOND
Jolted in last year's second-half into a pre-tax loss, and down slightly at midway. White Drummond & Co, the parent of the M & G unit trusts, reports net profits for the year to September 30 raised from £637,000 to £760,000. This was after all charges, including tax, of £579,000 against £162,000.

MEPC CANADIAN PROPS
Rental income for year to September 30, $Can22.95m against $20.91m. Net earnings, after tax, 42.4m ($2.35m). Net earnings a share, 40 cents (same). Total dividend paid in year to September 30 last was 19 cents a share and board hopes payment for current year will be not less than 20 cents.

ELECTROCOMPONENTS
Family trusts of Mr J. H. Waring, former chairman of Electrocomponents Limited have sold 1.5 million ordinary shares in the company. The shares have been placed with some 20 institutional investors and the sale leaves family trusts of Mr Waring with 1.25 million shares in the company, representing 12½ per cent of the issued capital.

MESSINA (TRANSVAAL)
Pre-tax profits at Messina (Transvaal) Development, which has large copper mining interests, slumped from R39.7m (£22.2m) to R16.8m for the year to the end of September. The crash was mainly accounted for by mining operations where profits fell from R36.2m to R10.1m. Industrial profits, which includes the Datsun-Nissan Investment company, were up R3.4m at R11.6m.

ELANDSRAND
The rights issue from Elandsrand Gold Mining, the new mine in the Anglo American Corporation stable, has been oversubscribed. The company reports that subscriptions have been received for 99.61 per cent of the 20m shares at R3 each and a further 8.35 per cent have been received by way of application for excess shares.

SMITHS INDUSTRIES
Smiths Industries presents results for the year to August 2 much in line with expectations. Pre-tax profit moved from £11.29m to a best-ever after much higher charges of £2.59m £1.92m. Turnover ro £135.7m to £157.5m. Di overseas sales showed a 23.9 per cent, while ea share came out at 17. pared with 15.4p.

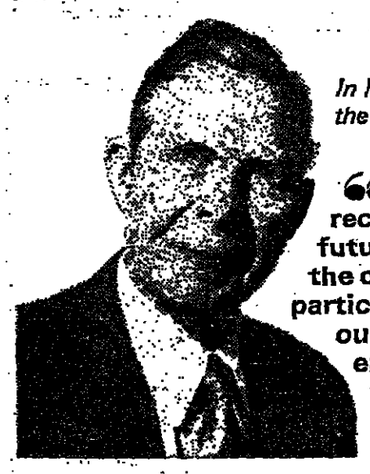
RAND MINES PROPER
Pre-tax profits of Mines Properties ros R3.42m to R4.94m (£2. the year to September 3 over rose R25.7m to Earnings a share went 26.1c to 30.9c.

JAS DAWSON
Much as predicted i opening pre-tax pro James Dawson, mak specialized conveyor bel from £353,000 to £276 the six months to Se 30. Turnover remainec at £1.46m

NORTHGATE EXPLOR
Northgate Explorati Consolidated net incom first nine months to Se 30 slumped from (£2.13m) to $798,00

IBSTOCK JOHNSEN
After spending of £7m in three years on acity, Ibstock Johnsen, maker and agent for manufacturers, is c market with a one rights issue at 60p a sl

TELEFUSION
LIMITED



In his report to the Annual Meeting, the Chairman, Mr. J. C. Wilkinson, said:

"In the present uncertain times of recession, it is difficult to forecast future profitability. However, with the current level of business, particularly rental, showing a recovery, our improved financial strength will ensure that we are well placed to take advantage of any profitable growth opportunities which may arise".

FINANCIAL FACTS YEAR ENDED 3rd MAY, 1975.

* Turnover up 32% at £59.4m.
* Trading profit up 16% at £11.2m.
* Pre-tax profits down 9% at £3.2m.
* Net cash flow at record £8.2m.
* Maximum allowed dividend of 0.467p per share.
* Net assets at £15.3m. up 23% on previous year representing 33p per ordinary share.

Copies of the Report and Accounts are available from The Secretary.

PRESTON NEW ROAD · BLACKPOOL · FY4 4QY.

FINANCIAL NEWS AND MARKET REPORTS

Stock markets

Gilts flicker but shares dip

Investors spent most of the day waiting nervously for the trade figures and the retail price index. But their reaction to both was muted.

The initial response was one of disappointment. Leading industrials took a slight turn for the worse. The quarter-point cut in Minimum Lending Rate was widely expected but it was enough to move gilts back to overnight levels after an easier opening. The market would not be surprised to see another quarter point come off next week.

The picture at Metal Box, due to report its interim on Monday, is said to be much worse than expected. This was reflected in nervous trading and the shares closed 4p off, at 259p.

At the close the FT Index had lost 0.8 to 365.6, a fall of 3.7 points on the week but a gain of 14.4 over the two-week account.

Among leading shares the pick was EMI which came back 5p to 221p after a full report and brokers' circular had soothed fears caused by competition for the scanners. ICI stayed firm, gaining a penny to 313p, Beecham 322p were a couple of pence better and Courtaulds went up a penny to 146p on further consideration of its results. But Unilever, with an earlier statement, gave up 4p to 410p.

There was nervousness in property with further talk of liquidity and letting problems. Most shares like British Land 16p, and Capital & Counties 11p firmed to end no more than a couple of pence off. But Stock Conversion lost 4p to 145p, and Amalgamated Investment & Property proved to be the weakest of the lot, shedding 4½p to 13p after touching 9p.

The lack of national newspapers also had a dampening effect on the market though Beaverbrook, where the dispute first arose, stood its ground better than most with the "A" shares gaining a penny to 40p. But Reed eased 3p to 239p and Associated Newspapers 2p to 88p. Banks were generally unchanged with the exception of Midland which gained 4p to 298p. Standard & Chartered still suffered from National Westminster's placing of its stake and shed 10p to 480p.

In textiles Coats Patons held firm at 60½p after its results on Thursday and talk of import controls, while in buildings Turriff, boosted by favourable comment were one of the best of the day. The shares added 10p to 72p. Results from Redland, 98p, added 3p while other shares like Taylor Woodrow 305p, Wimpey 139p and 136p traded firmly on new high building society liqu

In oils there was little although BP lost 3p to 580p, exception to the rule prov be Ultramar, which had firm on Thursday afte figures, but now lost 6p to There was a sharp fall in shares on a lower metal and in some of the "hea losses were up to £1.

Both British Sugar, dow to 325p, and Manbre & G 3p to 141p, were soft sp foods but results brought gain to 106p in Chloride t an easing of 2p to 44p for Walker.

Equity turnover on Nov 13 was £115.31m (18,19 gains).

Latest dividends

Company (and par values)	Ord div.	Year ago	Pay date	Year's total	Pr yr
Alida Pack (10p) Int	1.3	1.34	7/1	—	5
Allnatt Ldn Prop (25p) Int	0.83	0.83	2/11	—	3
Boots (25p) Int	0.88	0.81	9/1	—	3
Chubb & Son (20p) Int	1.12	0.56	—	—	2
Coats Patons (25p) Int	0.94	0.9	31/12	—	0
Cope Sportswear (10p) Int	0.29	0.27	30/12	—	0
Courtaulds (25p) Int	1.96	1.84	—	—	3
Jas Dawson (25p) Int	1.25	1.25	5.1	—	4
Elswick Hopper (5p) Int	0.3	0.29	31/1	—	0
Head Wrightson (25p) Int	0.97	Nil	—	2.39	1
ITT ($1) Int	40c	38c	1/1	—	2
Allan Kennedy (25p) Int	0.9	0.85	19/1	—	2
Malayalam (10p) Fin	0.35	0.35	19/12	0.70	0
Medminster (10p) Fin	0.81	0.83	11/12	1.62	1
Mentelth Inv (25p) Fin	0.25	0.35	2/1	0.45	0
Messina (T'vaal) (50c) Int	20c	28c	19/12	35c	6
Moss Eng (25p) Fin	2.54	2.32	7/1	3.37	3
Porter Chadburn (20p) Int	0.97	1.0	2/1	—	3
Priest Marians (£1) Fin	1.0	7.7	6/1	1.0	7
Progressive Sec (50p) Int	0.75	1.5	15/12	—	1
Pyramid (10p) Int	0.53	0.56	22/12	—	1
Smiths Ind (50p) Fin	3.43	3.32	5/1	5.89	2
Utico (R1) Fin	8c	13c	20/2	30c	2
Viners (10p) Int	0.42	0.39	15/12	—	1
White Drummond (5p) Fin	1.66	1.67	9/1	2.81	2
Barlow Rand (10c) Fin	16c	13c	—	22c	1
Berry Trust (25p) Fin	0.62	0.61	19/12	0.62	0
Brent Walker (5p) Int	0.35	0.33	17/12	—	0
Chloride Grp (25p) Int	0.96	0.90	12/1	—	2
Clyde Blowers (25p) Fin	2.19	1.94	5/1	3.02	2
United Ind (10p) Fin	Nil	0.47	—	—	0
Warner Holidays (10p) Int	0.35	0.35	2/4	—	0

Dividends in this table are shown net of tax on pence per shar where in Business News dividends are shown on a gross b establish gross, multiply the net dividend by 1.54. †Adjusted for Scrip. *Forecast.

Courtaulds and Coats profit contrast

Interim figures from textiles giant Courtaulds, with the indication that there will be no significant recovery before the middle of next year, dashed market hopes. Pre-tax profits for the first half year were slashed to £22.1m compared with £79.3m and the company suggested that second half profits were likely to be a repeat of the first half. A gross interim dividend of 3.022p a share, compared with 2.75p, has been declared.

By contrast, Coats Patons could be beginning to come out of recession. In the half year to last June turnover rose a bit to £227m but pre-tax profits fell by 35 per cent to £16.2m. Group borrowings are also dropping.

Boots' inflated sales

The pre-tax outturn of Boots has risen by 16.3 per cent to £30.7m in the six months to end September, despite the transfer of £4.4m to the pension fund. Turnover expanded by 23.6 per cent to £274m, with United Kingdom retail sales increasing by 22.9 per cent during the period after a 25 per cent advance in the first quarter.

But little of this increase represented volume growth, for all the heavy programme of new openings, with which the group is persisting in spite of unfavourable economic conditions. The directors expect a lower rate of profit growth in the second half.

Albany's new money

Albany Life Assurance has applied to the Bank of England for authorization to double the paid-up capital to £2m in two instalments of £500,000.

Record by Moss Eng

With sales rising from £7.6m to £8.7m, pre-tax profits of the Moss Engineering were lifted from £671,000 to a record £792,000.

PHILIPS LAMP
Philips Lamp, which in September announced that it was pulling out of Unidata European computer grouping for production of large computers, disclosed on Thursday that withdrawal from large computer field will require provision of some 350m florins (nearly £65m) in year-end accounts. Third-quarter pre-tax profits declined further from 312m to 102m florins, and net profit from 144m to 10m florins.

REED INTERNATIONAL
Company has agreed to buy St Regis Paper's 7.5m holding in National Amalgamated Packaging of S Africa for $32m (£15.5m), represents about 31 per cent of Nampak's equity. Reed will offer to buy 30 per cent of remaining ordinary shares for R24.6m (£13.6m.)

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THOMAS FRENCH & SONS LT

"Rufflette" brand
Curtain Styling Products
"K-Flex" brand
Electric Surface Heating Produc

SUMMARY OF RESULTS	Year to 28 June 1975	29 19
Turnover	£8,083,639	£7.7(
Profit before Tax	£719,114	£8
Profit after Tax and Extraordinary Items	£516,141	£4
Earnings per Share	10.7p	

Points from the Chairman's Statement
★ Dividend increased to maximum permi level.
★ A difficult year at home and ove because of higher costs and lower dem
★ Efforts were therefore concentrate reducing costs and controlling margins.
★ Currently actively engaged in tryi expand markets whilst at the same continuously striving to improve effic

Regd. Office:
Sharston Road, Wythenshawe, Manchester M22

GOLDEN HOPE PLANTATI LIMITED

Issued & Paid-up Capital . . . £5,083,827 in 10p sh
Secretaries and Agents
Harrisons & Crosfield, Limited

	Year ended 31.5.75	31.
PROFIT AND DIVIDEND		
Profit after tax	£3,367,411	£2,56
Dividend for year —pence per share	1,968	
—absorbing	£1,000,497	£23
CROPS HARVESTED		
Rubber—kg.	13,334,618	13,74
Palm Oil & Kernels—long tons	40,960	
Copra—long tons	6,146	
Cocoa—long tons	2,231	
PLANTED ACREAGE		
Rubber, Oil Palms, Coconuts and Cocoa	64,09	

Annual General Meeting—8th December 1975

MARKET REPORTS

…arket

…redit in the …ay proved a …n Thursday. …redit proved … and some …tages, nerv… of 12 per …e most part. …ayed within … during the …y picked up …n a band of

…tive session. … taken posi… not want to … the Treasury … result.

…land's open … relieve the … of moderate … bills directly

…lex of Euro… …s put provi… November 11 …k earlier.

Foreign Exchange

The dollar swung up to a half percentage point higher in a board rally in European currency markets yesterday amid new optimism over New York City's cash position.

Sterling's trade-weighted depreciation, dropped to close at its worst ever level of 29.7 per cent compared with 29.5 the previous night. The *pound fell 75 points* against the dollar, to close at $2.0465.

The dollar's movement, despite *apparent central banking action in* London and Frankfurt to smooth excessive rate shifts, was prompted initially by expectations that a *New York City* default may be averted, dealers said.

Money Market Rates

Bank of England Minimum Lending Rate 11¾%
(Last changed 14/11/75)
Clearing Banks Base Rate 11½%
Discount Mkt. Loans %
Weekend: Open 12 Close 11
Week Fixed: 11¼-11½

Treasury Bills (Dis%)

Buying		Selling	
2 months	11¼	2 months	11¼
3 months	11¼	3 months	11½

Prime Bank Bills (Dis%) / Trades (Dis%)

2 months	11½-11¼	3 months	11½
3 months	11½-11¼	4 months	11¾
4 months	11¼-11¼	6 months	12
6 months	11¼-11¼		

Local Authority Bonds

1 month	11½-11	7 months	11½-11
2 months	11½-11	8 months	11½-11
3 months	11½-11	9 months	11½-11
4 months	11½-11	10 months	11½-11½
5 months	11½-11	11 months	11½-11½
6 months	11½-11	12 months	11½-11½

Secondary Mkt. ECD Rates (%)

1 month	11½-11½	6 months	11½-11½
3 months	11½-11½	12 months	11½-11½

Local Authority Market (%)

2 days	11½-11½	3 months	11½-11½
7 days	11½-11½	6 months	11¾
1 month	11½-11½	1 year	12½-12¾

Interbank Market (%)
Weekend: Open 12½ Close 12

1 week	11½-11½	6 months	11½-11½
1 month	11½-11½	9 months	11½-11½
3 months	11½-11½	12 months	11½-11½

First Class Finance Houses (Mkt. Rate %)
3 months 11¾ 6 months 12

Finance House Base Rate 11½%

Treasury Bill Tender

Applications	£567.9m	allotted	£400m
Bids at	£97.23%	received	64%
Last week	£97.18%	received	16%
Average rate	£11.0854%	Last week	£11.2596%
Next week	£400m	replace	£350m

…ase …es

…	11%
…ecs	11%
…	*11%
…	11%
…	11%
…r	11%
…cc's	11%
…	12½%
…ank	12½%
…yn's	11%

…on sums of …nder, 7%, …7½%, over

Spot Position of Sterling

	Market rates (day's range) November 14	Market rates (close) November 14
New York	$2.0425-0575	$2.0460-0470
Montreal	$2.0530-0705	$2.0575-0595
Amsterdam	5.42-5.50	5.43-5.44
Brussels	79.50-80.00f	79.50-80.00f
Copenhagen	12.35-38k	12.36-38k
Frankfurt	5.29-5.32m	5.30-31m
Lisbon	54.70-55.10e	54.10-esc
Madrid	121.25-55p	121.25-50p
Milan	1392-1395lr	1392-93lr
Oslo	11.25-30k	11.25-30k
Paris	9.10-9.14f	9.10-9.12f
Stockholm	9.13-9.16k	9.13-9.14k
Tokyo	617-625y	618-620y
Vienna	37.40-70sch	37.40-50sch
Zurich	5.42-45f	5.42-5.43f

Effective depreciation since December 21, 1971 up 0.2 to 29.7 per cent.

Forward Levels

	1 month	3 months
New York	1.00-.90c prem	2.40-2.30c prem
Montreal	.40-.30c prem	1.20-1.10c prem
Amsterdam	3c-2c prem	8-7c prem
Brussels	40-20c prem	110-90c prem
Copenhagen	3ore-1ore prem	10-7ore prem
Frankfurt	4-3pf prem	10-9pf prem
Lisbon	30c prem-40c disc	90c prem-40c disc
Milan	4-2lr prem	5-2lr prem
Oslo	6-4ore prem	15-13ore prem
Paris	4-2c prem	11-9c prem
Stockholm	4-2ore prem	11-9ore prem
Vienna	20-10gro prem	50-40gro prem
Zurich	4-3c prem	11-10c prem

Canadian dollar rate (against US dollar) $0.9941-43.

Eurodollar deposits (%) calls, 5¼-5¾; seven days, 5¾-5⅝; one month, 5⅞-6; three months, 6¼-6½; six months, 7-7¼.

Gold

Gold fixed: am, $143.25 (an ounce); pm, $142.40.

Krugerrand (per coin): $146.50-148.50 (£71.50-72.50) (domestic); $146.50-147.50 (£71.50-72.50) (international).

Sovereigns (old), $42.50-44.50 (£20.75-21.75) (new) $43-47 (£22-23) (international).

Commodities

COPPER was steady. Afternoon.—Cash wire bars, £573-73.50 a metric ton; three months, £593-93.50. Sales, 1,475 tons. Cash cathodes, £561-61.50; three months, £581-82. Sales, 75 tons. Morning.—Cash wire bars, £576.50-77.50; three months, £595-95.50. Settlement, £577.50. Sales, 4,025 tons. Cash cathodes, £561-62; three months, £581-82. Settlement, £562. Sales, 500 tons.

SILVER closed about 3p lower in all three LME positions with gold's fall as the main depressant. Bullion market (fixing levels).—Spot, 217.4p a troy ounce (United States cents equivalent, 446.3); three months, 222.1p (451.7c); six months, 226.6p (461.8c); one-year, 236.0p (480.3c). London Metal Exchange.—Afternoon.—Cash, 213.0-13.5p; three months, 218.2-18.4p; seven months, 228.2-28.7p. Sales, 40 lots of 10,000 troy ounces each (about half carries). Morning.—Cash, 213.5-13.7p; three months, 220.4-20.6p; seven months, 229.4-29.6p. Settlement 213.7p. Sales, 38 lots (mainly carries).

TIN rose by £31.50 for standard cash and £31 for the three-month position on covering against currency which touched off stoploss buying and speculative interest. Afternoon.—Standard cash, £3,080-85 a metric ton; three months, £3,135-40. Sales, 305 tons. High grade, cash, £3,080-85; three months, £3,135-40. Sales, nil tons. Morning.—Standard cash, £3,080-85; three months, £3,100-10. Settlement, £3,085. Sales, 710 tons (mainly carries). High grade, cash, £3,080-85; three months, £3,100-15. Settlement, £3,085. Sales, nil tons. Singapore tin ex-works, SM940.375 a picul.

LEAD was quiet and steady. Afternoon.—Cash, £161-61.25 a metric ton; three months, £171-71.25. Sales, 275 tons. Morning.—Cash, £163.75-64.00; three months, £170-75. Settlement, £164. Sales, 1,375 tons (mainly carries).

ZINC was featureless.—Afternoon.—Cash, £341.00-41.50 a metric ton; three months, £356.25-56.75. Sales, 375 tons. Morning.—Cash, £345.50-41.00; three months, £355.25-55.50. Settlement, £345.5. Sales, 825 tons (about half carries). All afternoon metal prices are unofficial.

PLATINUM was 50p up at £71.50 (£146.00) a troy ounce.

RUBBER steady.—Dec, 33.60-34.00p per kilo; Jan, 34.20-35.00p; Jan-March, 35.15-35.45; April-June, 36.60-36.80; July-Sept, 37.95-38.00p; Oct-Dec, 39.10-39.20p; Jan-March, 40.05-40.10p; April-June, 41.00-41.50p; July-Sept, 42.30-42.40. Sales: 7 lots at 5 tonnes; 67 at 15 tonnes.

RUBBER PHYSICALS were quiet.—Spot, 33.00-34.00; Cifs, Dec, 34.00-37.75; Jan, 37.75-38.25.

COFFEE.—Robusta futures were on a steady trend and closed on balance gains from £13 to £19 per metric tonne. Arabicas were quiet.

Arabicas.—Dec, $88.00-91.50 per 50 kilos; Feb, $85.00-88.00; April, $84.50-87.50; June, $86.10-90.00; Aug, $85.70-87.50; Oct, $87.00-87.50; Dec, $87.60-88.00. Sales, 5 lots.

COCOA was steady.—Dec, £548-48.50 per metric ton; March, £527-28.50; May, £530-30.50; July, £529-30; Sept, £530-30.50; Dec, £530-31; March, £530-31. Sales, 2,138 lots including one option. ICO prices: daily 56.10c; 15-day average 56.06c; 22-day average 56.39c (US cents per lb).

SUGAR futures are steady. The London daily prices were unchanged at £155 for "raws" and £153 for "whites".—Dec, £161.50-61.75 per long ton; March, £154.40-54.60; May, £154.45-54.50; Aug, £155.50-56.00; Oct, £151.50-51.75; Dec, £150.50-60.00; March, £150.50-60.00. Sales, 7,255 lots. ISA prices: 13.55c; 17-day average 14.15c.

SOYABEAN MEAL was barely steady.—Dec, £85.50-86.00 per metric ton; Feb, £85.30-85.50; April, £86.00-87.00; June, £85.00-85.50; Aug, £86.00-86.50; Oct, £87.50-87.60. Sales, 71 lots.

WOOL: Greasy futures were very steady.—Dec, 160-72p per kilo; March, 171-72.5p; May, 172-73p; July, 173-77p; Oct, 175-80p; Dec, 177-80p; March, 178-80p. Sales: 1 lot.

GRAIN (The Baltic). Business remained generally quiet with reported transactions confined to small cargoes of transhipment maize to Bristol Channel and west coast ports in the Dec position.

WHEAT.—United States dark northern No 2, 14 per cent: Jan, £97.80; Feb, £99.80 direct Tilbury; Dec, £95.95; April-mid-May, £97.50; May and June, £97.70 trans-shipment east coast. EEC feed: Nov, £65; Dec, £65.50 east coast.

MAIZE.—No 3 yellow American-French: Nov, £65.25; Dec, £66.25; Jan, £67.25 trans-shipment east coast. South African yellow: Nov, £71.50; Dec, £71 nominal sellers United Kingdom. All per long ton cif United Kingdom unless stated.

BARLEY was unquoted.

London Grain Futures Market (Gafta). EEC origin.—BARLEY was steady. Nov, £60; Jan, £61.85; March, £64.05; May, £65.50; Sept, £64.05. WHEAT was steady. Nov, £63.10; Jan, £65.00; March, £66.70; May, £67.15; Sept, £66.70.

Home-Grown Cereal Authority's location ex-farm spot prices:

	Soft milling wheat	Feed wheat	Feed barley
Lancashire	—	£60.65	£60.55
Kent	£61.75	£60.00	£59.00

MEAT COMMISSION: Average fatstock prices at representative markets on November 14.—UK: Cattle, £20.01 per live cwt (+0.11). Sheep, 57.6p per lb EDCW (+2.1). Pigs, £3.25 per SCAW (+0.10). England and Wales: Cattle numbers down 12.4 per cent, average price £20.74 (+0.19). Sheep numbers down 5.8 per cent, average price 57.8p (+2.2). Pig numbers down 6.2 per cent, average. Cattle numbers down 14.1 per cent, average price £21.87 (+0.37). Sheep numbers up 34.6 per cent, average price 56.6p (+1.3). Pigs nil. average price £3.24 (+0.08). Scotland:

Recent Issues

	Closing price
Bristol 12¾% 1983 (£98)	£98¼
Corn Exchange 10p Ord	11?
Coventry 13¾% 1980 (£99)	£20
Derby 13¾% 1982 (£99)	£100½
Handsbrand Gold 20c (R1)	325-10
Haslemere Est 9¾% Cnv (£100)	£122
Islington 13¾% 1980 (£100)	£20¼
Do 14¼% 85-86 (£100)	£47½
Lee Valley Wtr 9% Rd Pf	£25½
York Wtr 9% Pf 1980 (£)	£35¾

RIGHTS ISSUES	Latest date of renun	
Charles D. (10)		11½ prem
Debenhams (65)	Jan 8	25 prem
Harrison Cros (£52)		7½ prem
Minet Hldgs (90)	Dec 12	96 prem
Rarbeck (10)	Jan 30	2½ prem
Weir Grp (50)	Dec 19	20½ prem

Issue price in parentheses. * Ex dividend. † Issued by tender. ‡ Nil paid. a £45 paid. b £10 paid. c £30 paid. f £50 paid. g £60 paid. h £25 paid. i £40 paid.

Wall Street

New York, Nov. 14.—Stocks on the New York stock exchange closed higher today. There was uncertainty as investors awaited *developments concerning a plan to* keep New York City functioning financially.

The Dow Jones industrial average *closed at* 853.67 up 2.44. Advancing and declining issues were about in balance.

Volume was 16,460,000 shares *compared with 25,070,000 yesterday*.

The New York State legislature was working on the city financial *plan with some legislative political* differences apparent.

Governor Hugh Carey and legislative leaders also indicated they thought chances of passage would not be great without some kind of federal commitment.

Brokers also attributed stock market hesitation to the report late on Thursday of an unexpectedly sharp increase in the nation's money supply.

In the economic news, First National City Bank held its prime rate steady at 7½ per cent after three straight weekly cuts of ¼ point.

Gold closes $1.4 down

New York, Nov 14.—**GOLD**.—Futures reversed small initial gains to close lower in fairly active trading. The New York Comex finished the session $1.20 to $1.40 lower and the Chicago IMM lost 90 cents to $1.10. NY COMEX.—Nov, $141.10; Dec, $141.60; Jan, $142.30; Feb, $143.20; April, $145.00; June, $146.90; Aug, $148.80; Oct, $150.80; Dec, $152.70; Feb, $155.70. CHICAGO IMM.—Dec, $142.00-141.90; March, $145.70-145.70; June, $147.10 bid; Sept, $150.20; Dec, $153.40; March, $157.00.

SILVER.—Futures were barely steady at the close with prices more than 5.00 cents under the best levels of the day on pre-week-end selling by the local trade and commission houses. Final quotations were 0.60 to 1.90 cent higher. Nov, 458.10c; Dec, 454.00c; Jan, 462.80c; March, 470.30c; May, 475.10c; July, 483.70c; Sept, 475.10c; Dec, 484.20c; Jan, 487.80c; March, 495.00c. Handy and Harman …

COPPER.—Futures closed steady between 40 and 60 points down on 5072 lots. Nov, 54.70c; Dec, 54.90c; Jan, 55.50c; March, 56.60c; May, 57.70c; July, 58.80c; Sept, 59.80c; Dec, 61.40c.

SUGAR.—World sugar futures in No 11 contract closed fractionally changed either way after fluctuating in a narrow range of less than 30 points, through the day. Jan, 13.50c nominal; March, 13.70-80c; May, 13.90-95c; July, 13.95c; Sept, 13.95c; Oct, 13.90c; March, 13.60-65c. Spot, 12.60, off 40.

COTTON.—Futures worked almost steadily upward on good all-round support from trade and speculative interests. Closing prices were only slightly off the top, ranging from about 0.40 to 0.65 cent up. Dec, 55.80-95c; March, 55.40-44c; May, 56.05c; July, 56.75-80c; Oct, 56.60-70c; Dec, 56.75-80c; March, 57.05-15c; May, 57.15c bid.

COFFEE.—Futures in "C" contract closed firm with gains extending to 1.35 cents on demand prompted by renewed concern over the political climate in Angola. Nov, 74.65c; Dec, 76.80-65c; March, 77.30-40c; May, 77.85-80c; July, 78.65-75c; Sept, 79.15c.

COCOA.—Futures closed barely steady on sales of 1,404 lots. Dec, 57.60c; March, 54.15c; May, 52.35c; July, 51.90c; Sept, 49.90c; Dec, 48.95c; March, 48.50c. Spots, Ghana 68c; Bahia, 60c.

WOOL.—Futures prices closed unchanged to 0.30 cent up, on an estimated eight sales. Crossbreds were unsold, with closing prices ranging 0.50 cent up to unchanged on the day. GREASE WOOL. Spot, 150.5c nominal; Dec, 145.0-65.0; March, 130.0-8.0c; May, 143.0c bid; July, 149.9-53.0c; Oct, 145.0-50.0c; Dec, 145.0-50.0c; March, 145.0c bid; CROSSBRED. Spot, 83.0c nominal; Dec, 85.0-86.0c; March, 85.0-8.0c; May, 85.0-8.0c; July, 85.0-88.0c; Oct, 76.0-8.0c; Dec, 75.0c bid; March, 75.0c bid.

CHICAGO SOYABEANS.—Meal closed added 0.30 to $1.40 a ton while oil finished 0.05 cent a lb on either side of yesterday's close. SOYABEANS.—Nov, 480-75c; Jan, 483¾-85c; March, 494¾-95c; May, 503¼c; July, 510c; Aug, 510c; Sept, 511c; Nov, 515-14c; Jan, 525c. SOYABEAN MEAL.—Dec, $127.50-7.80; Jan, $129.20; March, $132.10-1.80. SOYABEAN OIL.—Dec, 18.00-10c; Jan, 18.85-90c; March, 18.85c; May, 18.70c; July, 18.70-80c; Aug, 18.60c; Sept, 18.70c. SOYABEAN MEAL (New).—March, $128.60; May, $130.80-4.00; July, $133.00; Aug, $134.50; Sept, $135.50-6.00.

CHICAGO GRAINS.—WHEAT closed firm 5¾ to 5⅞ cents higher. Dec, 351-352½c; March, 365½c; May, 370c; July, 376. MAIZE closed steady to 2 cents higher. Dec, 262½-265c; March, 272½c; May, 277-277½c; July, 279; Sept, 273½c; Dec, 264c; March, 275½c nominal. OATS closed steady 1¼ to ¾ cent higher. Dec, 151¾c; March, 154¾c; May, 150¾c.

Foreign exchange.—Sterling, spot, $2.0460 ($2.0530); three months, $2.0214 ($2.0255). Canadian dollar, 98.39c (98.75c).

The Dow Jones spot commodity index was up .57 to 285.42. The futures index was up .39 to 276.96.

The Dow Jones averages.—Industrials, 851.25; transportation, 175.88; utilities, 75.40; 65 stocks, 261.70. New York Stock Exchange index, 48.18; industrials, 52.27; transportation, 32.60; utilities, 38.25; financial, 46.13.

[illegible]

Canadian Prices

[illegible]

• Ex div. a Asked. c Ex distribution. h Bid. k Market Closed. n New issue. p Stock split. t Traded. y Unquoted.

Eurobond prices (midday indicators)

$ STRAIGHTS

	Bid	Offer
AIDC 10¼ 1981	103½	104½
Air France 9¼ 1982	101½	102½
Alcan 9¼ 1988	97¼	98¼
ARUB 9¼ 1980	99½	100½
Ashland 8 1987	90	91
Barclays Bank 9¼ 1992	100	101
BP 9 1983	99	100
Broken Hill Prop 9¼ 1981	101¼	102¼
British Steel Corp 8¾ 1989	89½	90½
Burlington 7¼ 1987	90	91
Carrier 8 1987	88½	89½
CECA 8¾ 1987	99	100
Chevron 7 1980	97	98
Citicorp 7 1987	?	?
Conoco 8 1980	?	?
Cons Foods 7¼ 1991	87	88
CSR 9¼ 1980	100	101
Curacao Tokyo 8¼ 1988	87½	88½
Curacao Tokyo 10½ 1981	102½	103½
Cutler Hammer 8 1987	91½	92½
Dana 8 1987	90	91
Denmark Kingdom 7¼ 1980	92½	93½
DSM 9¼ 1980	101½	102½
EIB 9 1980	101	102
EIB 9¼ 1985	100½	101½
Escom 9¼ 1980	89½	90½
Escom 10¼ 1985	99½	100½
Escom Floating Rate 9¼ 1982	97½	98½
First Chicago 7 1980	93½	95½
GATX 8¼ 1987	89½	90½
Gould 9¼ 1985	99½	100½
Guardian Royal 8 1987	77	80
Gulf and Western 9¼ 1980	102	103
ICI 7¼ 1992	82	86
International Oil 8¼ 1982	96½	97½
Motorola 8 1987	93½	94½
National Coal Board 8¼ 1988	85½	86½
New Zealand 9 1980	101½	102½
New Zealand 9¼ 1982	100½	101½
Nippon Fudosan 10¼ 1980	101½	102½
Nippon Steel 9¼ 1980	99½	100½
NA Rockwell 8¼ 1987	88½	89½
Occidental 10 1981	99½	100½
Ontario Hydro 9 1980	97½	98½
Pacific Lighting 8 1988	89	90
Pacific Lighting 9¼ 1981	102½	103½
Pennwalt 8 1987	92	93
Ralston Purina 7¼ 1987	91½	92½
Scanraff 7½ 1990	81½	82½
Scanraff 8¼ 1988	86	87
Shell 7¼ 1987	92	93
Singer 11 1977	100	101
Skandinaviska 10¼ 1981	103½	104½
Standard Oil 8¼ 1980	101	102
Standard Oil 8¼ 1988	98½	99½
Standard Oil 8¼ 1988	99	100
Statsforetag 9¼ 1980	99	100
Sybron 8 1987	90½	91½
Tenneco 7¼ 1987	87	88
Textron 7¼ 1987	86½	87½
Transocean Gulf 7 1980	96½	97½
Union Oil 7¼ 1987	92	93
Williams & Glyns 8¼ 1987	78	81

DM BONDS

	Bid	Offer
CFP 8½ 1985	101½	102½
Denmark 6¼ 1989	100	101
EIB 8¼ 1982	99	100
Mexico 9 1982	99½	100½
National Westminster 8 1986	92	93
Sumitomo Metal Inds 8¼ 1982	98½	99½
Sun Int Fin 7¼ 1988	91	93

$ CONVERTIBLES

	Bid	Offer
AMF 5 1987	85½	86½
American Express 4¼ 1987	81	85
Beatrice Foods 4¼ 1992	98½	99½
Beatrice Foods 6¼ 1991	112	114
Beatrice Foods 4¼ 1985	106½	107½
Borden 5 1992	84	86
Borden 6¼ 1991	105	108
Broadway Hale 4¼ 1987	76	78
Carnation 4 1988	88	90
Chevron 5 1992	101	103
Cummins 6¼ 1986	78	80
Dart 4¼ 1987	87	88
Eastman Kodak 4¼ 1988	121	123
Economic Labs 4¼ 1987	82½	84½
Fed Dept Stores 4¼ 1985	133	135
Ford 5 1988	79	81
Ford 6 1986	89	91
Gillette 4¼ 1987	78	80
Gould 5 1987	88½	90½
Gen Electric 4¼ 1987	85	87
Gulf and Western 5 1988	87	89
Harris 5 1987	70	72
Honeywell 6 1986	81	83
ITT 4¼ 1987	69	71
J. Ray McDermott 4¼ 1987	117½	119½
J. P. Morgan 4¼ 1987	100½	101½
Nabisco 5¼ 1988	96½	98½
Owens Illinois 4¼ 1987	89	91
J. C. Penney 4¼ 1987	81	83
Revlon 4¼ 1987	102	104
Rank Org 4¼ 1995	12	14
Sperry Rand 4¼ 1988	99	101
Squibb 4¼ 1987	85	87
Texaco 4¼ 1988	76	78
Union Carbide 4¼ 1982	103	106
Warner Lambert 4¼ 1987	95	97
Xerox Corp 5 1988	79	81

DM = Deutschmark issue.
Source: Kidder, Peabody Securities, London.

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…pany	Last Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div(p)	Yld %	P/E
…nitage & Rhodes	27	—	3.0	11.1	7.1
…borah Services	96	−1	7.5	7.8	5.1
…ury Sykes	133	—	4.9	3.7	8.9
…nlock Ord	23	+1	0.9	4.0	5.7
…nlock 12% ULS	54	—	12.0	22.2	—
…lock Holdings	60	—	4.5	7.5	11.6

…LE MACOWARDS

…nterim Statement

…riod of 28 weeks ended 16th August, 1975

…ving the Group's unaudited results for the 28 …a August, 1975 and a balance sheet as at that …ow.

	28 weeks ended 16th Aug., 1975 £000	28 weeks ended 17th Aug., 1974 £000	52 weeks ended 1st Feb., 1975 £000
	12,827	10,738	23,288
…ds and trading	61	35	145
	—	10	29
…s	54	172	301
	12,942	10,955	23,763
…ore taxation			
	294	141	624
…ds and trading	31	21	(283)
	(31)	(20)	(94)
…	(67)	(244)	(250)
	227	(102)	(3)
	824	859	1,700
	(597)	(961)	(1,703)
	—	—	(211)
…tion	(597)	(961)	(1,492)
…items	286	122	(6,086)
…aordinary items	(311)	(839)	(7,578)
…dend	—	6	11
…to ordinary	(311)	(845)	(7,589)

…roup Balance Sheet

	16th Aug., 1975 £000	1st Feb., 1975 £000
…Capital		
	9,407	10,722
…rt Road development	15,237	13,600
…on rental	1,256	1,297
	295	584
	26,195	26,203
…rties held for resale	450	435
	4,670	4,655
	2,352	3,599
…)	750	750
	194	712
	1,620	—
	10,036	10,151
…s		
…s (secured)	1,271	281
…Debenture	1,492	—
	3,207	5,645
…pensions	403	403
	61	23
	—	3
	6,434	6,355
…ts	3,602	3,796
	29,797	29,999
…s and Loans	17,095	16,979
	12,702	13,020
	5,846	5,846
	4,893	5,211
	10,739	11,057
…ion (as brought forward)	1,963	1,963
	12,702	13,020

…aple Division's trading has improved and is now …g a contribution to Group profits. The Television …n has maintained its profitability.

…ss with the development of Tottenham Court …continues with the office accommodation and the …al laboratory virtually complete. The retail …should be completed by the end of the current …ial year and the residential accommodation …the first half of 1976.

…16th August, 1975 the Company has repaid …621 First Mortgage Debenture Stock 1983/88

…roup has now completed the sale to Owen Owen …d of nine departmental stores for a considera…f approximately £2,000,000. The transaction will …a deficit of approximately £1,000,000 as com… with book values and this amount will be dealt …the accounts for the year.

…1975

Authorized Units, Insurance & Offshore Funds

Authorised Unit Trusts

[illegible]

Insurance Bonds and Funds

[illegible]

Offshore and International Funds

[illegible]

…as a main board director and … Mr P. Nicholls. … at the Forestry Commission on January 1 in succession to …

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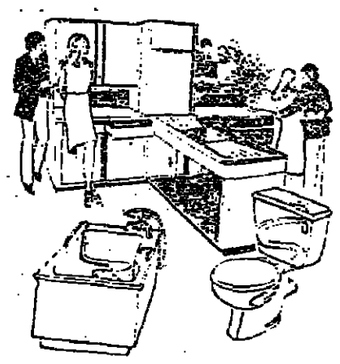
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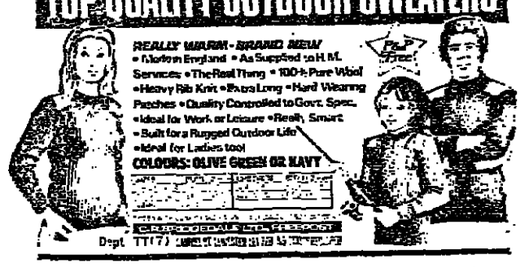
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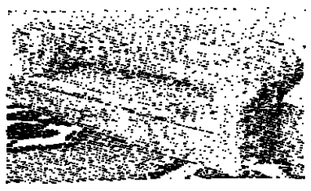
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PUBLIC NOTICES

PASTORAL MEASURE 1968

The Church Commissioners have PREPARED a DRAFT REDUNDANCY SCHEME which contains provision for the appropriation of the building of the redundant church known as the Old Church of St Mary, Clophill, to use as a monument; the appropriation of part of the adjoining churchyard to use as an amenity area for visitors to the monument; the sale of the building and land for such use.

A copy of the draft Scheme may be obtained from the Commissioners or may be inspected at Clophill Rectory, Bedfordshire MK45 4BQ.

Any representations should be sent in writing to the Commissioners at 1 Millbank, London SW1P 3JZ, to reach them not later than 12th December, 1975.

CHARITY COMMISSION

Charities—LANDS OF THE BRIDGWATER FUND 5; The FARNBOROUGH FUND 5; The W CHARLTIT FUND 5; The RITCHIE BEQUEST 5; The FITZGERALD AIR WAR FUND 6; The CRUM BEQUEST 5.

Scheme for the reconstruction of the body of trustees

Ref: 412167—II

The Charity Commissioners PROPOSE TO ESTABLISH a SCHEME for this and other purposes. Copies of the proposed Scheme will be supplied on written request to the Charity Commission, 14 Ryder Street, London, S.W.1, quoting the reference above, and may also be seen at the Bridgwater Library.

Objections and suggestions may be sent to the Commissioners within one month from today.

PASTORAL MEASURE 1968

The Church Commissioners have PREPARED a DRAFT REDUNDANCY SCHEME amending the provisions of the pension scheme, and providing for the appropriation of the redundant church of St Paul, Ruddersfield, to be for educational purposes in connection with the Huddersfield Polytechnic College.

A copy of the draft Scheme may be obtained from the Commissioners or may be inspected at The Parish House, Penn Street, Huddersfield.

Any representations should be sent in writing to the Commissioners at 1 Millbank, London SW1P 3JZ, to reach them not later than 12th December, 1975.

CHARITY COMMISSION

Charities—VARIOUS CHARITIES administered by the FAMILY WELFARE ASSOCIATION, which is now being wound up, including Trustee, 57 Lochaber Road, London SE13 7PE. Ref: 216277—II

The Charity Commissioners have made a Order establishing a SCHEME for this and other purposes. Copies can be obtained by written request to the Charity Commission, 14 Ryder Street, London, S.W.1, quoting ref. no. 216277—II, and may also be seen at the Family Welfare Association, 501-505 Kingsland Road, London E8 4AU.

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CLWYD COUNTY COUNCIL BILLS

Issued 10 November, 1975, £1m Bills due 10 February at 13.1/2nd per cent. Applications £5m. Out-

LEGAL NOTICES

THE COMPANIES ACT, 1948 in the Matter of W. J. FARRISH (WEST MIDLANDS) Limited

By Order of the HIGH COURT of JUSTICE dated 11th day of November, 1975, I, MARTIN JOHN SPENCER of Messrs. Shaw, Hayward & Co., 84 Baker Street, London, W.1, have been appointed LIQUIDATOR of the above-named Company. All debts and claims should be sent to me.

Dated this 11th day of November, 1975.

M. J. SPENCER,
Liquidator.

NOTICE is hereby given pursuant to s. 27 of the TRUSTEE Act, 1925 that any person having a CLAIM against or an INTEREST in the ESTATE of any of the deceased persons whose names, addresses and descriptions are set out below is hereby required to send particulars in writing of his claim or interest to the person or persons mentioned in relation to the deceased person concerned before the date specified; after which date the estate of the deceased will be distributed by the persons or representatives among the persons entitled thereto having regard only to the claims and interests of which they have had notice.

BENTINCK, COUNTESS VIRGILIA VICTORIA HENRIETTA of Rysbrowerweg, 242 Haren Groningen, Holland, died on 11th July, 1975, particulars to Bird & Bird, Solicitors of 2 Gray's Inn Square, London, WC1R 5AX, before 23rd January, 1976.

HOBBINES, MAY of 15 Fernhurst Gardens, Edgware, Middlesex, Company Secretary (retired), died 21st May, 1975, particulars to Roberts Nathanson, 311 Piccadilly, London W1A 2SA, before 23 January, 1976.

REDMAN, SIR HERBERT VERE, K.C.M.G., of La Roche Goult Vaucluse in France, formerly of 57 Great Ormond Street, London, W.C.1, died on 26th January, 1975, particulars to G. Lebon & Co., Solicitors of 1/6 Piccadilly, London, W1V 9LL, before 17th January, 1976.

No. 003633 of 1975

In the HIGH COURT of JUSTICE Chancery Division Companies Court In the Matter of Sidol Co. Limited and in the Matter of the Companies Act 1948.

Notice is hereby given that a PETITION for the WINDING UP of the above-named Company by the High Court of Justice was on the 5th day of November 1975 presented to the said Court by The Commissioners of Inland Revenue, of Somerset House, Strand, London WC2R 1LB, and that the said Petition is directed to be heard before the Court sitting at the Royal Courts of Justice, Strand, London, on the 8th day of December 1975, and any creditor or contributory of the said Company desirous to support or oppose the making of an Order on the said Petition may appear at the time of hearing in person or by his Counsel, for that purpose, and a copy of the Petition will be furnished to any creditor or contributory of the said Company requiring the same by the undersigned on payment of the regulated charge for the same.

ERIC MOSES, Solicitor of Inland Revenue, Somerset House, Strand, London WC2R 1LB.

NOTE: Any person who intends to appear on the hearing of the said Petition must serve on or send by post to the above-named notice in writing of his intention so to do. The notice must state the name and address of the person, or if a firm, the name and address of the firm, and must be signed by the person or firm, or his or their Solicitor (if any) and must be served, or if posted must be sent by post in sufficient time to reach the above-named not later than four o'clock in the afternoon of the 5th day of December 1975.

THE COMPANIES ACT, 1948 In the Matter of MAYFAIRE STORES Limited

By Order of the HIGH COURT of JUSTICE dated 25th August, 1975, I, NORMAN BARRINGTON COPE of 19 Eastcheap, London, E.C.3, have been appointed LIQUIDATOR of the above-named Company with a COMMITTEE of INSPECTION.

Dated this 7th day of November, 1975.

NORMAN BARRINGTON COPE,
Liquidator.

LEGAL NOTICES

No. 003718 of 1975

In the HIGH COURT of JUSTICE Chancery Division Companies Court In the matter of LLOYSIC Limited and the matter of the Companies Act 1948

Notice is hereby given that a PETITION for the WINDING UP of the above-named Company by the Eleventh day of November 1975 presented to the said Court by Translevantgesellschaft m.b.h., Adam Rohe, Wilhelm Klauser, Gustav Ochs, Dieter Brinzer and Michael Reisner all partners in a limited partnership trading under the name of Sud-West Finanz Finanzierungsgesellschaft m.b.h., & Co. KG, established under the laws of the Federal German Republic of 605 Offenbach am Main, Kaiserstrasse 52 Frankfurt am Main, West Germany, and that the said Petition is directed to be heard before the Court sitting at the Royal Courts of Justice, Strand, London WC2R 1LB, and that the said Petition is directed to be heard before the Court sitting at the Royal Courts of Justice, Strand, London, on the Eighth day of December 1975, and any creditor or contributory of the said Company desirous to support or oppose the making of an Order on the said Petition may appear at the time of hearing in person or by his Counsel, for that purpose, and a copy of the Petition will be furnished to any creditor or contributory of the said Company requiring the same by the undersigned on payment of the regulated charge for the same.

HEPWORTH SHAW & CO., 52 London Wall, London EC2Y 7JP
Solicitors for the Petitioner

NOTE: Any person who intends to appear on the hearing of the said Petition must serve on or send by post to the above-named notice in writing of his intention so to do. The notice must state the name and address of the person, or if a firm, the name and address of the firm, and must be signed by the person or firm, or his or their solicitor (if any) and must be served, or if posted must be sent by post in sufficient time to reach the above-named not later than four o'clock in the afternoon of the 5th day of December 1975.

THE COMPANIES ACT, 1948 In the Matter of MAYFAIRE STORES Limited

By Order of the HIGH COURT of JUSTICE dated 25th August, 1975, I, NORMAN BARRINGTON COPE of the Eastcheap, London E.C.3, have been appointed LIQUIDATOR of the above-named Company with a COMMITTEE of INSPECTION.

Dated this 7th day of November, 1975.

NORMAN BARRINGTON COPE,
Liquidator.

LEGAL NOTICES

In the HIGH COURT of JUSTICE Chancery Division Companies Court In the Matters of: No. 003607 of 1975 W. K. ESTATES Limited, No. 003608 of 1975 MILLWARREN Limited and No. 003609 of 1975 GOYMER & HIGGS (TRANSPORT) Limited and in the Matter of the Companies Act, 1948.

Notice is hereby given that PETITIONS for the WINDING UP of the above-named Companies were on the 5th day of November 1975 presented to the said Court by The Commissioners of Inland Revenue, of Somerset House, Strand, London, WC2R 1LB, and that the said Petitions are directed to be heard before the Court sitting at the Royal Courts of Justice, Strand, London, on the 8th day of December 1975, and any creditor or contributory of any of the said Companies desirous to support or oppose the making of any Order on any of the said Petitions may appear at the time of hearing in person or by his Counsel, for that purpose; and a copy of the Petitions will be furnished to any creditor or contributory of any of the said Companies requiring the same by the undersigned on payment of the regulated charge for the same.

ERIC MOSES, Solicitor of Inland Revenue, Somerset House, Strand, London WC2R 1LB.

NOTE: Any person who intends to appear on the hearing of any of the said Petitions must serve on or send by post to the above-named notice in writing of his intention so to do. The notice must state the name and address of the person, or if a firm, the name and address of the firm, and must be signed by the person or firm, or his or their Solicitor (if any) and must be served, or if posted must be sent by post in sufficient time to reach the above-named not later than four o'clock in the afternoon of the 5th day of December 1975.

In the Matter of CAR CAMPERS Limited (In Liquidation)

Order of the HIGH COURT of JUSTICE, dated the 24th day of September, 1975. Mr. ELLIS GEORGE DAVIE, Chartered Accountant, of 63, Coventry Street, Kidderminster, the Official Receiver for the County of Hereford & Worcester, was appointed LIQUIDATOR of the above-named Company. WITH a COMMITTEE of INSPECTION.

In the Matter of PLANNED FINANCE Limited (In Liquidation)

By Order of the HIGH COURT of JUSTICE, dated the 26th day of September, 1975, Mr. ELLIS GEORGE DAVIE, Chartered Accountant, of 63, Coventry Street, Kidderminster, in the County of Hereford & Worcester, was appointed LIQUIDATOR of the above-named Company WITH a COMMITTEE of INSPECTION.

LEGAL NOTICES

No. 002930 of 1975

In the HIGH COURT of JUSTICE Chancery Division Companies Court In the Matter of BROADWAY REGENT REPRODUCTIONS Limited and in the Matter of the Companies Act 1948.

Notice is hereby given that a PETITION for the WINDING UP of the above-named Company was on the 5th day of September 1975 presented to the said Court by Contes Textilgesellschaft mbH of 4000 Dusseldorf 1, Schadowplatz-Helvetia-Haus 65, West Germany, a Company incorporated according to the laws of the Federal Republic of West Germany and that the said Petition is directed to be heard before the Court sitting at the Royal Courts of Justice, Strand, London, WC2A 2LL, on the 1st December, 1975, and any creditor or contributory of the said Company desirous to support or oppose the making of an Order on the said Petition may appear at the time of hearing in person or by his Counsel for that purpose; and a copy of the Petition will be furnished by the undersigned to any creditor or contributory of the said Company requiring such copy on payment of the regulated charge for the same.

WRIGHT AND WEBB, SYRETT AND SONS, of 10 Soho Square, London, W1V 6LL Solicitors for the Petitioner

NOTE—Any person who intends to appear on the hearing of the said Petition must serve on or send by post to the above-named notice in writing of his intention so to do. The notice must state the name and address of the person, or if a firm, the name and address of the firm, and must be signed by the person or firm, or his or their Solicitor (if any), and must be served, or if posted must be sent by post in sufficient time to reach the above-named not later than 4 o'clock in the afternoon of Friday, the 21st of November, 1975.

In the Matter of the Companies Acts, 1948 to 1967, and in the Matter of CENTLEY DELL Limited (formerly Anglo-Scottish Pine Lumber) (In Voluntary Liquidation).

Notice is hereby given pursuant to Section 299 of the Companies Act, 1948, that a GENERAL MEETING of the MEMBERS of the above-named Company will be held at the Offices of W. H. COOK, GULLY & Co., Chartered Accountants, of 19, Eastcheap, London, EC3P 3DA, on Friday, the 28th day of November, 1975, at 11.30 a.m. to be followed at 11.45 a.m. by a GENERAL MEETING of the CREDITORS for the purpose of receiving an account of the Liquidator's Acts and Dealings and of the conduct of the Winding-Up to date.

Dated this 7th day of November, 1975.

M. A. JORDAN,
Liquidator.

LEGAL NOTICES

No. 003548 of 1975

In the HIGH COURT of JUSTICE Chancery Division Companies Court. In the Matter of SARONOWER Limited and the Matter of the Companies Act 1948.

Notice is hereby given that a PETITION was on the 30th September 1975 presented to the said Court by Knole Wood Investments Limited whose registered office is situate at P.O. Box 7130, Elice Building, East Street, Nassau, Bahamas.

And that the said Petition is directed to be heard before the Court sitting at the Royal Courts of Justice, Strand, London, W.C.2 on Monday the 24th day of November 1975, and any Creditor or Contributory of the said Company desirous to support or oppose the making of an Order on the said Petition may appear at the time of hearing in person or by his Counsel for that purpose and a copy of the Petition will be furnished by the undersigned to any Creditor or Contributory of the said Company requiring such copy on payment of the regulated charge for the same.

WRIGHT AND WEBB, SYRETT AND SONS, of 10 Soho Square, London, W1V 6LL Solicitors for the Petitioner

NOTE—Any person who intends to appear on the hearing of the said Petition must serve on or send by post to the above-named notice in writing of his intention so to do. The notice must state the name and address of the person, or if a firm, the name and address of the firm, and must be signed by the person or firm, or his or their Solicitor (if any), and must be served, or if posted must be sent by post in sufficient time to reach the above-named not later than 4 o'clock in the afternoon of Friday, the 21st of November, 1975.

In the Matter of the Companies Acts, 1948 to 1967, and in the Matter of W. EVANS & SON (TYRE WHOLESALERS), Limited (In Liquidation).

Notice is hereby given pursuant to Section 299 of the Companies Act 1948 that a GENERAL MEETING of the MEMBERS of the above-named Company will be held at the Offices of W. H. Cork, Gully & Co., Chartered Accountants of 19, Eastcheap, London, EC3P 3DA, on Thursday the 27th day of November, 1975, at 11.45 a.m. to be followed at 12 noon by a GENERAL MEETING of the CREDITORS, for the purpose of receiving an account of the Liquidator's Acts and Dealings and of the conduct of the Winding-Up to date.

Dated this 5th day of November, 1975.

A. M. BAKER,
N. B. COOK,
Joint Liquidators.

LEGAL NOTICES

In the HIGH COURT of JUSTICE Chancery Division In the Matter of ASSOCIATED TYRES & SERVICES HOLDINGS Limited and in the Matter of the Companies Act 1948

Notice is hereby given that a PETITION was on the 29th September 1975 presented to the said Court by Knole Wood Investments Limited whose registered office is situate at P.O. Box 7130, Elice Building, East Street, Nassau, Bahamas.

And that the said Petition is directed to be heard before the Court sitting at the Royal Courts of Justice, Strand, London, W.C.2 on Monday the 24th day of November 1975, and any Creditor or Contributory of the said Company desirous to support or oppose the making of an Order on the said Petition may appear at the time of hearing in person or by his Counsel for that purpose and a copy of the Petition will be furnished by the undersigned to any Creditor or Contributory of the said Company requiring such copy on payment of the regulated charge for the same.

WRIGHT AND WEBB, SYRETT AND SONS, of 10 Soho Square, London, W1V 6LL Solicitors for the Petitioner

NOTE—Any person who intends to appear on the hearing of the said Petition must serve on or send by post to the above-named notice in writing of his intention so to do. The notice must state the name and address of the person, or if a firm, the name and address of the firm, and must be signed by the person or firm, or his or their Solicitor (if any), and must be served, or if posted must be sent by post in sufficient time to reach the above-named not later than 4 o'clock in the afternoon of Friday, the 21st of November, 1975.

In the Matter of the Companies Acts, 1948 to 1967, and in the Matter of ULTRASONICS Limited and in the Matter of the Companies Act 1948

Notice is hereby given that the Creditors of the above-named Company, which is being voluntarily wound up, are required, on or before the 15th day of December, 1975, to send in their full Christian and surnames, their addresses and descriptions, full particulars of their debts or claims, and the names and addresses of their Solicitors (if any), to the undersigned Mr Philip Montague F.C.A. of 45 Wakefield Street, London, WC1N 1PJ, the Liquidator of the said Company, and, if so required by notice in writing from the said Liquidator, are personally or by their Solicitors, to come in and prove their debts or claims at such time and place as shall be specified in such notice, or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts are proved.

Dated this 5th day of November, 1975.

PHILIP MONTAGUE
Liquidator

LEGAL NOTICE

No. [illegible] of 19[illegible]

In the HIGH COURT of Chancery Division [illegible]

In the Matter of [illegible]

Notice is hereby given [illegible]

Dated the 10th day of November, 1975.

THE COMPANIES ACT 1948 [illegible]

In the Matter of JEFFREY COHEN Limited and in the Matter of the Companies Act 1948

Notice is hereby given that the creditors of the above-named Company, which is being voluntarily wound up, are required, on or before the 15th day of December, 1975, to send in their full Christian and surnames, their addresses and descriptions, full particulars of their debts or claims, and the names and addresses of their Solicitors (if any), to the undersigned Mr Philip Montague F.C.A. of 45 Wakefield Street, London, WC1N 1PJ, the Liquidator of the said Company, and, if so required by notice in writing from the said Liquidator, are personally or by their Solicitors, to come in and prove their debts or claims at such time and place as shall be specified in such notice, or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts are proved.

Dated this 5th day of November, 1975.

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Readers' Protection Scheme Mail Order Advertising

With effect from April 1, 1975, national newspapers have set up a Central Fund to refund monies sent by readers in response to mail order advertisements placed by mail order traders who fail to supply goods or refund the money and who have become the subject of liquidation or bankruptcy proceedings. This arrangement does not apply to any failure to supply goods advertised in a catalogue or direct mail solicitation. These refunds are made on a voluntary basis on behalf of the contributors to the Fund and the readers' claims are limited to the Newspaper Publishers' Association on behalf of the contributors.

For the purpose of the Scheme:
(a) Mail Order Advertising is defined as direct response advertisements, display or postal bargains, where cash has to be sent in advance of goods being received. Classified advertising and gardening features are excluded.
(b) Classified advertising is defined as advertising that appears under a "Classification" heading (excluding "Postal and Weekend Shopping") or within the classified columns or sections.

In the unhappy event of the failure of a mail order trader, readers are advised to lodge a claim with the newspapers concerned within three months from the date of the appearance of the advertisement. Any claim received after this period may be considered at the discretion of the NPA.

The establishment of this Fund enables you to respond to these advertisements with confidence.

...casting Saturday

...fetches up among the hillbillies (BBC1 5.5). The ...an cop comes to town (ITV 7.45). The Wallabies go to ...2 7.0). Young film-makers bring you their wares ... For a night cap Dame Edith and Edward Heath are ...w though its presentation may not be your cup of tea ...—L.B.

BBC 2

2.50 pm, Film: Comanche Territory, with Maureen O'Hara, Macdonald Carey, Will Geer, Charles Drake. 4.10, Chico and the Man. 4.35, Play Away. 5.05, Money Programme. 5.50, Westminster. 6.20, Open Door. 7.00, Rugby: Ulster v The Australians.

7.50 News.
8.05 That Monday Morning Feeling, part 3: The Property Developer.
8.35 The Spire at Salisbury Cathedral.
8.45 Second House: Dramatizations from Humboldt's Gift, by Saul Bellow, who talks about his career.
10.00 Play: On the Good Ship Yacki-Hicki-Doola, by Bob Mason.
10.30 The First Picture Show.
11.00 Open Door: North Devon Farm Workers.
11.40 News.
11.45-1.30 am, Film: Return from the Ashes, with Maximilian Schell, Samantha Eggar, Ingrid Thulin, Herbert Lom.*

* Black and white.

London Weekend

9.00 am, Checkmate. 9.25, A Present from the Past. 9.45, Saturday Scene. 9.50, The Beachcombers. 10.20, The Jetsons. 10.50, Junior Police Five. 11.05, Black Beauty. 11.35, Planet of the Apes. 12.30 pm, World of Sport. 12.35, On the Ball. 12.50, Daily Express Sportsman of the Year Lunch. 1.10, News. 1.20, The ITV Seven: 1.30, Wetherby. 1.45, Warwick. 2.00, Wetherby. 2.15, Warwick. 2.30, Wetherby. 2.45, Warwick. 3.00, Wetherby. 3.10, Tennis, Dewar Cup. 3.50, Half-time Round-up. 4.00, Dewar Cup. 4.50, Results Service.

5.10 News.
5.20 Supersonic.
5.50 Space 1999.
6.45 Don't Drink the Water.
7.15 Sale of the Century.
7.45 McCloud.
9.30 Within These Walls.
10.30 News.
10.45 No Honestly.
11.15 Film: Daughter of the Mind (1971), with Ray Milland, Gene Tierney, Don Murray.
12.35 am Adoption.

ATV

9.15 am, Yoga. 9.40, Cover to Cover. 10.10, Tiswas. 12.30 pm, London. 5.20, Sinbad Junior. 5.30, Bearcats. 6.30, Sale of the Century. 7.00, Six Million Dollar Man. 8.00, Within These Walls. 9.00, Who Do You Do? 9.30, Police Woman. 10.30, News. 10.45 Aquarius. 11.30-12.25 am, Barnaby Jones.

Granada

9.15 am, Checkmate. 9.40, A Present from the Past. 10.05, House of Treasures. 10.10, Film. Ronald Colman in The Story of Mankind. 12.00, Look Alive. 12.30 pm, London. 5.20, Film, Audie Murphy in Apache Rifles. 7.00, Don't Drink the Water. 7.30, Sale of the Century. 8.00, ATV. 9.00, McCloud. 10.25, Cartoon. 10.30, ATV. 11.30, The Collaborators. 12.25 am, Time to Remember.* 12.55-1.45 Theatre of Stars.

Southern

9.15 am, Checkmate. 9.40, A Present from the Past. 10.10, Weather. 10.13, Woody Woodpecker. 10.20, Supersonic. 10.50, The Lone Ranger. 11.15, Planet of the Apes. 12.10 pm, Weekend. 12.15, Southsport. 12.30, London. 5.20, Cartoon. 5.25, The Magician. 6.25, Porky Pig. 6.30, Bridget Loves Bernie. 7.00, Sale of the Century. 7.30, Don't Drink the Water. 8.00, ATV. 9.00, Film, The Night Walker, with Robert Taylor.* 10.30, News. 10.45, Police Story. 11.40, Southern News. 11.45, Bygones. 12.15 am, Weather. Guideline.

Scottish

10.05 am, More Animate Objects. 10.30, Farmhouse Kitchen. 11.00, Film: The Ghost Train, with Arthur Askey 12.30 pm, London. 5.20, Professor Balthazar. 5.30, Supersonic. 6.00, Castaway. 6.30, ATV. 7.00, Barnaby Jones. 8.00, ATV. 9.00, Columbo. 10.25, Cartoon. 10.30, ATV. 11.30, Late Call. 11.35-12.30 am, UFO.

Yorkshire

9.20 am. A Present from the Past. 9.45, Little Rascals.* 10.00, Paulus. 10.10, Dodo. 10.15, Zigzag. 10.40, Pipet. 10.45, Cartoon. 11.00, The Amazing Chan. 11.30, London. 5.20 pm, Cartoon. 5.30, The Flintstones. 6.00, Space 1999. 7.00, Don't Drink the Water. 7.30, Sale of the Century. 8.00, Film: The Betrayal, with Amanda Blake, Dick Haymes. 9.30, London. 10.30, ATV. 11.30-12.25 am, Kung Fu.

Ulster

10.30 am, Jobs Around the House. 11.00, The Seaspray. 11.30, Sesame Street. 12.30 pm, London. 5.20, The Flintstones. 5.50, Six Million Dollar Man. 6.45, London. 7.45, Film: Cry in the Wilderness, with Lee Montgomery, George Kennedy, Joanna Pettet. 9.00, Within These Walls. 10.00, Rising Damp. 10.30, ATV. 11.30-12.00, The Adventurer.

Radio

1
6.00 am, News. Colin Berry.† 8.03, Racing bulletin. 8.06, Ed Stewart. 10.00, Rosko. 1.00 pm, Simon and Garfunkel.† 2.00, Alan Freeman.† 5.00, Paul Gambaccini.† 6.30, In Concert.† 7.30, Top Tunes.† 8.30, Radio Orchestra.† 10.02, Europe 75.† 10.30, Alan Dell.† 12.00, News. 12.31-12.33 am, News.
† Stereo.

2
6.00 am, Radio 1. 10.02, Charlie Chester.† 12.02 pm, Two's Best.† 1.02, Punch Line (1500m). 1.30-5.55, Sport (1500m), including Tennis: Dewar Cup Finals; Football; Racing from Ascot; Brain of Sport 1975; and 5.00, Sports Report. 6.03, Star Sound (1500m). 7.02, The Navy Lark (1500m). 7.30-12.33 am, Radio 1.

3
8.00 am, News. 8.05, Berlioz, Goldmark, Kodály.† 9.00, News. 9.05, Record Review.† 10.15, BBC Scottish Symphony Orchestra: part 1, Smetana, Kodály.† 11.00, In Short. John Culshaw. 11.10, Concert: part 2, John Mayer, Janacek.† 12.02, Robin Ray.† 12.55 pm, News. 1.00, Foreign Press Review. 1.15, The Young Idea.† 2.15 Man of Action. Sir Arnold Weinstock.† 3.35, Tchaikovsky.† 5.00, Jazz Record Requests.† 5.45, Howard Shelley (piano): Haydn, Rachmaninov, Smetana.† 6.35, Critics' Forum. 7.30, The Makropulos Case, opera by Janacek, Act 1.† 8.10, Personal View by Lord Trend. 8.30, The Makropulos Case. Act 2.† 9.05, The Seven Deadly Sins, poetry. 9.25, The Makropulos Case. Act 3.† 9.45, Couperin and the French Tradition, discussion. 10.30, The Virtuoso Violinist. Rode, Schubert, Paganini, Spohr. 11.25-11.30, News.

4
6.30 am, News. 6.32, Farming. 6.50, Outlook. 6.55, Weather. 7.00, News. 7.10, On Your Farm. 7.40, Today's Papers. 7.45, Outlook. 7.50, Today. 8.00, News and more of Today. 8.50, Yesterday in Parliament. 9.00, News. 9.05, From Our Own Correspondent. 9.30, The Week in Westminster. 10.00, News. 10.02, The Weekly World. 10.15, Service. 10.30, Pick of the Week. 11.30, Science Now. 12.00, News. 12.02 pm, Radio 3. 12.55, Weather. 1.00, News. 1.15, Any Questions? 2.00, Weekend. 3.00, News. 3.05, Play: Blop. 3.35, Radio 3. 5.00, Pet Reports. 5.55, Weather. 6.00, News. 6.15, Robert Robinson. 7.00, News. 7.02, Desert Island Discs. 7.30, Richard Baker. 8.30, Play: The Cop Out. 9.58, Weather. 10.00, News. 10.15, A Word in Edgeways. 11.00, Prayers. 11.15-11.36, News. 11.45-11.48, Inshore Forecast.
BBC Radio London, local and national news, entertainment, sport, music. 94.9 VHF, 206 M.
London Broadcasting, news and information station, 97.3 VHF, 261 M.
Capital Radio, 24-hour music, news and features station. 95.8 VHF, 194 M.

Radio

Understanding Hardcastle

The death of William Hardcastle removes one of the dominating figures of radio—one might say *the* dominating figure, for the few others who make as much impression also tend to share their talents out with television: Hardcastle's major reputation was in radio and above all in radio news.

Nobody ever seems to have felt neutral about this man. I never met him in the abundant flesh, but it was enough to listen to *The World at One* to realize that even after attenuation by radio wave, he contrived to occupy a very great deal of space: mentally one backed away a little from one's loudspeaker to make room; he brought with him, as this paper's obituary put it, "some of the urgency and heat of Fleet Street..."; in fact, he seemed to epitomize it. Today it is difficult to recall what radio news was like before the Hardcastle era, but occasionally a bit of archive comes along and one is astonished to hear how tentative and ineffectual it now sounds. Not only on *The World at One* the style of news presentation has changed utterly and in that happening a major influence was Hardcastle.

It is obvious—and in any change this is always part of the equation—that the time was ripe. There were and have continued to be howls of agony at the new Blitzkrieg style, but pretty well from the start it made more friends than enemies—friends by now to the tune of 4 million every middle-of-the-day. In radio terms this is as good a proof as anybody needs that broadcasting is giving its audience what it wants.

What that audience wanted back in 1965 was apparently something very much more pungent and sustaining than it was getting to satisfy a hunger for news. To quote the Hardcastle obituary again: "He might be—and frequently was—accused . . . of an obsession with facts at the expense of comment", but it is clear that this obsession found a ready buyer in the audience and indeed, as we have found out since, the market for hard radio news was only just beginning. The hunger now seems to have been more like a craving and radio has responded to that too: if you include *Today*, then between the hours of 6.20 am and 11.54 pm on Radio 4 something over six hours, or more than one-third of the output every day goes to news and the most immediate treatment of current affairs.

I think one can make a tolerable guess at the reasons for this immense proliferation. From the broadcasters' point of view there has been a revulsion from the ancient dogma that the BBC knew best. It would be overstating the case to say that radio as a whole now works on the principle that its audience knows best, but it has taken some huge strides in that direction—with benefit of course (the dogma was extreme), though also in my view with some loss. At all events, the present balance between news and other matter seems to me an outcome of this shift. I also think the audience is perfectly right in its demand for the hardest information it can get: the difficulty is, as I have suggested, that this demand was more a craving—although that craving too may have good reasons to account for itself. Is not the cry "For God's sake tell me what *is really* happening!" a perfectly understandable response to the world we live in—a cry to which news and more and harder news may understandably appear to be the answer?

It is an answer of a sort but only up to a point: no news is ever absolutely hard: we *cannot* know what *is really* happening—or not in the terms of the question. (See James Cameron: *Looking at Documentary*, BBC1 Sunday). Besides which if we have a craving on our hands, it is by definition insatiable and like the wasp in the jam jar we may not know where to stop before we drown. Not to mention the consideration that there will always be more jam than we can absorb or even hear about. On this argument, the problem is no longer one of information—not in quantity at any rate—but of understanding what we hear and for this, I think, a quite different kind of material has to be provided, material which, in general terms, would have to be centred round a far greater concern to investigate the nature of the subject of all news: ourselves.

However, if this is a problem, then as I look through my *Radio Times*, week in, week out, or thumb the LBC schedule, I can only conclude that the solution to it is greatly honoured in the breach, but in the observance scarcely at all. To take a single instance: should you want an examination of the nature and limits of hard fact—which in turn is an aspect of you and me—then TV will give it you (Cameron above and recently *Inside the News*) but newsladen radio is mum. "Ah", comes the defence, "the point is 'should you want' and listeners don't". Maybe, but I wonder if the sad tale of LBC which tried to live by news alone does not indicate a feeling in those listeners of enough; I wonder too if this is not an occasion when radio—if it is any longer capable of doing so—might say: "To hell with what people think they want; here's something we believe they ought to know about!" In his day Hardcastle must have done just that for news. Now it's understanding's turn.

David Wade

SPECIAL:
Dame Vera Lynn
Dame Vera Lynn invites you to join her in supporting the Ex-Services Mental Welfare Society at 11.10 on Sunday, BBC Radio 4. (See programme for Regional variations in time of broadcast.)
Donations to: Dame Vera Lynn Ex-Services Mental Welfare Society, 37/39 Thurloe Street, London, SW7 2LL.

Sunday

Uneasy lies the head that wears a crown. The Royal Variety Performance comes round again, packed with all the talent you know so well (ITV 9.10). Christopher Columbus (BBC2 7.25), Aaron Copland (BBC2 8.20) and Stephen Foster (BBC1 10.20) offer alternatives. Anno Domini (BBC1 6.15) visits the work force of Canterbury Cathedral.—L.B.

BBC 1

9.00 am, Nai Zindagi Naya Jeevan. 9.30, Mary, Mungo and Midge. 9.45, Trade Union Studies. 10.10, Ensemble. 10.35, Bellamy—on Botany! 11.00, Seeing and Believing. 11.45, Homes from Home. 12.10 pm, Avventura. 12.35, Out of the Rut. 1.00, Farming. 1.25, Making Toys. 1.50, News Headlines. 1.55, Film: The Adventures of Mark Twain, with Fredric March, Alexis Smith.* 4.00, Laurel and Hardy.* 4.20, Disney: Mustang, part 2. 5.05, The Tale of Timothy Bagshott, by Fay Weldon.

5.55 News.
6.05 On the Move.
6.15 Anno Domini.
6.55 Songs of Praise from Gulval Parish Church, Penzance.
7.25 Poldark.
8.15 Film Shalako, with Sean Connery, Brigitte Bardot, Stephen Boyd, Jack Hawkins, Honor Blackman.
10.05 News.
10.20 The Friendly Invasion: From Stephen Foster to Ragtime.
11.35 Looking at Documentary: Part 2, The Reporters.
12.00 Weather.

* Black and white.

Regional variations (BBC 1):
BBC WALES: 9.30-9.45 am, Andy Pandy. 11.45-12.10 pm, Dewch i Siarad. 1.55-2.45, The Invisible Man. 2.45-3.30, Disney: Mustang, part 2. 3.30-4.35, Sports Line-up: W.R.U. Challenge Cup Competition, Blaina v Abertillery; R.A.C. Rally preview. 4.35-5.05, Enoc Huws. 6.15-6.45, Indi Hinduism. 6.45-6.55, Yn y Dechreuad. 6.55-7.25, Swn y Jiwbili. 11.35, Milestones in Working-class History. 12.00, News for Wales. SCOTLAND: 11.00-11.45 am, Service from St. Nicholas's Parish Church, Lanark. 6.55-7.25 pm, Songs of Praise from St. Joseph's, Clarkston. 11.35, Milestones in Working-class History. 12.00, Scottish News Summary. NORTHERN IRELAND: 12.00 midnight, Northern Ireland News Headlines.

BBC 2

12.15 pm, Open University. Vic Feather Lecture: Adult Education in an Industrial Society. 12.40-1.05, Use Your Head.

6.50 News Review.
7.25 Explorers, Christopher Columbus.
8.15 News.
8.20 Happy Birthday Aaron Copland, with London Symphony Orchestra.
9.40 We British.
10.20 Film: Leo the Last, directed by John Boorman with Marcello Mastroianni, Billie Whitelaw, Calvin Lockhart, Glenna Forster Jones.
12.00-12.5, Hugh Burden reads Bedtime Story, by Lewis D. Lawless.

London Weekend

10.00 am, Morning Worship from Elim Pentecostal Church, Birkenhead. 11.00, Yoga. 11.30, London Weekend Show. 12.00, Weekend World. 1.10 pm, Dodo. 1.30, University Challenge. 2.00, The Big Match. 3.00, Film: Conflict of Wings (1954), with John Gregson, Muriel Pavlow. 4.30, Celebrity Squares. 5.20, Aquarius: Made by Makepeace and Lacquer Lust.

6.05 News.
6.15 Strike that Rock.
6.40 Faith in Action.
7.00 Stars on Sunday.
7.25 Carry On Laughing.
7.55 Upstairs, Downstairs.
8.55 News.
9.10 Royal Variety Performance.
11.30 The Collaborators.
12.20 am, Adoption.

ATV

10.00 am, London. 11.00, Checkmate. 11.30, ATV Today Pick of the Week. 12.00, London. 1.10 pm, Planet of the Apes. 2.10, Star Soccer. 3.10, Film: I Was a Male War Bride, with Cary Grant, Ann Sheridan.* 4.50, Celebrity Squares. 5.35, Black Beauty. 6.05, London. 11.30, Boney. 12.30 am, Henry McKeating.

Granada

9.30 am, Arts Bazaar. 10.00, London. 11.25, Cartoon. 11.30, Skippy. 12.00, London. 1.10, The Rovers. 1.35, Snorerman. 2.00, Kick Off Match. 3.05, Film: David Niven in the Birds and the Bees. 4.50, ATV. 6.05, London. 11.30, Arabs and Israelis. 12.00-12.30 am, Douglas Fairbanks presents.*

HTV

10.00 am, London. 11.00, Checkmate. 11.30, The Addams Family. 12.00, London. 1.05 pm, Wait Till Your Father Gets Home. 1.30, Farming. 2.00, London. 3.00, Film: Don't Raise the Bridge, Lower the River, with Jerry Lewis, Terry Thomas and Jacqueline Pearce. 4.50, ATV. 5.35, Arthur of the Britons. 6.05, London. 11.30, Out of Town. 12.00, Weather. HTV CYMRU/WALES: As HTV except: 1.30-2.00pm, Farming. 6.40-7.00, Llusern.

Southern

10.00 am, London. 11.27, Weather. 11.30, Farm Progress. 12.00, London. 1.10 pm, Arthur. 1.30, Rainbow Country. 2.00, London. 3.00, Boney. 4.00, Aquarius. 4.25, Southern News. 4.50, ATV. 6.05, London. 11.30, The Nature of Things. 12.35 am, Weather. Guideline.

Scottish

10.30 am, Yoga. 11.00, Checkmate. 11.30, Women Only. 12.00, London. 1.10, Scotsport Special (including Rumania v Spain. 4.05, Glen Michael Cavalcade. 4.50, ATV. 6.05, London. 6.40, Chapter and Verse. 7.00, London. 11.30, Late Call. 11.35-12.05 am, Adam 12.

Westward

10.00 am, London. 11.00, Checkmate. 11.30, Arts Bazaar. 12.00, London. 1.05 pm, West Country Job Finder. 1.10, Koala. 1.30, Farm and Country News. 2.00, Soccer Special. 3.00, Film: The Working Her Way Through College, with Ronald Reagan, Virginia Mayo. 4.50, ATV. 6.05, London. 11.30, The Protectors. 11.55, Faith for Life.

Grampian

11.00 am, Checkmate. 11.30, Farming. 12.00, London. 1.10, Scotsport: Rumania v Spain. 4.05, Glen Michael Cavalcade. 4.50, ATV. 6.05, London. 11.30, Police Surgeon. 12.00, Prayers.

Anglia

9.30 am, Arts Bazaar. 10.00, London. 11.30, Skippy. 12.00, London. 1.10 pm, Cartoon. 1.25, Weather. 1.30, Farming. 2.00, Match of the Week. 2.50, Film: The Matchmaker, with Shirley Booth, Shirley MacLaine, Paul Ford.* 4.40, Cartoon. 4.50, ATV. 6.05, London. 11.30, The Protectors. 12.00, Your Choice.

Yorkshire

9.35 am, Checkmate. 9.50, Chess Masterpieces. 10.00, London. 11.30, Farming. 12.00, London. 1.10 pm, Out of Town. 1.40, Calendar Sunday. 2.05, Football. 3.00, Film: Tip on a Dead Jockey, with Robert Taylor. 4.50, ATV. 6.05, London. 11.30-11.50, Police Surgeon.

Ulster

11.00 am, Yoga. 11.30, Seven Ages of Fashion. 12.00, London. 1.10, Animated Classics. 2.00, London. 3.00, Film: Take Her, She's Mine with James Stewart, Sandra Dee, Audrey Meadows, Robert Morley. 4.50, ATV. 6.05, London. 11.30-12.00, Skiing with Gina.

Tyne Tees

9.20 am, Yoga. 9.50, Chess Masterpieces. 10.00, London. 11.00, Ripcord. 11.55, Where the Jobs Are. 12.00, London. 1.10 pm, Police Surgeon. 1.40, Farming. 2.10, Shoot! 3.00, Film: Tip on a Dead Jockey, with Robert Taylor.* 4.50, ATV. 6.05, London. 11.30, Randall and Hopkirk (Deceased). 12.25, Epilogue.

Border

10.00 am, London. 11.00, Checkmate. 11.30, Fit to Last. 12.00, London. 1.10 pm, Border Diary. 1.15, Cartoon. 1.40, Farming. 2.10, Match of the Day. 3.00, Film: The Day Will Dawn, with Ralph Richardson, Deborah Kerr, Hugh Williams.* 4.50, ATV. 5.35, Castaway. 6.05, London. 11.30-12.00, Orson Welles Great Mysteries.

Radio

1
6.55 am, New Day. 7.00, News. 7.03, Lindley Savage. 8.03, Ronnie Aitken. 8.32, Ed Stewart. 10.00, Paul Burnett. 1.00 pm, Jimmy Savile. 3.00 WIA AWW Show. 5.00, Insight. 6.00, Tony Brandon. 7.00, Mike Harding. 7.30, Max Jaffa. 8.30, Sunday Half-hour. 9.02, Best Tunes. 10.02, Sports Desk. 10.05, Nordring Radio Prize 1975 Netherlands Entry: The One and Only Harold Arlen. 10.02, Jazz.† 12.00, News. 12.31-12.33 am, News.
† Stereo.

2
6.55 am, Radio 1. 10.02 David Jacobs. 11.30, People's Service. 12.02 pm, Family Favourites. 2.02, The Navy Lark. 2.30, Richard Rodgers Story. 3.30, Judith Chalmers. 4.02, Charlie Chester. 6.00, Radio 1. 7.02, Punch Line. 7.30-12.33 am, Radio 1.

3
8.00 am, News. 8.05, Artur Schnabel (piano): Beethoven. 9.00, News. 9.05, Your Concert Choice: Couperin Debussy, Falla, Benjamin, Ravel. 10.30, Music Weekly. 11.15, Salzburg Festival concert, part 1: Hindemith. 11.45, Words: R. W. Burchfield. 11.50, Concert, part 2: Orff. 12.55 pm, Alistair Cooke's Irving Berlin. 1.35, Mozart Violin Sonatas, part 1. 2.10, Trilogy, talk by Sir Bruce Fraser. 2.25, Concert, part 3. 3.15 Talking about Music. 3.45, Notre Dame, opera by Franz Schmidt, Act 1. 4.50, Reading. 5.00, Notre Dame, Act 2. 6.00, Elgar and Delius. 6.40, Reith Lectures 1975: America and the World Experience by Daniel J. Boorstin. 1: The Birth of Exploration. 7.15, Amadeus String Quartet, part 1: Haydn, Mozart. 8.10, Anglicans and Atheists, talk by John Redwood. 8.30, Concert, part 2: Brahms. 9.10, Joy and the Law, story by Giuseppe Di Lampedusa. 9.25, Vienna Festival concert: Berg, Mozart. 10.15, Stereo Workshop: Go West with Lee, play by Hubert Wiedfeld. 10.45, Bruce Springsteen. 11.25-11.30, News.

4
7.15 am, Apna Hi Ghar Samajhiye. 7.45, Bells. 7.50, Reading. 7.55, Weather. 8.00, News. 8.15, Sunday. 8.50, Programme news. 8.55, Weather. 9.00, News. 9.10, Sunday Papers. 9.15, Letter from America. 9.30, The Archers. 10.30, Service from St James's Church, Louth, Lincolnshire. 11.10, Appeal: Ex-Services Mental Welfare Society. 11.15, Motoring and the Motorist. 11.45, From the Grass Roots. 12.15 pm, You and Yours. 12.55, Weather. 1.00, News. 2.00, Gardeners' Question Time. 2.30, Play: The Barretts of Wimpole Street. 4.30, News. 4.02, Talking About Antiques. 4.30, The Living World. 5.00, In Touch. 5.15, Down Your Way. 5.55, Weather. 6.00, News. 6.15, If You Think You've Got Problems! 7.00, News. 7.02, The Men from the Ministry. 7.30, The People and the Book. 8.00, Rossini, Tchaikovsky. 9.00, News. 9.05, Pride and Prejudice by Jane Austen: Part 7. 9.58, Weather. 10.00, News. 10.15, More Plain Tales from the Raj. 11.00, Epilogue. 11.15-11.36, News. 11.45-11.48, Inshore Forecast.
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". . . O keep my soul, and deliver me: let me not be ashamed; for I put my trust in thee."—Psalm 25: 20.

BIRTHS

BOURNE.—On November 8th, at the West Cheshire Maternity Home, to John and Juliet Anne (née Hider)—a son (James Sebastian Harold).

BRADY.—On November 10, 1975, at Colchester, to Amelia (née Hobbs) and Luke—a daughter (Lucy).

CLEGG.—On Nov. 12th, 1975, to Sally and William—a son.

CROPLEY.—To Janet and Bob—a daughter (Julia Marian), November 6th, 1975.

DEVELIN.—On November 11th, to Angela (née Laramy) and Tim—a son (Fabian), a brother for Miranda, Esmeralda and Sebastian.

FETEIVEAU.—On November 12th at Queen Charlotte's Hospital, London, W.6, to Stephanie (née Needier) and Alain—a son, a brother for Marc.

FITZSIMON.—On November 12th at Ayrshire Central Hospital, Irvine, to Andrea (née Ferguson) and Ian—a daughter.

GORRIE.—To Adeline and Christopher, at Gleneagles Hospital, Singapore, on 13th November, 1975—a son, Warrick.

IRWIN.—On November 10, 1975, in St. Andrews, to Robert and Helen (née Taylor)—a daughter (Felicity Anne).

JACEY.—On 13th November at St. George's Hospital, S.W.1, to Richard and Catherine—a son (Philip).

MacINNES.—On November 14, 1975, at the Westminster Hospital, to Sarah (née Cotrell) and Colin—a daughter.

NEWSON-SMITH.—On November 12, at St Richards Hospital, Chichester, to Mary-Ann (née Collins), wife of Peter Newson-Smith, of the Dower House, Shopwyke, Chichester—a son.

PORTEOUS.—On November 11, to Penny and Robin Porteous—a son (James Patrick Alexander), a brother for Elizabeth and Fiona.

RADCLIFFE.—On 11th November, to Lis (née Bramley) and David—a son (James Scotson).

SWAIN.—On November 8th, to Catharine (née Stanford) and the Rev. David Swain—a daughter (Alicia).

TODD.—On Nov. 9th, to Dale and Stephen, of 5 Francis Road, Applecross, W. Australia—a daughter (Kirsten Mary).

ADOPTION

HANSON.—By Rosemary (née Brooke) and John—a son (Richard James), now aged five months.

BIRTHDAYS

BADON.—My bullet is a goon at doing well. Delliad, glawog aieb. Excalibur Guinevere.

FAN'S. Note Royal birthday of Mark Howard (Oxon) tomorrow. S.

MARRIAGES

ORR : BALKWILL.—On November 8th, 1975, at St. Mary's Church, Wimbledon, Alasdair, younger son of Mrs Ann Orr and the late Robert Orr, to Marian, daughter of Mr and Mrs Bryan Balkwill.

DEATHS

BARKER.—RHODA GRACE.—On November 11th, peacefully, at Auckland, New Zealand, beloved wife of the late Norman Barker and a much loved mother, grandmother and great-grandmother. A very special person. Proverbs ch. 31, v. 28.

BARLOW.—Peter, of Rustenberg, Stellenbosch, Cape, husband of Pam, father of Tessa, Annabel and Simon on 20th October, 1975.

BATEY.—On 13th November, 1975, suddenly, in London, John Francis (Frank), dear husband of Joan Batey of High Dipton, Corbridge, Northumberland. Funeral arrangements later.

BLUME.—On October 18, at home in New York, Alvin L. Dearly beloved husband of Thea, father of Ellen and Mary.

BRAUEN.—On November 6th, 1975, Marguerite (Meta Lamb), last surviving child of Commissioner and Mrs David Lamb of The Salvation Army, and mother of David. Cremation has taken place.

BRODIE.—On November 13th, at Litchett Glade, Upton, Poole, Dorset, Thomas Vernor Alexander Brodie, Q.C., aged 68 years, most beloved husband of Mollie, and devoted father of Frances, Attorney-General, Federation of Malaya, November 1955-November 1959. Cremation at Bournemouth Crematorium on Wednesday, November 19th, at 2.30 p.m. Flowers to Tapper Funeral Service, 54 Parkstone Road, Poole.

COBB.—On Nov. 13th, peacefully, at her home, Kindown House, Cranbrook, Kent, Laura Winifred, widow of R. H. Measures and Major H. J. Cobb. Private service Forest Hill Old Cemetery. Memorial service to be announced later. No flowers by request. Donations to Southwark Catholic Children's Society, Russell Hill Rd., Purley CR8 2XD.

DON.—On Nov. 12th, 1975, suddenly, Derek Campbell Don, of 64 Cornwall Road, Cheam, Surrey. Beloved husband of Margaret, loved and loving father of Janet, Nigel, Elaine and Alison. Funeral service on Tuesday, 18th Nov., at 2 p.m. at Cheam Baptist Church, followed by cremation at the North-East Surrey Crematorium, Morden, at 3 p.m. Family flowers only, please, but if desired, donations to the Crusaders Union, 1 Ludgate Hill, London, E.C.4, or Farm Road Mission, Farm Road, Morden, Surrey.

DOUBLEDAY.—On Wednesday, November 12, 1975, peacefully at her home, Hempstead, Sittingbourne, in her 87th year, Nora, wife of the late Sir Leslie Doubleday. Much loved mother of Garth, Gordon, Phyllis and Barbara, grandmother and great grandmother. At her request funeral private. No flowers.

EATON.—On Tuesday, November 11, Mary, of 13 Kings Court North, Chelsea, peacefully, at Yew Tree Cottage, Kilmeston, Alresford, Hampshire. Cremation private. Memorial service Kilmeston Parish Church, Saturday, November 22, at 3.00 p.m. No flowers please. Donations may be sent to Marie Curie Memorial Foundation, 138 Sloane St., London, SW1X 9BP.

EVERSON.—On November 12th, 1975, suddenly, at home, John Graham Stuart. Dearly loved husband of Alwynne and father of Edmund, Katherine and Alexandra and friend of Father Adrian Arrowsmith—in treasured and happy memory—" Pray for me, as I will for thee that we may merrily meet in heaven."—St. Thomas More.

FENN.—On November 14th, peacefully, Nora Margaret Playford Fenn, widow of Richard Playford Fenn, of Oakwood School, Chichester. Funeral at Sennicotts, East Ashling, 2 p.m., Thursday, November 20th. Flowers to Edward White & Son, 5 South Pallant, Chichester. Tel: 82156.

FORD.—On November 11th, 1975, suddenly at home, Swavesey Manor, Cambridge, Allan Richard Ford, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., aged 67, loving husband of Eileen, devoted father of Richard, Katie and Annabel, father-in-law of David and Judy, dear grandfather of Rebecca, Victoria and Nichola. Funeral Swavesey Parish Church, Monday 2 p.m. Family flowers only, donations if desired to British and Foreign Bible Society, 146 Queen Victoria St. E.C.4.

FYNMORE.—On November 12th, 1975, Mary Jane (Jennie) Fynmore, aged 90 years, widow of Arthur H. W. Fynmore of Sandgate, Kent. Eldest daughter of the late Harry Harris of Littlehampton, Sussex. Funeral service St. Paul's Church, Sandgate on Friday, November 21st, at 12 noon, followed by interment, St. Martin's Churchyard, Cheriton. Flowers to Hambrook & Johns, 1 Dover Road, Folkestone.

GABRIEL.—On 11th November 1975 at his home in Norfolk, William Bashall Gabriel, M.S., F.R.C.S., aged 82 years, consulting surgeon to the Royal Northern Hospital and St. Mark's Hospital, London. Cremation private, at his request.

GEORGE.—On Nov 13th, peacefully, at his home, Garlands, Beer, Devon, Ellis Paul, in his 77th year, husband of Avril, father of David. Forty-five years with L. S. & A. Robinson Ltd., Dickinson Robinson Group, latterly Managing Director Cape Town. Always to be remembered. Cremation private. Hymn Service to be held later.

GROSVENOR.—On November 13th 1975, peacefully at her home, Oak Ash Farm, Chaddleworth, near Newbury, following a fall, Doris May, beloved wife of the late Captain Robin Grosvenor and mother of Robina Mills. Funeral service at Eccleston Church, nr. Chester on Tuesday, November 18th at 1.30 p.m. Flowers to Eccleston Church.

HAWES.—On 12th Nov. 1975, suddenly at her home Netherdene, St. Lawrence, I.W., Joan, wife for 43 years of Michael Hawes and mother of Timothy, Brigid and Victoria.

HESS.—On 13th November, peacefully, Frank Stanley (Fritz). Funeral service in East Chapel, Golders Green Crematorium on Monday, 17th November at 12.45 pm.

HILL.—On November 13th, 1975, peacefully at Court Farm, Lopen, Colonel John Gerald Hill, M.B.E., M.C., late R.A., beloved husband of Bobby. Cremation private.

IBBOTSON, LESLIE MONTAGUE, on 13 November, 1975, aged 82, at Abergavenny. Funeral private, donations to Oxfam at his request.

JOHNSON.—On November 13th, in her 92nd year, Leslie Anne, widow of Clement Johnson of Littlewood, Stonegate, East Sussex. Funeral at Tunbridge Wells Crematorium, on Thursday, 20th November at 3.30 p.m. Donations to Help the Aged, 8-10 Denman Street, W1 8AP, or cut flowers only, to G. Young & Son, Ticehurst, Sussex.

KAY, PEGGY EILEEN (née Youll), dearly beloved wife of Roy and darling mother to Robert Andrew and Caroline, at the Church Hill Hospital, Oxford, on November 13th, 1975. Service at St. Cross Church, Monday, November 17th, at 3 p.m., followed by cremation (family) at 4 p.m. No flowers, by request, but donations to the Cancer Research Fund, Radio Therapy Dept., Church Hill Hospital, Oxford.

KEAST.—On November 12th, after a long illness, George Henry, of West Wickham, Kent, beloved husband of Tamara and devoted father of Susan and Jean. Funeral Service at Beckenham Crematorium, on Tuesday, November 18th, at 2 p.m.

KER.—On 12th November, suddenly, at his home, The Manor House, Colerne, Chippenham, Wiltshire, John Stanley, dearly beloved and loving husband of Mavis and dear brother-in-law of Griel. Service in Colerne Parish Church on Tuesday, 18th November, at 10.00 a.m., to be followed by a private cremation. Please, no flowers.

LEECH.—On November 12, in Sydney, Australia, in a car accident, Elizabeth-Ann (Liz), wife of Graham Leech.

LOFTS.—On November 13th, peacefully in a nursing home, Frank, aged 85, formerly of Brynddu Llanfechell, Amlwch, Anglesey. Loving husband of the late Daisy, dear father of Betty Barlow and Margery Grove-White and much loved by all his family. Funeral service Llanfechell Parish Church, on Wednesday, November 19th, at 1 p.m., followed by private cremation. Family flowers only, but donations in his memory to General Research Fund, Middlesex Hospital Medical School, Cleveland Street, London, W.1, would be much appreciated.

MacNEIL.—On 7th November, very suddenly, at home, Archibald Torquil, M.D., F.R.C.O.G., much loved and compassionate surgeon. Family flowers only. Donations, if wished, to the Spastics Society. Funeral arrangements to be announced later.

McHAFFIE.—On 11th November, 1975, at St George's Hospital, London, W.1, the Reverend Malcolm Norman McHaffie, M.A., aged 40, the dearly beloved only son of the late Norman D. McHaffie of the Tora, Ilfracombe, North Devon, and Mrs M. Ashley-Davis (Mavis Nowlan) of 15, St John's Wood Road, London, NW8 8RB. Funeral service and requiem eucharist to be held at All Saints Church, Margaret Street, London, W.1, at 12 noon, on Monday, 17th November, followed by cremation at Golders Green. A memorial service will be held at St Leonards Church, Hythe, Kent, at 12 noon on Saturday, 22nd November. Flowers to J. H. Kenyon, Ltd., 132 Freston Road, London, W.10, or donations may be sent to Mr Graham Joyson, the Royal Marsden Hospital, Fulham Road, London, S.W.3, to provide extra amenities for young needy patients. No mourning.

MEREDITH.—On November 13th, 1975, suddenly, at St. Barts Hospital, Edward John Rouse. Much loved husband of Bridget and father of David and Janet. Funeral at Nettlestead Church, 20th November at 3.30 p.m.

MILLS.—On November 13th, 1975, in hospital, Leonard Charles Mills of Chipstead, Surrey. Dearly loved husband of Rita and a devoted father. Requiem mass will be celebrated at The Church of St. Michael and All Angels, Poplar Walk, Croydon, on Wednesday, November 19th at 10.45 a.m. followed by interment at Chipstead Churchyard. Flowers to the Ebbutt Funeral Service, 80 High St., Croydon. Tel. 01-688 3755 or donations to Cancer Research Campaign, Town Hall, Croydon, would be appreciated.

MORGAN.—On 14th Nov., 1975, at her home, Cartref Cottage, Willoughby, Waterleys, Leicester, formerly of Norwich, Gwen Morgan, dearly loved wife of Harold and mother of Joan, Rosemary and Trevor. No letters or flowers, please. Cremation private.

MUNDY-CASTLE.—On 13th November, 1975, peacefully, at Horsham, Agnes Frances (Peggy), aged 77 years. Beloved mother of Rosemary, Lister and Jenny. Funeral private. No flowers, please, but donations may be sent for cancer research.

NORRIS.—On November 11th, 1975, tragically killed on the M6, David Adams Norris, aged 43, of 16 Camelot Close, London, S.W.19, and recently of 15 Fulwith Close, Harrogate. Dear husband of Elra and beloved father of Geraint and Kate. Service at St. Mary's Church, Wimbledon, 3 p.m., Tuesday, November 18th, followed by private cremation at Putney Vale Crematorium. Family flowers only.

NORTON.—On 14th November, 1975, Ida Marion, aged 91, widow of Herbert John Norton, of Potkins, Gestingthorpe, Essex. Requiem Mass, 9 a.m., Tuesday, 18th November, Church of Our Lady and St John, Sudbury. Funeral private.

ODEY.—On November 12th, in her own home, Keldgate Manor, Beverley, suddenly, Dorothy Christian, dearly loved wife of George and mother of Richard. Funeral service, Beverley Minster, Friday, November 14th, at 3.00 pm.

PEACOCKE.—On November 13, 1975, at home, after a long illness borne with great courage, Joseph Anthony (Tony) Peacocke, B.A., C.B.E., J.P., former Inspector General of the R.U.C., Leath House, South Cheriton, Templecombe, Somerset, a very dear husband of Maud. Service at Horsington Parish Church on Friday, November 14th, at 12.30 p.m., followed by cremation at Yeovil. Family flowers only.

PEAT.—On November 12th, peacefully, at home, Donald Brookwell, dearly loved husband of Rona and devoted father of Sally, Shirley and Grandpa of Sally, Paul, Andrew and Juliet. Service at St Lawrence Church, Chobham, at 2 p.m., Monday, 17th November, followed by private cremation. Family flowers only but donations if desired to Imperial Cancer Research Fund.

PENNY.—Suddenly, on November 12th, Arthur Vivian, of 32 Llyswen Rd., Cyncoed, Cardiff, dearly beloved husband of May, devoted father of Roger and Vanessa, a dear father-in-law and much loved grandfather. Resting Roath Court Funeral Home, Newport Rd., Cardiff, until the service in The Chapel, on Tuesday at 1.15 p.m. Afterwards at Thornhill Crematorium, Cardiff. No flowers, but donations if wished to The British Heart Foundation. Welsh Anosal, Emporium Buildings, Station Crescent, Llandrindod, Wells.

RAYMOND-BARKER.—At the Convent of Our Lady of the Angels, Stoke on Trent, on November 6, Sister Rose Imelda, OP, aged 90. Former Prioress General of the English Dominican Sisters of St. Catherine of Sienna. Requiem has already taken place at Stoke on Trent.

SHAW.—On November 13th 1975, Colonel Noel Fredrick Bridgeman Shaw, C.B.E., D.S.O., late O.C.O. Gurkha Rifles, of Mourlands Bromham, Bedford, beloved husband of Mary (née Glenn) and father of Mark Lance and Glenn. Private cremation, Monday November 17th, followed by service at Kempston Parish Church, at 3 p.m. No flowers please. In memoriam donations if desired to Gurkha Welfare Trust, 48 Pembury Road, Tonbridge, Kent.

SITWELL.—On 13th Nov., 1975, suddenly, in hospital, Isla William Hurt, very dear husband of Jessica and father of Nigel. Funeral service Weymouth Crematorium, Tuesday, November 18th, at 3 pm. Flowers to Woods (Dorchester) Ltd., by 12 noon, please.

SMORCZEWSKI.—On November 12, Countess Eva, of 10 Haroldslea Drive, Horley, Surrey, beloved wife of Count Ladislas and mother of Ralph and Mark.

TUBBS.—On November 11th, peacefully, at 10 Chester Place, Regent's Park, NW1, Charles George, beloved husband of Joan (Diana) and father of Venetia. Requiem Mass at 10 am. Funeral service at 2.15 pm. St. Cyprian's Church, Clarence Gate, NW1, followed by cremation at Golders Green, Monday, November 17th. Family flowers only, but, if desired, donations to British Diabetic Association.

VAUGHAN-THOMAS.—On November 13th, 1975, peacefully in a London hospital, Mary, beloved wife of the late Arthur Spencer Vaughan-Thomas of Old Fold View, Barnet, dearest sister of Winifred. Service at High Barnet Parish Church, Wednesday, November 19th, at 1.15 p.m. No flowers please, donations for The Royal National Lifeboat Institution c/o J. A. Clark & Son Ltd., 105 Wood St., Barnet.

VIGGERS.—On November 11th, suddenly, John Symmonds, beloved husband of Bette, dearly loved son of Mildred and the late Arthur Viggers, dear brother of Mary Deness. No flowers by request. Memorial service 2.30 p.m. Saturday, 15th November, at St. John The Baptist Church, Devizes.

WALLACE.—On 12th November, 1975, at St. George's Hospital, London, Alexander Lewis Paget Falconer Wallace, of Candacraig, much loved father of Jinny, Alistair, Harriet and Falconer, and loving grandfather. Funeral on Wednesday, 19th November, at Strathdon Kirk. Flowers to Messrs. Gordon & Watson, 12 Holborn St., Aberdeen. Arrangements for memorial service to be announced later.

WEATHERLEY.—On 13 Nov., 1975, peacefully, at home, 51 Barkstone Gardens, London, S.W.5, Ernest John Weatherley. Funeral service at 12 noon on Thurs., 20 Nov., at West Chapel, Golders Green, Hoop Lane, N.W.11. No flowers please but donations may be sent to The Treasurer (A. C. Boyd), The Rugby Boys Club, Walmer Rd., London, W.11.

WHITEHOUSE.—On 12th November, 1975 at 6402 Sherwood Road, Baltimore, Maryland, U.S.A., late of 68 Moor Road North, Gosforth, Harold J. (H.J.) Whitehouse, aged 81, father of Dr Dennis Whitehouse of Baltimore, member of Gosforth Bowling Club and past Secretary of English Industrial Estates Corporation. Greatly mourned by his family and friends.

MEMORIAL SERVICES

ASHTON.—A Service of Memorial and Thanksgiving for Lieutenant-Colonel J. L. Ashton will be held on Sunday, November 23, 1975, at 3.15 p.m. in the Church of St. Mary the Virgin, Wheatley, Oxfordshire.

BERRY.—A memorial service and Requiem Mass for John Berry will be held at 11.30 am on Thursday, November 27th at the Church of the Immaculate Conception, Farm St., London, W.1.

FRASER.—A Service of Thanksgiving for the life of the Hon. Mrs. William Fraser, will be held at St. Michael's, Chester Square, S.W.1, at 12 noon, Tuesday, 18th November.

MACFARLAN.—A memorial service for Patrick MacFarlan will be held at St. Lawrence College, Ramsgate on Sunday, 14th December at 3 p.m.

MORRIS.—A memorial service for Clive Morris will be held at St Paul's, Knightsbridge, at 11.30 on Friday, November 28th.

ROBINSON.—A Service of Thanksgiving for the life of A. Esmond Robinson, C.B.E., M.C., of Eastfield, Flax Bourton, near Bristol, will be held at St. Mary Redcliffe Church, Bristol 1, on Friday, November 21, at 11.30 a.m.

SMURTHWAITE.—A Memorial Service for the late Ronald Victor Smurthwaite will be held at St. Lawrence Jewry-Next-Guildhall, Gresham Street, London, E.C.2, on Wednesday, 26th November, 1975 at noon.

WELLS.—A memorial service in Thanksgiving for the life of Major Stanley Walter Wells, M.B.E., will be held at St. Lawrence Jewry-Next-Guildhall, E.C.2, on Thursday, November 27, at 11.45 a.m.

WOFINDEN.—A service to commemorate the life and work of Professor Robert Cavill Wofinden, will be held in Bristol Cathedral on Friday, 21st November, 1975, at 12.30 p.m. Enquiries may be made to Dr A. W. Macara, Canynge Hall, Bristol, BS8 2PR. Tel.: Bristol 33242.

IN MEMORIAM

HOLT.—In loving memory of George Herbert Patrick Holt, Lieut. Royal Armoured Corps, attd. 9th Lancers, killed in action in Italy on November 15th, 1944, aged 21.—Bridget, Elizabeth Ann.

CHOUDHURY, NOREN.—In ever loving memory on your birthday, and always.—Wife Mary.

ELLIOTT, HUGH KURT.—Died on November 14th, 1969. R.I.P.—Wendy.

FARMER, PETER.—Cherished memories on this your birthday and always. Time passes, love abideth. Happy birthday, Darling.—Madge.

FITCH, REGGIS and " Girlie " on their wedding anniversary, loving happy memories of darling mummy and daddy—so sadly missed by their children and grand-children.

HANSON.—Professor E. Jean Hanson, F.R.S. Mother remembers with tender pride and never failing love your birthday.

HOUGHTON, SIR WILLIAM 1909—1971. In ever loving memory. Mary and Richard.

HOUGHTON, SIR WILLIAM FREDERICK (Bill). Remembering years of friendship. A. H.

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FORTHCOMING EVENTS

ROYAL HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY'S FLOWER SHOW

will be held in the Society's New Hall, Greycoat Street, Westminster, ON NOVEMBER 18 AND 19

Admission first day: 11 a.m. to 6 p.m., 50p; second day: 10 a.m. to 5 p.m., 20p; Fellow's tickets admit free. Lecture at 2.30 p.m. on Tuesday, November 18, entitled " Growing your own fruit ", by Mr. Brian Self.

Amongst exhibitors taking part will be McBean's Orchids Ltd., Orchid Raisers, breeders and growers and The National Sweet Pea Society (W. G. Matshman) will demonstrate methods of Sweet Pea growing.

CHRISTMAS PARTIES at the world famous Burstich 'n' Tears Restaurants and Astor Nightclub. 01-253 1166.

CELEBRITY DINNER. Speaker Len Richardson. Mermaid Theatre, Mon. 7.30. £4.40. Tel.: 248 2835.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

HOUSE EXCHANGE.—U.S.A. family would exchange 3-bedroom New Hampshire home, cars, lifestyle compatible with English family, 4 wks. Jul.-Aug. Upscale village, 70 mls. Boston, 6 hrs. N.Y. All mod. cons., tennis, pool, club, lakes, history. Prefer within 1 hr. radius London. Write Box 1627 S, The Times.

S.—MESSAGE on our usual table, La Rochelle, Hammersmith Bridge —H.

LUGANO.—Male Italian/English translator, defence journals.—See General Vacs.

IF HARRY ALLEN, sometime of Blackpool, or anyone knowing his whereabouts will kindly communicate with Messrs. W. & H. Allen, Solicitors, of 17 Cookson Street, Blackpool, Lancashire. Tel. Blackpool 21592, he will learn something to his advantage.

FOR " THE MOST BEAUTIFUL VIEW in London " see London Flats Col.

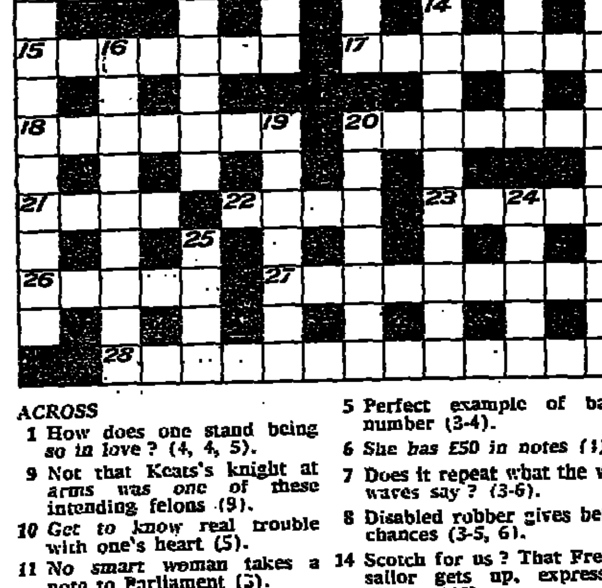
EXCELLENT INVESTMENT.—See London Flats.

CHRISTMAS HOLIDAY HELP ? See Domestic Sits reqd.

BE THERE for the Greater London Fund for the Blind at the Christmas Fair, Europa Hotel, Grosvenor Square, Tuesday, 18th November, 11.30 to 6 p.m.

ORIENTAL TWINS or alike sisters, aged 9-15 required for film.—Ring 629 8601.

The Times Crossword Puzzle No 14,151



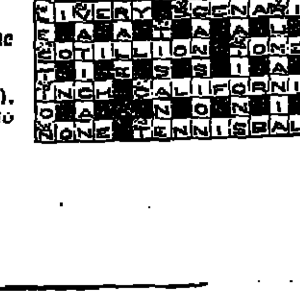
ACROSS

1 How does one stand being so in love ? (4, 4, 5).
9 Not that Keats's knight at arms was one of these intending felons (9).
10 Get to know real trouble with one's heart (5).
11 No smart woman takes a note to Parliament (5).
12 Extremities reducing Pobble's happiness (4).
13 Anti-art movement doubly affirmed in Moscow (4).
15 Good French king of Naples married after Restoration (7).
17 Pet scheme to silence pianist ? (7).
18 Fever disables ten little by little (7).
20 Questioned odd tube alteration (7).
21 Actor of pedigree (4).
22 Lily needs a drink ! (4).
23 Turned over a slab of wood (5).
26 " Fear wist not to ——" (Thompson) (5).
27 Agreed to trick the swine—a left-wing extremist (9).
28 Ruling body that men bless, I deduce (13).

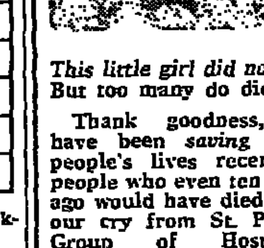
DOWN

1 Breakneck speed bad for the soul, I hear (4, 3, 7).
2 Parting consecration (5).
3 Masters USA and USSR (10).
4 Brought to bear formerly to deter violence (7).
5 Perfect example of back-number (3-4).
6 She has £50 in notes (4).
7 Does it repeat what the wild waves say ? (3-6).
8 Disabled robber gives better chances (3-5, 6).
14 Scotch for us ? That French sailor gets up, expressing disgust (10).
16 Where deformed bell-ringer had a job—on Low Sunday ? (5, 4).
19 Pipe yielding grain to horse (4-3).
20 Time to end confusion by a denial ? (7).
24 Great regal transformation (5).
25 What rain may do for the skin (4).

Solution of Puzzle No 14,150



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Please make out your cheque to me, Polly Elwes (Kidney Research) and send it to St. Peter's Research Trust, 172-6 Shaftesbury Avenue, London, W.C.2.

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ANNOUNCEMENTS

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(Wine Merchants Ltd.)

Would like to announce that if you are re-ordering their South African Sherries for Christmas drinking, orders should be received prior to November 22nd to ensure deliveries

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Details from Dian Feltham or Avril Pearce.

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Lincoln's Inn Fields
London, WC2A 3PX

JOHN HARRISON 1693-1776.—Researcher would greatly appreciate opportunity of examining any unpublished documents, letters, diaries, work books, etc., concerning this 18th century scientist and clockmaker.—A. King, 43 Burnhill Rd., Beckenham, Kent. 01-650 7696.

NOVEMBER 15, 1315 : Battle of Morgarten. Today's battle is against disability. Help research fight crippling. Donation to Action Research for the Crippled Child (T), Springfield Road, Horsham, Sussex.

EXHIBITION OF TURKISH RUGS daily inc. Sun. until 1st Dec. Raymond Benardout, 5 William St., Knightsbridge, S.W.1. 01-235 3360.

L'ARTISTE ASSOIFFE Art Awards 1975. All entrants will be notified of results by letter next week.

THEOSOPHY: the Wisdom Religion. —In this materialistic world are you searching for some meaning to life ?—Write to The Blavatsky Trust (" F "), P.O. Box 167, London N20 0HQ.

ROOFING, WATERPROOFING, gutters. See Business to Business.

FULLY FURNISHED Farmhouse and Cottage to let in the Scottish Borders.—See " Property to Let " column.

IRON AND STEEL SCRAP.—See Businesses for Sale.

PONTEFRACT, JOHN—son of John William Pontefract, last heard of in Leeds 12 years ago. Will the above-named or any person knowing his whereabouts please contact Ensley Collins & Co., 44 Park Place, Leeds LS1 2RY, quoting reference IB.

S. MICHAELS BURTON PARK Scholarship examinations.—See Educational.

DICTIONARY of Irritating Words and Phrases: compiler would welcome contributions from other pedants, connoisseurs. Acknowledgement but, alas, no payment. Box 1732 S, The Times.

GARDEN CENTRE FOR SALE.—See Business to Business.

PUTNEY—BARNES: Super flat.—See London Flats.

WEST GERMAN MANUFACTURER seeks agents.—See Business to Business.

CAN YOU SPARE ONE Sunday afternoon a month? Contact needs volunteer drivers to take out lonely old people. 01-240 0630.

QUALIFIED ACCOUNTANT wishes to invest.—See Business to Business.

SMALLWOOD MANOR—Denstone College scholarships. See Educational.

TRANSPORT COSTS. Are yours too high? See Business to Business.

ALTERNATIVE ENERGY. Inventor and experimenter wishes to contact anyone interested in starting idea exchange or manufacturing link. 01-242 2800. Ref. 8090.

MANUFACTURING company require agency. See Business to Business.

T.V. PRODUCER seeks £10,000 to buy world TV rights of novel. See Business to Business.

£20,000 available for investment. —See Business to Business.

PROFIT IN COMMODITY trading. See Business to Business.

STONEHOUSE.—Writes in the New Review.—See Sales Wants.

TRADEMARKS without tears.—See Business to Business.

EXPORT SALES Co. require products. See Business to Business.

C'EST NOUVEAU BEAUJOLAIS !—See For Sale and Wanted, today.

BMW 2500, 1974, very good condition. See Motor column.

NOT SENDING Christmas cards ? Please send a donation to: The National Association of Almshouses, Wokingham, Berks. RG11 5RU, which exists to secure the better housing of old people by the improvement of existing almshouses, many of architectural and historic importance, and the building of new ones.

MAY WE COME TO TEA one Sunday afternoon ? Contact needs hostesses to have lonely old people to tea. 01-240 0630.

AUSTRALIAN engineering professor requires flat, cottage. See Rentals.

BAR/RESTAURANT, W. Country for sale. See Bus. to Bus.

REDECORATING OR ALTERATIONS ? See Business to Business.

MGB 246. See Motor Cars.

THE CHANGING FACE OF MEDICINE. BBC 1 Nov. 13. We believe there is a point in raising money for multiple sclerosis research. A.R.M.S. (the Multiple Sclerosis Action Group) are funding two hopeful research projects. We need your help.—Full details 71 Gray's Inn Rd., London, WC1. Day 01-242 1272, Ext. 6553, Evenings 01-779 5773.

TENOR OR BASS ? Small ambitious newly formed group of singers needs additional voices, rehearsals in Westminster.—0031 50020.

CALIFORNIA here I come ! See Domestic Situations.

FISH FARM in Cotswolds. See Business to Business.

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UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND.—UNICEF Greeting Cards mean more than good wishes: every card sold is help to a child in need. Cards and Brochures from: UNICEF G CO. 14 Stratford Place, London, W.1. Tel. 01-493 9417, or U.K. Committee for UNICEF, 99 Dean Street, London W.1, or UNA Shop, 25 New Quebec St., London, W.1, and all better card shops.

MONEY SPENT this Christmas could be money well spent. RNLI Cards, Calendars and Gifts Help to Save Lives. Illustrated brochure from RNLI, Poole, Dorset.

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SKIING, Christmas/New Year, St. Anton (skiers), Kitzbuhel (fun), Ischgl (Gemütlichkeit). Ring 01-240 3234.

GOLF HOLIDAYS, Costa del Sol, 7 nights from £84 including green fees and car hire. Phone for our Golf Brochure, Gamma Travel, 50 Grosvenor Street, London, W1. 01-493 1708. ATOL 173B.

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Hove Travel,
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Hove,
Sussex.
0273 730139.

London Express Service,
186 Kensington High Street,
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